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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR

OF THE

CITY OF BALTIMORE

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1881.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD, *President.*

HENRY R. McNALLY, GEORGE A. BLAKE,

SIMON I. KEMP, JOHN BLACK, *Secretary.*

ISAIAH WAGGNER.....Superintendent.
WM. HENRY HISS.....Purveyor.
JAMES F. BAYLY.....Clerk.
SUSANNA McCAHAN.....Matron.
JANE SCOTT.....Assistant Matron.
A. J. BARRANGER.....Gardener.
WILLIAM KAISER.....Engineer.
WM. C. KERNAN.....Assistant Engineer.
J. WESLEY SAPP.....Messenger.
CHARLES JONES.....Baker.

Medical Department:

DR. GEORGE B. REYNOLDS.....Visiting Physician.
DR. A. P. CLARKE..... " "
DR. JOSEPH T. BARTLETT.....Apothecary.

267360

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit, in compliance with an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the following report of the operations and general condition of Bayview Asylum during the year ending December 31, 1881, and to accompany it with such remarks and recommendations as seem to us necessary and proper.

The Trustees have kept constantly in view, and have, as far as possible, impressed upon the officers and inmates of the Institution, the object for which it was created. They have recognized the fact that their administration of the affairs of a great public charity is necessarily accompanied with the responsibilities of guardianship, and they have inculcated in others the opinion and feeling which have actuated their own supervision and control, namely, that the inmates of Bayview Asylum are deserving of the humane sympathies of their fellow-citizens of Baltimore.

Whatever may have been the causes which have made the old, sick and helpless, who crowd the Asylum, the objects of public charity, the Trustees have felt that on the score of humanity and civilization they were entitled to commiseration, comfort and protection, and they have endeavored to have the Institution looked upon as a refuge and retreat for the indigent poor; at the same time, looking carefully to the interests of the taxpayers, they have restricted it to its legitimate sphere of beneficence.

The Trustees are pleased to be able to report that very satisfactory progress has been made in erecting, as authorized and directed by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, a separate Insane Asylum in connection with Bayview.

The plan of building submitted by the architect, and approved by the Trustees, contemplated solidity, adaptability, convenience and economy; and the trustees are fully satisfied that the completion of the additional and special accommodations will result in a large annual saving in the maintenance of the indigent insane, as compared with the cost of placing them, at the expense of the city, in State and other institutions.

It seems most desirable that the insane, who must depend upon the charity of the city, should be under the care of those directly responsible to municipal authority, and that their wants should be mercifully considered and judiciously and economically supplied.

The Trustees have given special attention to the insane under their charge, and have been kept constantly and painfully aware of the total inadequacy, in point of

health, comfort and opportunity for treatment, with a hope of restoration to mental capacity, of the accommodations now in use.

The new building will accommodate 350 persons, and will, it is confidently believed, admirably serve the purpose for which it is intended.

The sum of $50,000 appropriated has been expended, and the building is now under roof, and we ask for an additional appropriation of $50,000 to be expended during the coming year for its completion.

One of the most pressing needs of Bayview Asylum is a larger and more constant supply of water. When the Asylum was erected some years since, an independent pipe was laid for its use, but that line has been suffered, by authority, to be tapped to such an extent that it no longer answers the end for which it was solely designed. So great is the need of water throughout the Institution, and so inadequate the daily supply, that it has been found to be absolutely requisite that water should be drawn during the night and stored. The new building now in course of construction will increase the demands of the Asylum for water, and the Trustees urge the utmost necessity for the laying, without delay, of another and a really independent pipe.

It was found, upon a very careful examination, that the boilers, which were placed in the building when it was built, had become unfit for use and unsafe, and the Trustees were, therefore, obliged to have them replaced with new ones. They have added much to the heating and culinary departments of Bayview.

The Trustees were also under the necessity of replacing, with new, the worn-out gas apparatus and fixtures, which had been long used, and the gas now supplied is satisfactory, while that previously obtained was decidedly bad.

The entire buildings of the Asylum have been kept in good order and repair. The farming operations of the Asylum have been as successful as could have been expected, considering the very dry season; and with a determination to continue the benefit to the inmates, which had resulted from the use of fresh vegetables and more frequent changes of diet, farming was conducted on a larger scale, and it is proposed to repeat the effort during the next year.

The Trustees desire to record their appreciation of the character and services of the Superintendent, Mr. Isaiah Waggner, whose duties are laborious and responsible. He has discharged them most efficiently and humanely, and to the entire satisfaction of the trustees.

INMATES.

There were admitted to the Institution 2,117 persons. There were born in the building during the same period, 43 children, making a total of 2,160 who received the benefits of this Asylum during the year.

The average number of inmates during the year was $733\frac{4}{12}$, being $28\frac{7}{12}$ more than the average number of the preceding year.

The amount drawn, as per warrants, upon the City Comptroller, during the year, was $64,999.61, less

$1,649.46 received from sundry sources, as per exhibit, and paid into the city treasury under existing city ordinances; also less $6,477.15 paid for the land for the site of the new Insane Asylum, purchased by ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, reducing the net amount expended by the Trustees for the year ending December 31st, 1881, to $56,873.00—the cost per capita being $77.55 9/22.

The number in the house at this time is 808. Of the number at present in the Institution, 660 are white and 148 colored. Of the 2,160 admitted during the year, 1,095 were born in the United States, and 1,065 were of foreign birth. Of the number born in the United States, 474 claim their nativity in the city of Baltimore; 222 were born in the counties of the State of Maryland; and 399 claim their nativity in other States of the Union. Of the 43 infants born in the Institution during the year, 17 were white and 26 were colored.

FINANCIAL.

Exhibit No. 1 of this report will show the amount received, and the source from whence it was derived during the year, as also the purposes for which it was expended.

The amount of the appropriation made by the city for the support of the Institution for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1881, and for the purchase of land for the new Insane Asylum, was $65,000. By reference to the aforesaid exhibit, it will be observed that of the amount appropriated, $64,999.61 was drawn from the city treasury, less $1,649.46 paid to the City Regis-

ter; also less $6,477.15 paid for purchase of land, as per ordinance.

This amount drawn from the city treasury, together with the amount realized from other sources, as is set forth in said exhibit, has enabled the Trustees to meet and discharge all liabilities incurred by them in the management of the trust confided to them.

The Trustees, owing to the great advance in all articles of subsistence, had great difficulty in keeping within the appropriation, and respectfully ask for $70,000 for the ensuing year.

SANITARY.

The report of the Visiting Physicians herewith, gives a detailed statement of the department under their charge. We would respectfully call your attention to the same. The Trustees are gratified in being able to state that the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good; there has been no epidemic disease this year, and we believe when the new Insane Asylum is completed, that the sanitary condition of the Asylum will be still further improved.

For important statistics in connection with the Asylum, we would refer you to the accompanying tables, marked A to M, both inclusive, as also to the reports of the Engineer, Gardener and Baker.

The Trustees feel gratified for the admirable discipline that has prevailed throughout the Institution during the year, and for the faithful and efficient manner in which the several officers connected with the

Asylum have discharged their respective duties, and for the interest they have at all times manifested to promote the welfare and comfort of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. FRIEDENWALD,
HENRY R. McNALLY,
JOHN BLACK,
SIMON I. KEMP,
GEORGE A. BLAKE,
Trustees.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Exhibit showing the amount received by the Trustees during the year terminating with the 31st day of December, 1881, the sources from whence derived, and the purposes for which disbursements were made, and the amount expended.

Dr.			Cr.		
1881.			1881.		
Dec. 31—To am't received from City Comptroller on account of annual appropriation	$64,999	61	Dec. 31—By amount paid for supplies, embracing food, fuel, clothing, bedding and other necessaries	$35,793	84
To am't received from sales of bones, barrels and offal	337	44	By amount expended on farm account, embracing provender for horses, mules and cows, repairs of carriages and wagons, purchase and repairs of farm implements, shoeing animals, and such other expenditures as are properly chargeable to farm account	2,616	55
To am't received from sale of live stock, &c.	486	65			
To am't received from inmate boarders	589	00	By amount paid for hospital stores	1,615	57
To am't received from resident students	187	50			
To am't received from sales of medicines	48	87			

By amount paid for constructions and expenses incurred in repairs about the buildings and fenses		3,740 03
By amount paid for salaries and hire account		12,934 94
By amount paid Trustees for per diem.....		998 00
By amount [paid City Register, as required by ordinance of the city.....		1,649 46
By am't paid for land for site of new Insane Asylum, as per ordinance...	$6,477 15	
Also for materials for enclosing the same.....	823 53	
		7,300 68
		$66,649 07

$66,649 07

EXHIBIT No. 1—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount drawn from City Treasury		$64,999 61
Amount paid City Register	$1,649 46	
Amount paid for land	6,477 15	
		8,126 61
Actual amount expended		$56,873 00
Average number of inmates		733 1/2
Cost per capita		77.55 9/12

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

MARKED A TO M,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of persons admitted, born, discharged, eloped, died and bound out; also, the number remaining at the expiration of each month, from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

Date.	Admitted.	Born.	Discharged.	Eloped.	Died.	Bound.	Remaining.
January	161	1	86	18	10	.....	876
February	163	4	143	41	15	.....	844
March	165	5	161	30	31	.....	792
April	125	3	161	35	20	.....	704
May	141	11	135	37	21	.....	663
June	109	2	100	33	14	.....	627
July	174	1	113	33	24	.....	632
August	170	3	122	18	25	.....	640
September	203	1	132	14	10	.....	688
October	304	1	207	23	18	.....	745
November	216	2	129	30	23	.....	781
December	186	9	124	27	17	.....	808
Total	2117	43	1613	339	228	.....	8800

On the books December 31, 1880	828
Total ingress	2160
	2988
Total egress	2180
In the house December 31, 1881	808

TABLE B.

Showing the birth place of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Almshouse	47	Germany	480
Baltimore	431	England	62
Maryland	222	Ireland	399
Virginia	116	Wales	2
Pennsylvania	74	Scotland	21
New York	55	Switzerland	7
Delaware	18	Italy	5
District of Columbia	16	Bohemia	18
Louisiana	4	Poland	17
Connecticut	9	West Indies	3
West Virginia	4	Belgium	3
Massachusetts	23	France	7
Kentucky	5	Canada	14
North Carolina	6	Sweden	1
New Jersey	14	Holland	2
Ohio	10	Denmark	8
Rhode Island	2	Austria	4
Alabama	1	Portugal	1
Georgia	1	Russia	2
South Carolina	1	Hungary	1
Illinois	4	Norway	4
Indiana	2	Australia	1
New Hampshire	3	Finland	2
Missouri	2	Isle of Man	1
Michigan	1		
Maine	1	Foreigners	1065
Tennessee	2	Natives	1095
California	1		
Vermont	1	Total	2160
Unknown	19		
	1095		

TABLE C.

Showing the ages of persons admitted to the Almshouse from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

Under 1 year	54
From 1 to 5 years	24
" 5 to 10 "	10
" 10 to 15 "	5
" 15 to 20 "	113
" 20 to 30 "	524
" 30 to 40 "	463
" 40 to 50 "	404
" 50 to 60 "	285
" 60 to 70 "	150
" 70 to 80 "	79
" 80 to 90 "	16
" 90 to 100 "	1
Unknown	32
Total	2,160

TABLE D.

Showing the period of residence in the city of all persons admitted into the Almshouse for the year 1881.

Born in the Almshouse	47
Born in Baltimore	431
Less than one week	146
One week, and less than one month	91
One month, and less than three months	107
Three months, and less than six months	114
Six months, and less than one year	110
One year, and less than two years	91
Over two years	997
Period of residence unknown	26
Total	2,160

TABLE E.

Showing the habits of persons admitted into the Almshouse from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

Intemperate adults	1,421
Temperate adults	619
Adults whose habits are unknown	25
Children of intemperate adults	54
Children of temperate adults	41
Total	2,160

TABLE F.

Showing the Monthly Average of Persons in the Almshouse for the Year 1881.

Date.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Total.	WHERE FROM.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		City.	Elsewhere	
January	420	285	12	78	73	8	876	580	296	876
February	381	286	12	78	77	10	844	515	329	844
March	336	279	11	69	83	14	792	542	250	792
April	271	273	9	55	84	12	704	443	261	704
May	238	268	14	55	75	13	663	441	222	663
June	230	257	10	58	66	6	627	421	206	627
July	249	249	9	48	71	6	632	429	203	632
August	259	251	17	46	62	5	640	409	231	640
September	299	250	18	52	65	4	688	407	281	688
October	335	265	24	51	67	3	745	374	371	745
November	368	268	18	57	66	4	781	480	301	781
December	375	266	19	61	79	8	808	465	343	808
Total	3761	3197	173	708	868	93	8800	5506	3294	8800
Monthly average.	$313\frac{5}{12}$	$266\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{12}$	59	$72\frac{4}{12}$	$7\frac{9}{12}$	$733\frac{4}{12}$	$458\frac{10}{12}$	$274\frac{6}{12}$	$733\frac{4}{12}$

TABLE G.

Showing the Number of Persons Committed to the Almshouse by Magistrates, from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, and their Age, Sex, Color, and Period of Commitment.

Date.	Sex and Age.				Total.	Color.		Total.	Period of Commitm't.			Total.
	Males over 21.	Males under 21.	Females over 18.	Females under 18.		Whites.	Blacks.		Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 months and over.	
January	5	.....	3	.....	8	7	1	8	2	5	1	8
February	9	.....	3	1	13	12	1	13	6	2	5	13
March	11	.....	5	.....	16	14	2	16	8	3	5	16
April	8	1	5	.....	14	10	4	14	7	4	3	14
May	12	1	5	....	18	12	6	18	11	4	3	18
June	7	.....	2	.....	9	6	3	9	6	1	2	9
July	3	...	5	.....	8	6	2	8	3	4	1	8
August	7	.....	2	.....	9	7	2	9	7	1	1	9
September	4	.....	4	.....	8	5	3	8	4	4	.....	8
October	4	.....	4	1	9	8	1	9	7	2	.....	9
November	11	....	4	.....	15	12	3	15	10	5	.....	15
December	6	.....	8	.....	14	10	4	14	8	5	1	14
Total	87	2	50	2	141	109	32	141	79	40	22	141

TABLE H.

Showing birth place of persons committed to the Almshouse as vagrants by Magistrates from January 1st, 1881, to December 31st, 1881.

Natives.		Foreigners.	
Baltimore	33	Germany	22
Maryland	15	Ireland	32
Virginia	11	England	3
Pennsylvania	6	France	1
New York	3	Austria	1
District of Columbia	3	Bohemia	1
Delaware	1	Canada	3
Illinois	1		
Louisiana	1	Foreigners	63
West Virginia	2	Natives	78
Unknown	2		
		Total	141
Total	78		

TABLE I

Shows the work done by inmates from the 1st of January, 1881, to the 31st of December, 1881.

11,988	days labor, at $1	$11,988 00
2,861	" Washing and Ironing, at 50 cts	1,430 50
1,030	" Carpenters' work, at $1.50	1,545 00
135	" Painting and Glazing, at $1.50	202 50
358	" Tinners' work, at $1.50	537 00
18	" Bricklaying, at $1.50	27 00
12	" Plastering, at $1.50	18 00
861	" Tailoring, at $1.50	1,291 50
1,076½	" Cobblers' work, at $1.50	1,614 75
782½	" Blacksmithing, at $1.50	1,173 75
668	Shirts made, at 12 cents	80 16
323	Undergarments, at 15 cents	48 45
263	Frocks, at 25 cents	65 75
15	pairs Drawers, at 15 cents	2 25
85	" Stockings knit, at 20 cents	17 00
172	Aprons, at 5 cents	8 60
21	Infants' Slips, at 10 cents	2 10
307	Bed Ticks, at 15 cents	46 05
650	Pillow Cases, at 15 cents	97 50
156	Pillow Ticks, at 5 cents	7 80
300	Bed Sheets, at 6 cents	18 00
44	Window Curtains, at 12½ cents	5 50
32	Cotton Jackets, at 25 cents	8 00
36	Table Covers, at 10 cents	3 60
194	Towels, at 5 cents	9 70
158	Slips, at 25 cents	39 50
40	Muslin Caps, at 5 cents	2 00
96	Quilts, at $1.60	153 60
		$20,443 56

TABLE K.

Showing the quantity of clothing issued to the inmates from the 1st of January, 1881, to the 31st of December, 1881.

Date.	Pairs of Shoes.	Shirts.	Pairs Men's Hose	Pantaloons.	Vests.	Jackets.	Coats.	Hats and Caps.	Aprons.	Flannel Shirts.	Slips.	Frocks.	Women's Stockings.	Drawers.	Under Garments.	Women's Josies & Cotton Jackets
January	28	121	24	48	3	13	4	3	20	5	39	44	4	4	82	9
February	31	82	24	31	1	7	2	2	18	3	12	20	23	1	26	20
March	6	68	27	23	...	2	1	1	8	2	6	16	5	1	18	6
April	5	58	7	28	...	12	...	...	4	1	10	18	6	...	24	8
May	2	28	.....	32	1	9	...	36	7	...	20	17	3	...	8	.....
June	32	43	.....	70	...	22	1	5	11	...	.....	26	.....	...	26	3
July	1	33	.....	28	...	8	...	2	3	...	16	8	1	...	21	1
August	.....	28	.....	6	1	2	1	1	27	...	4	18	.....	...	12	7
September	.....	40	6	24	...	11	...	...	3	...	14	12	.....	...	15	1
October	126	51	11	23	2	11	2	3	4	2	10	6	15	7	17	16
November	65	42	12	25	3	12	3	4	12	4	21	41	61	3	21	6
December	49	40	25	14	4	18	4	5	10	3	15	31	20	4	37	12
Total	345	634	136	352	15	127	18	62	127	20	167	257	138	20	307	89

TABLE L.

Showing the number of Births and Deaths in each month; also the Sex and Color, from the 1st of January, 1881, to the 31st of December, 1881.

DATE.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS, ADULTS.				DEATHS, CHILDREN.				
	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
January	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	..	3	...	...	1	...	10
February	..	...	1	3	4	9	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	15
March	..	1	1	3	5	11	8	7	3	...	1	...	1	31
April	...	...	...	3	3	11	1	4	4	...	...	...	..	20
May	3	4	...	4	11	5	5	2	8	...	...	1	...	21
June	1	...	1	...	2	5	3	5	1	...	.	.	...	14
July	...	...	.	1	1	12	3	6	3	...	.	...	...	24
August	1	1	...	1	3	11	6	4	4	...	..	...	.	25
September	...	.	...	1	1	5	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	10
October	...	1	...	..	1	9	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	18
November	...	1	..	1	2	8	4	5	5	1	.	...	...	23
December	1	3	1	4	9	5	7	3	1	...	1	...	...	17
Total	6	11	5	21	43	96	46	43	36	1	2	3	1	228

TABLE M.

Showing the names, quantity and average cost of articles purchased for the Institution, from January 1st, 1881, to December 31st, 1881.

A.

Apples	10 bbls.	$3.25 per barrel.
Axle Grease	113 lbs.	5 cents per lb.
Arrow Root	10 lbs.	25 " "

B.

Brushes, hand-dusting	2 doz.	$3.50 per dozen.
" whitewash	1½ "	15.00 " "
" deck scrub	2 "	3.00 " "
" paint	⅔ "	6.70 " "
" shoe	½ "	5.50 " "
" sweeping	2 "	14.00 " "
Brandy	2 galls.	4.75 per gallon.
Buckets, water	5 doz.	1.90 per dozen.
" oak	3 "	15.00 " "
Butter	3047½ lbs.	24¼ cents per lb.
Barley	4200 lbs.	4¾ " " "
Beans, white	19³⁵ bush.	2.99 per bushel.
Brooms, corn	17 doz.	3.00 per dozen.
" Hickory	10 "	2.75 " "
Books and stationery		188.37

TABLE M—Continued.

Buckwheat flour	120 lbs.	$3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.
Bacon, shoulders, plain	14432 lbs.	$7\frac{1}{3}$ " " "
" " S. C.	8100 "	$9\frac{3}{5}$ " " "
" hams	1474 "	12 " " "
Beef	58705$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5.39 " " "
" round	6092 "	10 " " "
" roast and steak	10544$\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 " " "
Buttons, shirt	1 great gross	1.50 per gross.
" pants	2 "	1.75 per gr't "
Bed ticking	1312 yds.	$14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yd.
Baskets	$\frac{7}{12}$ doz.	10.25 per doz.
Bricks	6200	11.21 per M.
" fire, No. 1	200	3.25 per hund.
Brogan's, men's	168 pairs	1.25 per pair.
Buskins, women's	193 "	88 cents "
Blankets	163 "	1.93 " "

C.

Chalk	20 lbs.	2 cents per lb.
Crackers, water	1051 lbs.	$7\frac{1}{3}$ " "
" soda	226 lbs.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Calico	3012$\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	$6\frac{3}{4}$ cents per yd.
Candles, adamantine	160 lbs.	10 cents per lb.
Cheese	324 "	13 " "
Corn starch	120 "	8 " "
Corn meal	1050 lbs.	1.43 " "
Coal, George's Creek, contract	681^{1251} tons	4.44 per ton.
Coal, Lykens' Valley, contract	123$\frac{1}{20}$ "	5.86 "

TABLE M—Continued.

Coffee, Java, green	715 lbs.	21 cents per lb.
" Rio, green	7798 "	$11\frac{1}{2}$ " "
" Hummel's essence	1363 "	$5\frac{2}{3}$ " "
Cakes, ginger	12 bbls.	4.38 per bbl.
" sugar	5 "	7.98 "
Curtain, Percales	160 yds.	10 cents per yd.
Crash	$163\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	$11\frac{1}{4}$ " "
Check	$452\frac{1}{2}$ "	16 " "
Chamois skins	3 "	62 cents each.
Currants	10 lbs.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.
Corn	885 bush.	$53\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per bush.
Cement	5 bbls.	1.66 per bbl.
Charcoal	150 bbls.	45 cents per bbl.
Collars, horse	1	2.25 cents each.
Combs, dressing	7 doz.	1.50 per doz.
" tuck	7 "	51 cents per doz.
" fine tooth	18 "	62 " "
" pocket	3 "	45 " "
Cotton, waste	40 lbs.	10 cents per lb.
Castings	$3468\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	$4\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Cotton, knitting	30 lbs.	60 " "
" darning	1 lb.	1.50 " "
" spool	73 doz.	51 cents per doz.
Camphor, Gum	$8\frac{1}{16}$ lbs.	35 cents per lb.

D.

Drugs, per contract		982.61.
Dryers, liquid	2 gall.	60 cents per gall.

TABLE M—Continued.

E.

Engineers' stores		$291.02.
Emory cloth	2 dozen sheets	63 cents per doz.

F.

Flannel, canton	49 yds.	9½ cents per yd.
" red	96 "	18 " "
Flour, family	34 bbls.	8.61 per bbl.
" extra	1193 bbls.	6.58⅓ "
Fire clay	1 bbl.	3.00 "
Files, saw	2½ doz.	1.50 per doz.

G.

Glass, window	6 boxes	2.70 per box.
Glass and Queensware		10.95
Glue	30 lbs.	25 cents per lb.
Gas burners	4 doz.	1.00 per dozen.
Grains	887 bush.	8⅕ cents per bush.

H.

Hoes, garden	½ doz.	5.00 per dozen.
Hose, men's	11 "	1.06 " "
" Gum	50 feet	24 cents per foot.
Hinges	4 dozen pairs	50c. per doz. pairs.
Harness, double	1 set	55.00 per set.
Hame strings	2 doz.	85 cents per doz.
Hops	75 lbs.	35 cents per lb.
Hay	14^{1918} tons	23.45 per ton.
Hominy	69 bush.	1.34 per bushel.

TABLE M—Continued.

Hardware		215.22
Herrings, Labrador	14 bbls.	5.76 per barrel.
	I.	
Indigo blue, laundry	2 boxes	1.00 per box.
Ice	14⅕ tons	4.00 per ton.
	L.	
Leather, sole	884½ lbs.	31½ cents per lb.
" calf skin	52 "	1.10 " " "
" kip upper	23 "	60 " " "
" harness	22 "	40 " " "
Lard	1093 lbs.	12 cents per lb.
Lead, white	200 lbs.	8½ " "
Lime	40 bush.	53 cts. per bush.
" Chloride	1647 lbs.	4½ cents per lb.
Lumber, Culls, dressed	8076 feet	25.00 per M.
" Miscellaneous	2933 "	34.00 "
	M.	
Men's wear	1703 yds.	21 cents per yd.
Muslin, brown	5009 "	6⅘ " "
" bleached	38 "	12½ " "
Mosquito netting	2 pieces	60 cents per piece.
Matches	50 gross	2.34 per gross.
Mustard	72 lbs.	40 cents per lb.
Malt, ground	5 bush.	1.28 per bush.
Molasses	910 galls.	38¾ cents per gall.
Mackeral No. 1	2 kitts	2.00 per kitt.
" No. 3	14 bbls.	6.71 per bbl.

TABLE M—Continued.

Mutton	37028 lbs.	$4.65 per lb.
Middlings	1005 bush.	29 cents per bush.
Maccaroni	50 lbs.	9½ cents per lb.

N.

Nails, finishing	15 papers	16 cts. per paper.
" cut	8 kegs	3.00 per keg.
" wrought	20 lbs.	
Nutmegs	3 lbs.	95 cents per lb.
Napkins	4 doz.	1.25 per doz.

O.

Oats	969 bush.	48⅔ cts. per bush.
Oilcloth	36 yds.	30 cents per yd.
Onions	2 bbls.	3.12½ per bbl.
Oil, lard	195 galls.	88 cents per gall
" linseed	4 "	65 " " "
" neatfoot	2 "	90 " " "
" Merchants' gargl'g	½ doz.	4.00 per dozen.
" gas	73 bbls.	6.26 per barrell.
" sweet	1 doz.	5.50 per dozen.

P.

Padlocks	1½ doz.	7.88 per dozen.
Pins	8 pkges.	70 cents per doz.
Pies	1406	7 cents each.
Plaid, domestic	1518½ yds.	8⅘ cents per yard.
Putty	275 lbs.	3½ cents per lb.

TABLE M—Continued.

Potatoes	1405 bush.	68½ cents per bush
Potash	700 lbs.	8½ cents per lb.
Pork, salt	2071 "	8¼ " " "
Pepper, black	210 "	17 " " "
Peas	19⁴⁰ bush.	1.92 per bushel.
Plaster	7 bbls.	1.25 per barrel.

R.

Rice	3831 lbs.	6⅞ cents per lb.
Raisins	30 lbs.	12 " "
Rivets, tin	5 "	45 " "

S.

Spectacles	12 doz.	2.50 cents per doz.
Sand paper	8 quires	15 cts. per quire.
Syrup, golden	4 galls.	50 cts. per gall.
Starch	124 lbs.	4¾ per lb.
Spoons, tinned iron	1½ gross	5.75 per gross.
Soap, toilet	2 doz.	75 cents per doz.
" mammoth laundry	644 lbs.	5¾ cents per lb.
" country	7342 lbs.	3⅓ " "
Shoe laces, women's	5 gross	38 " "
" " leather	4 bundles	60 cents per bdle.
Stockings, women's	6½ dozen pairs	1.25 per doz. pair.
Sponges	2	60 cents each.
Shovels	1¼ doz.	12.00 per doz.
Screws	19 gross	35 cts. per gross.
Salt, fine	135 bush.	54 cents per bush.
" ground alum	30 bush.	32⅙ " "

TABLE M—Continued.

Solder	60 lbs.	16 cents per lb.
Shoe findings		32.97.
Snuff	383 lbs.	48 cents per lb.
Sugar, brown	20233 lbs.	7$\frac{4}{5}$ " "
" white	2081 lbs.	11$\frac{1}{3}$ " "
Shoe blacking	5 doz.	50 cents per doz.
Shoeing and repairs		198.78.
Straw hats	3 doz.	1.50 cents per doz.
Seed, turnip	27 lbs.	50 cents per lb.
" cabbage	2 "	2.50 " "
" beet	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	75 " "
" beans, Valentine	1$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	4.00 per bush.
" clover	1 "	5.00 "
" radish	7 lbs.	90 cents per lb.
" onion	2 "	3.00.
" peas	2 bush.	2.00 per bush.
" potatoes	100 bush.	1.00 per bushel.
" celery	4 ozs.	25 cents per oz.
" carrot	3 lbs.	75 cents per lb.
" parsnip	5 "	60 " "
" spinach	16 "	30 " "
" tomato	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	3.75 " "
" salsify	2 "	2.25 " "
" egg plant	1 oz.	75 cents per oz.
" leek	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	4.00 per lb.
" thyme	1 oz.	30 cents per oz.
" okra	8$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	75 cents per lb.
" cucumber	1 lb.	75 " "
" rye	9$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	1.19 per bushel
" timothy	2 bush.	3.25 " "
" lettuce	1 paper	25 per paper.

TABLE M—Concluded.

T.

Thread, patent	31 lbs.	.1.49 per lb.
Tacks, carpet	50 papers	8½ cents per paper.
" lasting	1 gross	25 cents per gross.
Trusses	11/12 doz.	20.75 per dozen.
Tallow	20 lbs.	10 cents per lb.
Turpentine	7 galls.	55 cents per gall.
Tin plate	10 boxes	10.78 per box.
Tobacco	1800 lbs.	39 cents per lb.
Tar	1 bbl.	2.50 per barrel.
Tea, gunpowder	38 lbs.	85 cents per lb.
" black	497 "	40 " "
" imperial	635 "	45 " "

V.

Vinegar	239 galls.	20 cents per gall.
Varnish, furniture	3 "	1.50 per gall.
" coach	2 "	3.50 "

W.

Wood, pine	26¼ cords	5.38 per cord.
Whips	2	1.88 each.
Wine, sherry	3 galls.	3.33 per gall.
Whiskey	199²⁸ galls.	2.18 "
Whiting	10 lbs.	2 cents per lb.
Wash boards	1 doz.	2.00 per doz.

Y.

Yeast powder	14 doz.	1.25 per doz.

Report of the Engineer.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith most respectfully present to you the annual report of this department for the year ending December 31, 1881.

WM. KAISER, *Engineer.*

Total amount of Cumberland Coal consumed, and by what Department of the Institution.

1881.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Flue Boiler	1,107,560	494	1,000
Tubular Boiler	560,500	250	500
Blacksmith Shop	8,030	3	1,310
Carpenters' Shop	7,520	3	800
Main Gate	7,370	3	650
East Gate	5,480	2	1,000
West Gate	4,980	2	500
	1,701,440	759	1,280

Total amount of Lykens Valley Coal consumed, and by what Department of the Institution.

1881.	Lbs.	Tons.	Pounds.
Centre Kitchen	65,020	28	2,300
Matron's Kitchen	60,140	26	1,900
Ironing Room	30,620	13	1,500
Gas House	50,060	22	780
Bake House	59,590	26	1,350
Pest Hospital	5,820	2	1,340
	271,250	121	210

Cumberland Coal on hand December 31, 1881....35 tons.
Lykens Valley Coal on hand December 31, 1881.51 "

Report of the Gardener.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

Permit me most respectfully to present this, my annual report, as Gardener of the Institution, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Very respectfully,

A. J. BARRANGER, *Gardener.*

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.

Articles.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number of	Prices.	Amount.
Cabbage (heads of)							12,128	$ 08	$970 24
Potatoes	359							1 00	359 00
Beets			56					04	2 24
Carrots			3,225					06	193 50
Celery			1,112					10	111 20
Tomatoes	278							1 00	278 00
Radishes			349					04	13 96
Turnips	573							50	286 50
Parsley			2,800					01	28 00
Spinach	119							1 00	119 00
Lettuce (heads of)							206	10	20 60
Kale Sprouts	253							50	126 50
Cabbage "	64							1 00	64 00

Parsnips	116							1 00	116 00
Horse Radish (stalks)							201	08	16 08
Green Peas	69							60	41 40
Onions			2,070					02	41 40
Onion setts	5							5 00	25 00
Lima Beans	28							1 00	28 00
" (dry)	7							4 00	28 00
Corn (green)		85						15	12 75
" (dry)	78							60	46 80
String Beans	100							1 00	100 00
Cucumbers		46						12	5 52
Pickles							2,000	2 00	4 00
Peppers	2							1 25	2 50
Asparagus			48					20	9 60
Egg Plants							36	5	1 80
Oyster Plants			900					6	54 00
Okra (green)	7½							2 50	18 75
" (dry)	8							6 00	48 00
Hay						5½		22 00	121 00
Corn Fodder (green)						1½		5 00	7 50
" (dry)						1		5 00	5 00
Pork				2,148⅝					171 89
Pigs							126		298 50
Calves							3		13 25
Am't carried forward									$3,789 48

REPORT OF THE GARDENER.—Concluded.

Articles.	Bushels.	Dozen.	Bunches.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Tons.	Number of	Prices.	Amount.
Am't brought forward.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,789 48
Butter.....	.....	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	30	130 20
Cream...	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	75	231 75
Milk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,099	.....	.....	20	819 80
Eggs.	.....	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	279 00
Ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	4 00	500 00
Loads of sand furnished new building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,950	50	1,975 00
Loads of sand furnished Bayview Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	50	52 00
									$7,777 23

Report of the Baker.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith present my annual report as Baker of this Institution for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Respectfully,

CHARLES JONES, *Baker.*

Flour received		1,192 bbls.
Loaves of bread baked	273,696	
Loaves of bread on hand January 1, 1881	741	
	274,437	
Sent for delivery	274,320	
On hand January 1, 1882	117	
Weight of bread baked		342,120 lbs.
Average weight of each loaf		1 lb. 8 ozs.

REPORT

OF THE

VISITING PHYSICIANS,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1881.

REPORT.

BAYVIEW ASYLUM, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable the Board of
Trustees of Bayview Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the Medical Department of this Institution for the year ending December 31, 1881:

Number of patients remaining in hospital December 31, 1880, 222; number of patients admitted to hospital from January 1, 1881, 1762; number cured, 1052; number relieved, 349; number died, 213; number remaining, 148.

Of the causes of death, among incurable diseases, we mention Consumption, fifty-seven (57); old age, twenty-seven (27); Heart Disease, thirteen (13); Bright's Disease, twelve (12); Cancer, nine (9); Senile Gangrene, four (4); Aneurism, four (4).

Twenty-seven (27) cases were brought to the Institution in a dying condition, some of them living only a few hours.

We have to note the presence during the year of Small-pox (1 case,) and Typhus Fever (3 cases).

Timely observation in both instances, together with the rapid execution of measures calculated to arrest further progress of the diseases, served to dispel what might have proved in either case a disastrous epidemic. Much credit is due the energetic Superintendent of the Institution for the prompt manner in which he acted on our suggestions.

We had also during the year five (5) cases of Puerperal Fever, of a malignant, type with but one death—a remarkable exhibit in this dread disease.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Number remaining at last report, 264; number admitted, 342; number cured, 28; number improved, 32; number eloped, 44; number died, 15.

This department was overcrowded during the year, and the early completion of the new building for the insane, will satisfy a want long felt at Bayview.

We respectfully urge upon your Honorable Board the absolute necessity for a larger supply of water for this Institution, the quantity, as at present, furnished, being totally inadequate for its wants.

We tender our thanks to Dr. Joseph T. Bartlett, as also to Drs. Costin and Berkley, for valuable assistance.

We are indebted to the Superintendent, Matrons and others whose duties call them in relation with this department, for kindly co-operation.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your courtesy, and the promptitude with which you have met our every want, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
A. P. CLARKE, M. D.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the number of cases treated in Bayview Asylum, for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Apoplexy	16	.....	3	13	.....
Arthritis	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Abscess	12	10	.....	1	1
Angina Pectoris	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Amputation	4	3	.....	.....	1
Anœmia	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Asthma	12	4	5	.....	3
Aneurism	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Bright's Disease	30	.....	16	12	2
Burns	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis (chronic)	14	.....	13	.....	1
" (acute)	26	18	8	.....	.....
Brain (congestion of)	2	.....	.....	2	.....
" (softening of)	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Cancer (axilla)	2	.....	1	.....	1
" (womb)	6	.....	1	4	1
" (breast)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" (head)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" (stomach)	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Cirrhosis (of liver)	3	.....	1	2	.....
Chilblains	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Congestion (of lungs)	3	2	.....	.....	1
Carbuncle	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Congestive Chill	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Caries (spine)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Conjunctivitis	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Consumption (of bowels)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" (of lungs)	119	.....	54	57	8
Diarrhœa	30	20	4	1	5

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Dislocation	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	19	15	.....	4	.....
Dog Bite	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Debauch	179	178	.....	.....	1
Diabetes	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Epilepsy	42	.....	6	.....	36
Erysipelas	17	11	4	1	1
Exhaustion	6	1	.....	5	.....
Empyema	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Exostosis (of skull)	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Endocarditis	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Frostbite	28	27	.....	.....	1
Fever (malarial)	281	274	.....	.....	7
" (typhoid)	21	14	.....	6	1
" (remittent)	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" (typho-malarial)	41	38	.....	2	1
" (intermittent)	59	59	.....	.....	.....
" (chagers)	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" (typhus)	3	1	.....	2	.....
" (puerperal)	5	4	.....	1	....
Fractures	10	9	.....	.....	1
Fibroid Uterus	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fistula (in ano)	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	12	12	.....	.....	.....
General Debility	40	1	37	.....	2
Gangrene (senile)	4	.....	.....	4	.....
" (acute)	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hernia	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" (strangulated)	2	.....	1	1	.....
Hemorrhage	6	3	1	1	1
Heart Disease	25	.....	11	13	1
Hemiplegia	9	.....	5	.....	4

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Hysteria	4	.....	2	.....	2
Hemicrania	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Hœmorrhoids	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Icterus	3	1	1	.....	1
Iritis	4	1	3	.....	.....
Keratitis	2	.....	1	.....	1
Lateral Curvature of Spine	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Lead Palsy	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Malingerers	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Moribund	21	.....	.....	21	.....
Miscarriage	2	1	.....	1	.....
Metritis	9	8	.....	.....	1
Necrosis	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Neuralgia	18	10	4	.....	4
Ovaritis	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Old Age	27	.....	.....	27	.....
Opium Eating	5	.....	4	.....	1
Orchitis	5	3	2	.....	.....
Obstruction of Bowels	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Phlegmon (diffuse)	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Pleurisy	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia (pleuro)	25	19	.....	4	2
" (typhoid)	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis	17	.....	10	4	3
Paronychia	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Pyæmia	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Paraplegia	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Peritonitis	3	.....	2	1	.....
Pharyngitis (specific)	3	2	.....	.....	1
Periostitis	4	1	2	.....	1
Premature Birth	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rheumatism (acute)	50	39	8	.....	3

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Rheumatism (chronic)	27	.....	24	.....	3
" (syphilitic)	12	.....	11	.....	1
Stricture	4	1	2	.....	1
Scrofula	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Scabies	25	22	.....	.....	3
Scurvy	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Small Pox	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Synovitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sprains	10	9	.....	.....	1
Typhlitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Tubercular Meningitis	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Ulcers	102	58	29	.....	15
Venereal Diseases	141	81	41	.....	19
Vaginitis	11	9	1	.....	1
Vomiting of Pregnancy	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Varicose Veins	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wounds (contused)	19	19	.....	.....	.....
" (incised)	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" (lacerated)	2	1	.....	.....	1
Total	1762	1052	349	213	148

TABULAR STATEMENT—Concluded.

Insane Patients.	Admitted.	Cured.	Eloped.	Improved.	Died.	Remain'g.
Males	123	10	22	18	6	67
Females	134	7	10	6	9	102
Receiving Cells—(Insane).						
Males	32	7	7	3		15
Females	53	4	5	5		39
Total	342	28	44	32	15	223

Births.

White Males	6
" Females	11
Colored Males	5
" Females	21
Total	43

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COMMISSIONER

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881

REPORT.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, January 2, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is respectfully submitted as the annual report of the operations of this department for the year ending 31st December, 1881:

REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS AND INLETS.

All the old sewers have had attention in the way of repairs, though many of them still remain in a very bad condition.

The sewer under the bed of McMechen street, from Morris alley to John street, which is some twenty feet below the surface of the street, is in many places unsafe, and ought to be repaired or reconstructed, by removing the flooring and making an invert of stone, and being otherwise remodeled. During last season, nearly two hundred feet of this sewer fell in near

Foster alley. Similar accidents may be expected during heavy rains at other points along the line, until it has been thoroughly repaired.

Chatsworth run sewer, from Josephine to Hoffman street, from Columbia avenue to German street, and from Baltimore to Saratoga street; Centre street sewer, from St. Paul to Holliday street, and Schroeder's run sewer, on Franklin street, from Carey to Calhoun street, have all received extensive repairs.

HARFORD RUN DIVERSION SEWER.

This sewer was commenced on 12th July, 1880, and has been completed, with the exception of a few inlets. The connection with the old Harford run sewer, at the intersection of Ann and Eager streets, was made on 17th December last, when the water, which heretofore followed the old sewer south of that point, was diverted into the channel of Harris' creek, at the intersection of Monument and Patapsco streets. The total length of this sewer is 4,804 feet; of which, 467 feet was constructed in open cut, and 4,337 feet in tunnel. Its diameter, from the outlet at Patapsco street to Wolfe street, is ten feet, and from Wolfe to Ann street, eight feet. The completion of this sewer will greatly relieve all that part of the city adjacent to the Harford run sewer south of Eager and Ann streets, which for years past has been periodically damaged by overflows.

In connection with this improvement, and in consideration of the future development of those parts of the city lying east of Patterson Park, in the valley of Harris' creek, and north of Hoffman street, along the

line of Harford run, I would suggest the importance of continuing this sewer to tidewater, along the bed of Patapsco street, and northerly, from its present northern terminus, at Hoffman street, to North avenue. The present course of Harris' creek is very tortuous, and if it is permitted to be arched over by private citizens, through whose property it runs, without regard to alignment or dimensions, the trouble and expense now attending Chatsworth and Schroeder's run sewers will occur in the case of this water-course. This subject should be considered without delay, and proper legislation obtained for its accomplishment. The continuation of the sewer from Hoffman street to North avenue is also of much importance.

We are constructing a sewer from the intersection of Abbott and Bond streets to Central avenue, where it crosses Holland street, *via* Holland to Eden, Eden to Monument, Monument to Spring, Spring to Madison, Madison to Caroline, Caroline to Chew, Chew to Bond, and Bond to Abbott, where it will unite with the old sewer. The length of this sewer is 3,580 feet, with a capacity equal to a diameter of eight feet. About 1,000 feet has been completed. The object of this sewer is to supersede the old and dilapidated part of Harford run sewer, between Bond street and Central avenue, which runs under or through private property, and transfer it to the beds of public streets.

Fremont street sewer, from Columbia avenue to Pratt street, commenced in 1880, was completed in July last, with the exception of four inlets. Its length is 950 feet, with a capacity of six feet diameter.

Franklin street sewer was finished in February last. It begins at Jones' Falls, on Holliday street, between Hillen and Bath streets, and runs in Holliday, Bath, Calvert and Franklin streets, to Courtland street, with a branch in Calvert and Mulberry streets, from Bath to Courtland street; also, a branch along Courtland street to Scrabble alley.

The extension of Harford run sewer along the bed of Central avenue, from Canton avenue to the City Dock, has also been completed, with the exception of bridges and bridge masonry at Canton avenue and Lancaster street. The bridge at Aliceanna street, and the grading and paving of the avenue on each side of the sewer, have been finished, and the other work is under way. The delay in the work at or near the City Dock is due to high tides during the summer and autumn. The length is 782 feet.

The completion of Chatsworth run sewer, from Cross street to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the foot of Scott street, makes the sewerage of Chatsworth run water-shed continuous from the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Townsend street to the Spring Gardens. This sewer is constructed of stone, in form a semi-ellipse, 16 feet wide and 8½ feet high, and its length is 1,123 feet.

A sewer in Eastern avenue, from Albemarle street to Jones' Falls—a distance of 687 feet—was finished early in the autumn, with the view of relieving the sewer in Hammond alley and the large accumulation of water at the intersection of Aliceanna street and Eastern avenue. It is circular, with a diameter of three feet.

A sewer in McMechen street, connecting with the sewer running under the stables of the North Baltimore Railway Company from North avenue, was constructed to the east side of Oliver street, for the purpose of carrying a part of the surface water, which has been so injurious to adjacent property. This sewer ought to be continued to Bolton alley, to render it efficient. It is circular, of 4½ feet in diameter, and 320 feet in length, as completed, and the continuation would be about 310 feet long.

A stone culvert at the intersection of Biddle and Luzerne streets, 4½ feet high, 5 feet wide, and 120 feet long, has been constructed.

A pipe sewer or drain, 18 inches in diameter, has been laid in Calhoun street, from Mosher street to the Cathedral cemetery—a distance of 365 feet—for the purpose of draining a large pond of water in the cemetery, caused by grading streets around the same.

A small stone sewer in Creek alley, 160 feet south from West street, was also constructed.

In repaving Light street, between Pratt and Baltimore streets, with Belgian blocks, it was found necessary to reconstruct and enlarge the old sewer in the bed of the street, from Pratt to Balderston street. This was done in a substantial manner.

It is necessary that a sewer should be built, commencing in Preston street, near Madison avenue, and running down Preston to Cathedral, and Cathedral to Hoffman street, and connecting at Cathedral and Hoffman streets with the sewer running from that point to Jones' Falls. This sewer is intended to relieve Preston

street and Camel alley, both of which are flooded in every heavy rain, to the serious damage of property along their lines. Its length would be about 2,300 feet, diameter 4 feet, and to be built of bricks.

I also recommend the construction of a sewer from the intersection of Chestnut street and Necessity alley; thence on Necessity alley to High street; along High to Fayette, and Fayette to Front street, where it will connect with the present sewer extending to Jones' Falls. Its length will be about 1,300 feet, diameter 3½ feet, built of bricks. This sewer would be of great protection to property along Necessity alley.

I must again call your attention (as was done in my annual report for the year 1880) to the suggestions in my annual report for the year 1879, in relation to the importance of condemning the "right of way" for, and the construction of a continuation of, the Schroeder's run sewer, from its present outlet on Carey street to the Spring Gardens. The outlet of this sewer in Carey street needs reconstruction, on account of its washing away the bed of that street.

In order to prevent the frequent overflows of the Chatsworth Run sewer in the vicinity of Fremont and Haw streets, I would suggest, as has been done in previous reports, the importance of constructing a sewer from the intersection of Fremont street and Columbia avenue, to run down Fremont street to Eutaw street, and along Eutaw street to the "Spring Gardens."

The old sewer in McKim street, from Eager to Monument street, ought to be reconstructed and placed in the bed of the street.

INLETS.

Inlets have been constructed or repaired at the following points :

Southeast corner of Pratt and Eden streets, trapped.
Southeast corner of Pratt street and Central avenue, trapped.
Myrtle avenue, opposite Sarah Ann street.
Corner of Lexington and Carey streets.
Carter alley, near North avenue, trapped.
Falls road, east end of North-avenue bridge.
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Oxford street, trapped.
Corner Waesche street and Myrtle avenue.

I must repeat my recommendation that arrangements ought to be made with the owners of property along the line of Chatsworth-Run sewer, between Lombard and King streets, (where it runs under private property,) looking to its reconstruction. The sewer is liable to fall in at any time and destroy the houses over it. This matter is of pressing importance.

GRADING AND PAVING OF NEW STREETS.

By reference to table C, herewith submitted, it will be seen that new streets have been graded, paved and kerbed during the year, with an aggregate of 270,075 square feet of surface. Light street, from Baltimore to Pratt street, was repaved with Belgian blocks, per ordinance.

By ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, Sharp street, from Pratt to Baltimore street, Calvert street, from Pratt to Madison street, and Gay street, from Pratt

to Aisquith street, were directed to be paved with "Camp's patent process of Belgian block pavement," of which Sharp street has been completed, and Calvert street, from Pratt to Mulberry street. This work has been delayed by the scarcity of blocks.

Charles street, from Madison to Chase street, was repaved with "compressed Asphalt blocks," as per application of a majority of the owners of property on its line. A small portion of Calvert street, south of Baltimore street, and South street, from Baltimore to German street, were also repaved with the same material by the property owners.

Although this material is entirely new in Baltimore, it has been used, to some extent, in Philadelphia, and, I believe, in other cities. It certainly presents a good and easy surface, and, like all pavements of similar character, is noiseless. It was examined in Philadelphia last Summer by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Commissioner, where it had been laid in parts of several streets, and found to be in fair condition. Its durability, however, which is the point in doubt, will be fairly tested during the next twelve months, by experience, on South street.

A private contract exists for repaving Eutaw Place, from Laurens street to North avenue, with Belgian blocks. After the contract was made, the property-holders made application to have Asphalt blocks substituted for the Belgian blocks. A doubt has arisen as to the right to do this, which has delayed the work.

I annex a table showing the amount of paving done for a number of years past, including the past year :

Paving done in the year		1863	—square feet....	20,849
"	"	1864	"	88,109
"	"	1865	"	66,960
"	"	1866	"	61,943
"	"	1867	"	70,366
"	"	1868	"	179,999
"	"	1869	"	806,290
"	"	1870	"	306,440
"	"	1871	"	481,741
"	"	1872	"	182,523
"	"	1873	"	168,808
"	"	1874	"	367,655
"	"	1875	"	1,025,661
"	"	1876	"	1,510,762
"	"	1877	"	951,204
"	"	1878	"	634,200
"	"	1879	"	428,125
"	"	1880	"	487,787
"	"	1881	"	270,075
Belgian pavement laid in		1874	—square yards..	6,079
"	"	1875	"	11,967
"	"	1876	"	10,003
"	"	1877	"	34,621
"	"	1878	"	22,916
"	"	1879	"	None.
"	"	1880	"	2,042
"	"	1881	"	6,632
Asphalt blocks laid in		1881	"	6,862

REPAIRS OF PAVED AND UNPAVED STREETS.

Within the last twelve years the principal streets of the city have been opened and re-opened repeatedly by

the several gas companies, and notwithstanding the care observed in refilling them and in renewing the pavements, their condition has been much injured thereby. At the close of the year 1880, I had succeeded in getting them in better order than they had been for years past, and had they not been so much disturbed during last year, I am sure they would now be in perfect order.

The amount of work on repairs of streets during the year is equal to 2,640,380 square feet of paving, and kerbing was reset and adjusted to the extent of 31,260 linear feet; to accomplish which, 25,260 loads of sand and gravel and 4,097 perches of new cobble-stones were used. The cost of doing the work was a fraction greater than it was the previous year, but less than it was under the contract system, although we paid higher wages for pavers and other workmen. After deducting the cost of resetting kerbstones, the price per square foot for repairs of streets was $2\frac{65}{100}$ cents. Particular attention was given during the year to resetting and adjusting the kerb and gutter stones and to repairing alleys. Eutaw street, between Pratt and Barre streets, was rekerbed on the east side, where necessary, per resolution.

The unpaved streets have been well maintained during the year. Mine Bank lane, Ridgely street, the Washington and Ferry Bar roads, Bayard street, East Monument street, Loney's lane, &c., have been shelled and otherwise improved.

STREETS THAT OUGHT TO BE REPAVED WITH BELGIAN BLOCKS.

I would recommend that the following streets be repaved with Belgian blocks during the coming year:

Baltimore street, from Greene to Carey street.
Baltimore street, from Harrison street to Central avenue.
Columbia avenue, from Paca to Fremont street.
Pratt street, from Howard to Fremont street.
Block street, from West Falls avenue to Jones' Falls.
Lombard street, from South street to Jones' Falls.
Howard street, from Lombard to Franklin street.
Hanover street, from Baltimore to Pratt street.
Charles street, from Pratt to Lexington street.
Fayette street, from Gay street to Jones' Falls.
Eutaw street, from Baltimore to Franklin street.

FLAG AND STEPPING STONES.

There were laid during the year 103 rows of new flagstones, in compliance with resolutions of the Mayor and City Council, and many of the street crossings were repaired. A large number of the old flags that were taken up, in order to lay new ones, were used as crossings in alleys and for gutter stones.

IRON PLATES.

Iron plates were placed over the gutters at the following intersections, as per resolutions:

Lancaster and Caroline streets—one set.
Baltimore and Harrison streets—one set.

High and Granby streets—two sets.
Broadway and Orleans street—two sets.
Caroline and Orleans streets—one set.
North and Baltimore streets—one set.

And the following intersections were laid with iron plates, in connection with the repaving of Light, Sharp and Calvert streets:

Light and Lombard streets—two sets.
Light and German streets—one set.
Sharp and German streets—two sets.
Calvert and Lombard streets—two sets.
Calvert and Saratoga streets—two sets.

REPAIRS OF BRIDGES.

Particular attention has been given to the bridges of the city, nearly all of them having received new floors, and readjusted.

Light street bridge, which is the property of the city of Baltimore and Anne Arundel county, jointly, has had a large share of attention, but owing to its decayed condition, will require much more during the coming season. The "draw" and abutments will need reconstruction and renewal at the earliest moment, to prevent accidents or a suspension of travel.

Harman's bridge, crossing Gwynn's Falls, has been maintained in a passable condition by careful watching. It ought to be rebuilt or improved, as recommended in my report for the year 1880.

These old bridges, until put in thorough repair, will add very materially to the annual appropriation for repairs of bridges.

The small bridge over Schroeder's run in the Washington road, which has been the source of much trouble and expense for the last four or five years, on account of its defective foundation and want of capacity to vent the water, is in course of reconstruction. The work was begun in the latter part of the year, and the masonry is about half done, and will be finished early in the spring. The small bridge on the same road, near Bush street, was also rebuilt.

By Resolution No. 181, approved 25th May, 1880, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for the erection of a steam engine on the drawbridge, in order to open and close it. The cost of the engine, with all the necessary appliances, such as engine-house, water tanks, &c., would amount to three thousand eight hundred dollars, and, of course, the work could not be done.

IMPROVEMENT OF JONES' FALLS.

The Pratt street bridge was finished in July last, with a roadway of Belgian blocks laid in a bed of Asphalt.

St. Paul street bridge was completed in June, with Asphalt roadway and sidewalks.

The superstructure of Chase street bridge was erected in September, but the abutments and support walls, on either side, are not yet finished.

The superstructure of Gay street bridge is in coure of construction, and will be erected as soon as the support walls are completed.

Support walls are now being built on the east and west sides of the "Falls," between Low and Hillen streets, and on the west side, at the intersection of Chase and North streets. During the year, eight hundred and seventy linear feet of these walls have been built, and the work has been done in a very substantial and satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Tegmeyer,
City Commissioner.

LIST OF TABLES ANNEXED TO THE CITY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Table A exhibits the amount of appropriations, the amounts expended, and the balances due on the several appropriations.

Table B shows the amount of money required for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

Table C states the number of streets, lanes and alleys paved, with the amount of paving done.

Table D exhibits the amount of superficial feet of paving in the city to 31st December, 1880, and the number of superficial feet paved to 31st December, 1881.

Table E exhibits the revenue received in the department for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

TABLE A.

Showing the Amount of Appropriations and the Balances due on the several Appropriations for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

ACCOUNTS.		Appropriations	Amounts Paid.	Amounts Undrawn.
Repairs of sewers and inlets	$14,200 00			
Paid Register	2,110 25			
		$16,310 25	$13,799 98	$2,510 27
Flag and stepping-stones		6,000 00	5,995 96	4 04
Repaving streets		1,000 00	931 59	68 41
Repairs of paved streets	$70,000 00			
Paid Register	200 43			
		70,200 43	69,216 00	984 43
Repairs of bridges		12,000 00	11,617 15	382 85
Paving and repaving in front of city property		500 00	468 04	31 96
Incidentals		25 00	4 00	21 00
Salaries		9,000 00	9,000 00	.....
Livery of horses		500 00	500 00	.....
Paving and repaving "cross streets"		6,000 00	5,608 30	391 70
Repairs of unpaved streets		1,800 00	1,564 08	235 92
Improvement of Jones' Falls	$212,098 83			
Paid Register	621 00			
		212,719 83	212,719 83	.....

Extension of Harford-run sewer	$17,500 00			
Paid Register	100 93			
		17,600 93	7,371 98	10,228 95
Sewer under the beds of Franklin, Mulberry, Calvert and Bath streets		4,283 26	4,276 84	6 42
Continuing the tunnelling of Chatsworth run from Cross street to B. & O. R. R.		22,716 23	22,713 40	2 83
Sewer in Fremont street, from Columbia avenue to Pratt street		6,000 00	5,987 30	12 70
Improvement of Harford run, from Eager and Ann to Patapsco and Monument streets	$90,243 92			
Improvement of Harford run, from Bond and Abbott streets to Central avenue	12,733 24			
		102,977 16	102,977 16	
Iron plates	$3,500 00			
Paid Register	12 16			
		3,512 16	3,495 73	16 43
Traps to inlets to Broadway sewer		332 04	155 10	176 94
Light-street bridge		1,200 00	828 01	371 99
Eastern-avenue sewer, from Jones' Falls to Albemarle street		5,000 00	4,977 99	22 01
To condemn "right of way" for Chatsworth run, from Baltimore to German streets, &c.		18,500 00	26 00	18,474 00
Amounts carried forward		$518.177 29	$484,234 44	$33,942 85

TABLE A—Concluded.

ACCOUNTS.	Appropriations	Amounts Paid.	Amounts Undrawn
Amounts brought forward	$518,177 29	$484,234 44	$33,942 85
Repairing Washington road, per Resolution 55, of 10th March, 1881	300 00	300 00	
Iron plates at North and Baltimore streets, per Resolution 49, of 2d March, 1881	380 00	378 98	1 02
Sewer in Baltimore street, per Ordinance 7, of 20th February, 1880	851 70	801 70	50 00
Shelling Ferry Bar road, per Resolution 140, of 5th April, 1881	100 00	95 10	4 90
Traps at Pratt and Eden streets, &c., per Resolution 26, of 18th February, 1881	600 00	600 00	
Inlets to sewer on North avenue	4,000 00	3,901 37	98 63
Rekerbing Mulberry street, from St. Paul to Calvert street, per Resolution 50, of 2d March, 1881	150 00	116 60	33 40
Kerbing Park Place, between Wilson and Laurens streets, per Resolution 10, of 8th February, 1881	2,500 00	2,481 39	18 61
Repaving streets, &c., per Ordinance 140, of 4th October, 1880	34,520 46	34,520 46	
Grading, paving and kerbing streets, lanes and alleys, per contracts	18,569 37	18,569 37	

Culvert at Biddle street, over Harris' creek, per Resolution 58, of 11th March, 1881	800 00	800 00	....
Rekerbing west side of Eutaw street, per Resolution 25, of 18th February, 1881	400 00	351 85	48 15
Changing grade at Eutaw and Henrietta streets, per resolution 47, of 1st March, 1881	75 00	75 00	....
Sewer at foot of Washington street, per Resolutions 246 of 1880 and 160 of 1881	400 00	280 00	120 00
	$581,823 82	$547,506 26	$34,317 56

TABLE B.

Showing the amounts required for the City Commissioner's Department for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

Repairs of paved streets	$72,000 00
" bridges	12,500 00
" sewers and inlets	12,300 00
" unpaved streets	3,000 00
Flag and stepping-stones	10,000 00
Paving in front of city property	900 00
Repaving streets	1,500 00
Paving and repaving "cross streets"	15,000 00
Incidentals	25 00
Salaries	9,000 00
Extension of Harford-run sewer and inlets	10,228 95
To complete sewer in McMechen street, with inlets	3,500 00
Inlets on Fremont and Pratt streets	2,900 00
Inlets on Courtland street and Scrabble alley	500 00
Head-walls and extra foundation at outlet of Chatsworth run	525 00
Chatsworth-run sewer, from Baltimore to German street	6,000 00
To reconstruct outlet of Schroeder's-run sewer, at Carey street	3,500 00
Sewer at foot of Washington street	220 00
	$163,598 95
Reconstruction of "Draw" and abutments of Light-street bridge	5,300 00
	$168,898 95

TABLE C.

Statement of Streets, Lanes and Alleys paved, for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

NAMES OF STREETS, &c.	No. of Sq. Feet.	Price per Square Foot.	Names of Contractors.
Sterrett alley, from its present paved terminus to Sterrett street	2,006	4¾ cents.	James P. McGovern.
Elliott street, between Boston and Chesapeake streets	11,659	5½ "	A. Schneider & Son.
Montgomery street, from Reppert street to the Basin	15,458	4¾ "	James P. McGovern.
Covington street, from Warren to Cross street	26,202	5 "	James Higgins.
Port street, between Eastern and Canton avenues	4,089	5 "	James P. McGovern.
Claret alley, between West and Stockholm streets	4,164	5½ "	A. Schneider & Son.
Goodman alley, between Cross and Hamburg streets	4,184	5½ "	James P. McGovern.
Truxton street, between Forrest and Buren streets	10,772	4¼ "	John Haugh.
China street, between Henrietta and Hamburg streets	4,038	5½ "	James P. McGovern.

TABLE C—Concluded.

NAMES OF STREETS, &c.	No. of Sq. Feet.	Price per Square Foot.	Names of Contractors.
St. Paul street, from the bridge over Jones' Falls to Townsend street.....	20,794	$4\frac{3}{8}$ cents.	Brady & Eschbach.
Binney street, between Hudson and O'Donnell streets.....	19,902	6 "	A. Schneider & Son.
Marshall street, from Dorsey street to the shore line of Middle Branch of Patapsco river.....	10,423	5 "	Patrick Redington.
Central avenue, between Canton avenue and Lancaster street.....	35,279	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	James P. McGovern.
Fulton avenue, from Edmondson to Patterson ave. (the unpaved portion)	82,500	5 "	Patrick Reddington.
Collington avenue, between Hoffman and Oliver streets.....	12,665	Private contract.	James P. McGovern.
Jordan alley, between Laurens and Wilson streets.....	3,960	" "	P. M. Holbrook.
Wilmer alley, from Smith street to end of pavement, south of the same.	1,980	" "	P. M. Holbrook.
Total.....	270,075		

TABLE D.

Showing the amount of Superficial Feet of Paving done to 31st December, 1881.

Amount of superficial feet of paving completed to 31st December, 1880	36,470,958
Amount of superficial feet of paving completed from 1st January to 31st December, 1881	270,075
Total amount of superficial feet	36,741,033

TABLE E

Statement showing the Revenue received in the Department of the City Commissioner from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT RECEIVED.	AMOUNTS.
Vaults and areas	$1,224 15
Repairs of sewers	2,110 25
" paved streets	200 43
Improvement of Jones' Falls	621 00
Iron plates	12 16
Public printing	21 00
Extension of Harford-run sewer	100 93
	$4,289 92

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881

REPORT.

LAW DEPARTMENT—CITY HALL,

Baltimore, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the
Members of the First and Second Branches
of the City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the requirements of the City Code, article 13, section 3, the following report is respectfully submitted of judicial decisions within the year, involving the construction of municipal ordinances and powers, and also of the number of cases now pending affecting the city's interests.

CASES DECIDED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

At the date of my last annual report there were pending in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, *seven* cases, viz: cases argued but not decided, *Scharf et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; Johns Hopkins Hospital et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; Black vs. The Mayor, &c.;* cases yet to be argued, *Robert C. and John W. Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.; Joseph Gunther vs. The Mayor, &c.; Seligman Bernei vs. The Mayor, &c.; John and James*

Gregg vs. The Mayor, &c. All of these cases have since been decided.

In *Scharf's* case, and that of the *Johns Hopkins Hospital,* which, involving similar questions, were heard together as one case, the Court of Appeals, reversing its original decision of the previous term in the first-named case, finally decided that the Ordinances No. 98, of May 31, 1876, and No. 68, of June 26, 1878, for the repaving of portions of Baltimore street and Pratt street respectively with Belgian blocks, were properly passed in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the city by the Act of 1874, chapter 218, and that the assessment of two-thirds of the cost of such repaving upon the property-owners, according to the number of front feet of property owned by them on the portions of said streets so repaved, was a valid assessment capable of being enforced as other paving-assessments are collected.

In *Black's* case, heard upon the city's appeal, the Court affirmed the liability of the city for damages caused by unnecessary delay in the proceedings for opening Presstman street, under an ordinance approved June 10, 1871, afterwards repealed by Ordinance No. 95, of May 20, 1875. Black was the owner of property surrendered, but not taken for the purposes of said street, in consequence of the repeal of the ordinance.

In the *Halls'* case, the Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, establishing a dedication of the bed of Wolfe street, near John, occupied for the purposes of appellants' coal-yard, and decided that the appellants

were entitled to have the value of their property, taken for the bed of the street, assessed by a jury.

In *Bernei's* case, which had been tried twice below in different Courts, each trial resulting in the city's favor, the Court of Appeals decided that the appellant was entitled to recover back from the city assessments for benefits for opening Wilkens avenue, paid by him on lots purchased at the Street Commissioners' sale of ground surrendered by the owners and not actually required for the bed of the avenue. The Court held that the surrenders accepted by the Commissioners of certain of the lots in question, were defective, and that the title acquired by the city by virtue of said surrenders was not such as the purchaser could be forced to accept. It may be proper here to remark that the legislation of the last session of the Council, taking away from the Street Commissioners the power to accept surrenders of ground not actually needed for the beds of streets, will save the city from being involved in future suits similar to those of Black and Bernei, and it may also be suggested that the city having actually paid for the lots sold to Bernei, its title to which has been pronounced defective by the Court of Appeals, it is desirable that that title should be perfected if possible, and that authority be given by ordinance or resolution to take the necessary steps for the purpose.

In *Gunther's* case, the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the City Court holding the appellant's shares in vessels engaged in foreign commerce, but owned and registered in this port, subject to municipal taxation. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the case of *John and James Gregg*, a suit for damages claimed to have been done to the plaintiffs' tannery at Centre and Holliday streets, by raising the grade of Centre street, as authorized by Ordinance No. 131, of November 9, 1874, the Court of Appeals decided that such change of grade having been made, not in pursuance of any general municipal power to regulate the grade of streets, but in pursuance of the special powers conferred for the improvement of Jones' Falls within the "flooded district," and as part of the scheme of said improvement, it was the duty of the Mayor and City Council to have awarded damages for any injury caused to the plaintiffs' property thereby. The city having failed to do so, the Court held that the plaintiffs are entitled to their action. Section 8 (since repealed) of Ordinance No. 131 of 1874, is pronounced to have been an improper provision for the purpose, and void for want of legislative authority. There is another suit pending in the City Court at the present time, for damages claimed to have been done to property at Centre and Front streets, by the same change of grade. Propositions have been made looking to a settlement of both cases by arbitration, there being only the question of damages involved. The suggestion is worthy of favorable consideration.

In addition to the foregoing cases pending at the date of my last report and since decided, the following cases have also been heard and decided by the Court of Appeals within the year, viz: *Moale vs. The Mayor, &c., Ketchum vs. The Mayor, &c., Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., Little Sisters of the Poor vs. The Mayor, &c.*

In *Moale's* case no question of municipal importance was decided.

In *Ketchum's* case, the Court decided that the appellant (a minor) was entitled to have new certificates of city stock issued in lieu of those belonging to him which had been improperly cancelled in the Register's office, upon the presentation of the certificates with forged endorsements thereon; reserving any questions between the city and the parties to whom or for whose benefit the appellant's certificates were transferred, to be determined in subsequent proceedings. After the above decision of the Court of Appeals, a similar decree was passed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City in the suit of *Walbach et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.*, brought on account of the cancellation and transfer of a certificate for $1,000 of city stock, belonging to complainants, under similar circumstances of forgery, &c. The issue of these new certificates of stock, as required by decree of Court, presents an apparent case of an over-issue of the particular loans to which they belong, which will, probably, render necessary some provision by the City Council to indemnify the present holders of the transferred Ketchum and Walbach stock, who purchased the same for value and in ignorance of the forgery, interest on said stock having been stopped by the City Register.

In the case of the *Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co.* upon a bill to enjoin the City Collector from enforcing payment of city taxes assessed upon the company's real estate and capital stock, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1878, chapter 178, the Court decided that the company was properly subject to

assessment and taxation under said Act, and that the payment by the company to the city of the "park-tax," so-called, of twelve per cent. of its gross receipts, did not exempt the company from the payment of ordinary city taxes as imposed upon other property, individual or corporate.

In the case of the *Little Sisters of the Poor,* upon a bill to enjoin the collection of an assessment for benefits for opening McKim street, from Eager to Hoffman, as laid down on Poppleton's plat, the Court settled the mooted question as to what is a sufficient publication of notice of application to open or close a street, to gratify the statute. The usual practice of late years has been to publish such notices once a week for nine weeks. The Court decide that "the statute *does not require a daily publication* for sixty days in two newspapers, nor does it specify any number of times for the publication. According to its true construction it requires that the notice shall be published in two of the daily newspapers of the city, and that a period of sixty days shall elapse after the publication of the notice, before any such ordinance shall be passed." The publication and notice in the particular case were accordingly held sufficient to warrant the passage of the ordinance; the ordinance was pronounced valid, and the city entitled to enforce payment of the assessment.

The foregoing decisions make an aggregate of *eleven* cases in which the city was an interested party, decided by the Appellate Court within the year.

CASES DECIDED IN OTHER COURTS.

In the city Courts several damage suits have been tried, brought to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by defective side-walks and pavements. In the case of *Rebecca Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the plaintiff recovered five hundred dollars for a broken leg, in consequence of falling upon the side-walk on North Broadway, where it crosses the old Joppa road. In the case of *Crowl vs. The Mayor, &c.*, a verdict for four hundred dollars was rendered in a suit against the city and the Commissioners of Anne Arundel County jointly, for the loss of plaintiff's eye, in consequence of a fall on Long Bridge. In the Circuit Court for Howard County, in the case of *Julia Pierce vs. The Mayor, &c.*, tried twice in the city without result, the jury failing to agree, and afterwards removed to Howard county upon the plaintiff's suggestion, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for two thousand dollars, for the death of her husband, caused, as alleged, by burns received in consequence of a city gasoline lamp taking fire in McAleer's court—the lamp being alleged to have been in a defective and dangerous condition.

In the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of *Malcolm Sinclair vs. The Mayor, &c.*, for personal injuries received in consequence of driving against a pile of building material on East Fayette street, near East, left, as alleged, without a sufficient light or warning signal, as required by ordinance, after night-fall, the Court decided that the city ordinance allowing the temporary use of part of the width of a street, by builders and others engaged in erecting or repairing houses, for de-

positing material, &c., was not an unreasonable or unlawful exercise of the city's control over the highways, and that such temporary obstructions were among the necessities of city life and not to be classed as nuisances. The Court further decided that in requiring that proper lights or signals should be displayed after dark, over such obstructions, the city had exercised the only police power it possessed in the premises, which was that of legislation. The enforcement of the ordinance and of the penalties prescribed for its violation, together with the power of preventing and removing nuisances, had been committed by the Legislature to the Police Board, a State force, and not under the city's control, and for whose acts or omissions accordingly, the city could not be held responsible. Verdict was accordingly given for the city, and plaintiff's counsel gave notice of an appeal, upon exceptions reserved to the rulings of the Court.

In the same Court, the suits of the city against the bondsmen of William F. Sinclair, a former clerk in the office of the Water Registrar, have been compromised under the authority given by Resolution No. 243. of the Mayor and City Council, approved May 31, 1881.

In the City Court, in suits brought against the city to recover for damage to property on Haw street near Fremont, caused by the flooding of said street and neighborhood, during heavy rains, in consequence of the insufficiency of the existing sewers to carry off the sudden flow of water, the Court instructed the jury that while the city was properly responsible for any damage caused by the negligence of those engaged in construct-

ing a city sewer, or for negligently suffering a sewer to become out of repair and choked up, it is not responsible for the absence of a sewer in any given locality, or for the insufficiency or inadequacy of the plan of sewerage adopted, these being matters which are referred entirely to the legislative discretion of the municipal authorities. A verdict was accordingly entered for the city in the case tried, and the other cases have since been settled. In the same Court, in a suit against the city for personal injuries claimed to have been suffered by a child, by falling into Camel alley, between Bolton street and Park avenue, when flooded and rendered temporarily impassable during a heavy rain, similar instructions were given by the Court, and a verdict rendered for the city.

In the same Court, in a suit to recover damages for illegally depriving the plaintiff of his water-supply, the Court held that after accepting from a delinquent water-taker payment of the water-rent for the current year, the Water Board, before the expiration of the year, could not cut off the water on account of the non-payment of arrears of water-rent due for preceding years.

In the same Court, in the suit of Thomas P. Morgan, contractor for dredging Lake Roland, the Court held that the Water Board had no power, under existing ordinances, to bind the city by a contract for dredging, so as to entitle the contractor to sue for the loss of prospective profits, the dredging having been stopped by the Board. In this case, notice of appeal has been given by plaintiff's counsel, upon exceptions taken to the rulings of the Court.

CASES NOW PENDING.

There are but *two* cases now pending in the Court of Appeals, for argument at the present term, in which the city is interested, viz: the case of *Benjamin F. Gould, Trustee, vs. The Mayor, &c.*, and the case of the *Commissioners of Howard County vs. The Mayor, &c.* In the former case, the only question involved is, whether the City Collector can compel payment by the trustee of an estate in chancery, of an assessment for street-paving upon property belonging to the estate, after the lapse of more than four years. In the other case, the question is, as to the city's liability to pay for meals furnished to jurors in civil cases removed from the city and tried in Howard County Court, in addition to paying the per diem allowed said jurors by law.

In the Superior Court there are pending *three* cases, brought against the city for different alleged causes of damage, and one replevin suit in regard to personal property levied upon by the Collector for taxes.

In the Court of Common Pleas there are *three* cases, including Gregg's case, already referred to—remanded for a new trial by the Court of Appeals.

In the City Court there are, in addition to several small tax cases, appeals from magistrates, and three street appeals, *six* suits for alleged damages to persons or property, besides *Bernei's* case already referred to, remanded by the Court of Appeals.

In the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, exceptions have been filed in several cases to the ratification of tax sales made and reported by the Collector, some of which have not been disposed of. There have also been

brought against the city within the past year *twenty-one* equity suits by original bill, an unusually large number, chiefly bills for injunction to restrain the collection of taxes or assessments for opening or paving streets, upon various allegations of invalidity in the ordinances or irregularity in the proceedings. Some of these cases have been carried through all stages, including their final hearing and decision by the Court of Appeals, within the year, the important cases of the *City Passenger Railway Company* and the *Little Sisters of the Poor* being of this number. In the equity proceeding of *Landry B. Platt et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.*, the long litigation begun in the Superior Court ten years ago, growing out of the disputed title to a portion of the premises on the south side of the Basin, known as the "Old Fish Property," and leased by the city to the Messrs. Platt, has been finally ended by the payment to the city by the Messrs. Platt, of the sum of $21,393.25, in settlement of all arrears of rent, &c., due by the city's tenants, and by the execution of a new lease as decreed by the Court, from the city to the Messrs. Platt, in conformity with the actual extent of the city's title. Eight cases in all have been finally disposed of, leaving *thirteen* still open upon the docket of this Court.

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, a bill in equity has been recently filed against the city in behalf of Emma Presstman, an infant heir of the late George Presstman, for a partition or sale of a certain tract of land within the limits of Druid Hill Park, in which the city owns an undivided interest in common with the Presstman heirs and other parties.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the results of the litigation of the year, which has been varied and extensive, have been, in the majority of cases, and especially in those which were of most importance, decidedly favorable to the city; and that the dockets of the several Courts, with the single exception, as already stated, of the Equity Court, show a marked decrease in the number of cases pending against the city, as compared with the state of the dockets a year ago.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. HALL,
City Solicitor.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PARK COMMISSION

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881

The Park Commission.

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Mayor,
Ex-Officio Chairman.

THOMAS SWANN,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
WILLIAM E. HOOPER,
CHARLES H. MERCER,
GEORGE S. BROWN,
Commissioners.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

Druid Hill.

In their last annual report, the Commission announced the early completion, for public use, of the Mount Royal entrance, which, it was stated, promised to become one of the most popular entrances into the Park. Since then, the entrance has been finished, and its popularity has fully realized the anticipations of the Commission in this particular. The Commission, during the last spring, had the railings around the east and west squares at the Washington monument, placed at their disposal by the commissioners of the squares; and they have, since, been removed to the Mount Royal entrance, and are being used there to extend the railing already supplied from the northern and southern squares. Had the means at the disposal of the Commission permitted, they would have used the railings now lying useless at Riverside Park to complete the railing on the east of the Mount Royal approach, with which it corresponds in pattern, while it is wholly different in design from the railing used at Riverside for

a portion of the enclosure there. In this way, the Commission would be able to utilize what is now daily becoming more dilapidated. This is a work, however, that is to be regarded as postponed only.

The influence of parks upon the course that improvements take in a city has been nowhere better illustrated than in connection with Druid Hill Park. As soon as the Madison-street entrance was completed, and an architectural gateway and ornamental approach within it finished, the old two-perch county road was converted into a handsome avenue seventy-two feet wide, which, before long, became lined with the rows of elegant dwellings now to be seen there. As soon as the Mount Royal approach was begun, cotemporaneous with its construction, Oliver street was opened at great cost, and houses were built on North avenue, which, in accordance with the demands of the occasion, was graded, curbed, paved and graveled, until it has now become a popular thoroughfare. The Mount Royal approach and entrance have, in fact, placed Druid Hill in immediate contact with the city; and when the Bolton depot is removed, Oliver and Cathedral streets will afford ready access, of great convenience and beauty, from the centre of the city. It is a matter of regret that the improvements in the neighborhood of both the Madison-street and the North-avenue entrances to Druid Hill, lying, as they do, outside of the city limits, add nothing to the taxable basis of the city which has constructed them, but enure, in this respect, to the benefit of the county which contributed nothing towards them, lying, as both do, within the belt. With Patterson Park, which is within the city limits, it is

different as regards the improvements that are due to it.

The Eutaw-street Entrance.

After the last report, it was found that the constantly increasing inconvenience caused at the Madison-street entrance to Druid Hill, by the tracks of the City Passenger Railway, made it proper to have another entrance on the line of Eutaw street extended; and a survey was made by which it was found that by a considerable excavation outside the Park, and embankment within it, this could be effected consistently with the existing drives. The excavation was done by Mr. Walter Brooks, representing the Brooks' estate, and the embankment by the Commission—mainly by the regular force. This has been the only new work undertaken during the past year.

The necessity of keeping an account of the number of visitors on foot, on horseback and in vehicles, to Druid Hill, as a means of indicating the public appreciation of the park, ceased some years back, although the enumeration has continued to appear in the annual reports. To have continued it at the Eutaw-street entrance, would have required the employment of an additional gatekeeper. By dispensing with it, the Commission are enabled to make the keeper of the Madison-avenue entrance attend to both gates, which are within a few yards only of each other.

The Sheep and Deer.

The sheep retain their high character, and the demand for buck lambs continues from all parts of the

United States. Applications are supplied in the order of priority, and cannot always be supplied during the current year, when they go over to the following one. Some of the deer escaped into the surrounding country when the fences were prostrated in one of the heavy storms of the past year. A portion of these still remain at large. The Commission have suspended sales until the herd shall have regained its full number.

The advantage of the sheep to the agricultural community has been increased by the sales, from time to time, of old ewes, after they have ceased to maintain the reputation of the flock for beauty; although, so far as the question of increase was concerned, they had not deteriorated.

One of the Webb rams imported by the Commission, on the recommendation of the late John Merryman, who himself selected the pair, having proved inferior, Mr. Webb at once supplied its place by sending, by steamer, another from England, of unquestioned excellence.

The Aquarium.

Although nothing has been done, thus far, towards the construction of the aquarium, an experiment is about to be made, under the superintendence of Professor Brooks, of the Johns Hopkins University, at the expense of Mr. John W. Garrett, whose interest in this matter is in no way diminished. The result, which will determine the feasability of a marine aquarium at this distance from the ocean, will not be known for some time, and will, in all probability, form a part of the next report of the Commission.

Roads and Drives.

The past year has made constant work on these necessary to keep them in even reasonable repair, when successive and heavy rains, of unusual violence, washed and injured them. Whenever it was possible the whole force of the Commission was employed upon them. But there are seasons when the saving of the hay, and the watering of the drives in dry weather, make it impossible, without the employment of extra hands, which the means of the Commission do not justify, to keep the roads, at all time, in perfect order. Now, however, and for some time past, there have been no just grounds of complaint in this respect.

Patterson Park.

This is in perfect order, and continues to realize all the advantages that its warmest friends have claimed for it. It has attracted and continues to attract improvements around it. The conservatory has already a reputation for the excellence of its management, and the value of the plants within it.

Riverside Park.

This is in excellent order, and attracts more and more the population of the neighborhood. Besides exercising a general control there, Mr. Clark, the superintendent, has had charge of the work on Federal Hill, under the direction of the engineer. Little more has been required at Riverside Park during the year than to keep the roads and walks in repair.

Federal Hill Park.

The park has been pushed to the extent permitted by the appropriation, and the hill is rapidly assuming the shape it will ultimately have. The heavy walls on Hughes, Johnson and Warren streets, required to sustain the treacherous soil of the hill, have been completed. After the wall on Hughes street had been strengthened as described in the last report, it was found that a portion of the hill continued to slide, and not being able to overturn the wall, curled over it. This new difficulty has, however, been satisfactorily overcome, and the slope facing the city across the basin has been made permanent, and a large portion of it sodded, so as to give an idea of its effect when completed. The wall on Johnson street, which was not commenced at the date of the last report, is now finished, at an expense much exceeding, however, the original estimate. It had been found when digging the foundation that it crossed diagonally a cavern, one of those excavated in former years to procure sand, making it necessary to increase the depth of the wall from three feet to twelve feet below the bed of the street, and to increase its width at its base from six feet to eleven and one-half feet.

With the completion of the walls on Hughes, Johnson and Warren streets, the main difficulty in the improvement of Federal Hill Park has been overcome, and the work of soiling and sodding can be finished in the coming spring if the means are provided. On Covington street, the grading and sodding may be pushed forward at the same time; though, here, the improvement of the eastern side of the park can hardly ever be regarded as completed while the houses front-

ing on Covington street, south of Hughes street, remain. At the southeast angle of the park no definite plan has yet been determined on. The grade is much too steep to permit Warren street to be extended from its present termination, at the south entrance of the park, to Covington street. This, however, is work that may, for the present, be postponed.

It is proper to say here, that when the appropriation was expended, the Johnson-street wall was still unfinished; and without authority to justify further expenditure upon it, the Commission had no alternative but to inform Mr. Bowen, the contractor, that he must suspend further work. He chose, however, to go on and complete the wall, at his own risk, rather than permit it to remain as it was during the coming winter, when the injury done by the weather would be so much to be added to its cost.

During the past year, the crowds that have visited Federal Hill have shewn the interest felt in the park, although without shelter of any description upon it.

The Observatory.

The Commission repeat what was said in the last report in regard to the continuance of the observatory, in a new building that would, at the same time that it answered its peculiar purpose, afford shelter to visitors, and in some degree supply the place of the trees which are yet to be planted.

Plans for the Future.

No new work is contemplated by the Commission. The Zoological Garden at Druid Hill, although not for-

gotten, must, under present circumstances, be a thing of the future.

That data may be at hand in regard to the cost of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, the two which are dependent upon the City Passenger Railways, the Commission have had prepared a statement averaging the cost for the last five years for maintenance alone, without new work, which is hereto appended.

In this is not included the cost of the Mount Royal and the Eutaw-street entrances.

As mentioned in the last annual report, the Mount Royal entrance was undertaken in the belief that it would be paid for by the proceeds of the sale of a lot on Boundary avenue, purchased, many years since, for the use of the dummy engines, for $3,000, and sold for $7,500, and the sales of the iron of the railway tracks when removed from Druid Hill Park—and under the impression that the passenger railways, then in operation, would continue to pay their respective taxes: and a statement of the condition of the accounts up to the 1st January, 1882, shows, that had this been the case the receipts and expenditures of the parks in question would have nearly balanced each other, the deficit being such as might be met by the curtailment of expenses, without calling upon the city for aid.

By order,

D. Rayhice, *Secretary.*

December 31, 1881.

REPORT

—OF—

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ENGINEER AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Druid Hill Park, December 31, 1881.

To the Commissioners of the
Public Parks of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The annual report of your Engineer and General Superintendent is respectfully submitted.

I.—DRUID HILL PARK.

The improvements in this park have become less in the last few years, but more permanent, by the many paved gutters applied wherever roads were endangered by washes. The usual routine work of keeping the park in order has not increased the expenses, which are rather on the decline since your principal plans have been achieved. One of your last improvements, the Mt. Royal avenue, one of the finest approaches desirable to any park, has been established and much appreciated by the public. The hedge of Arbor Vitæ, preparations for which were commenced, according to my last annual report, was planted this year, and flower-beds added for the embellishment of the whole avenue.

In order to distribute the travel of the main entrance, and to diminish the inconvenience caused to vehicles by the city passenger railroad tracks, a new entrance to the park by way of Eutaw street (extended) was established, Mr. W. B. Brooks furnishing the necessary material for small embankments required inside the park for road connections, which the park made. The roads have been guttered and the embankments sodded. A neat gateway was then erected by the park; and the great benefit derived from this improvement was amply experienced during the sesqui-centennial.

The maintenance of the park, as stated above, did not go beyond the usual routine and light repairs of buildings and other structures. Thirteen hundred benches and all ornamental fencing, railings, guards, sign-posts, &c., were also painted.

The final map of Druid Hill Park, intended some years ago, had still required some additional surveys and sketches before being ready to be placed in the hands of the engraver. The first stone engraving, preserved for many years, is hardly fit for reprinting any longer, on account of its disturbed smoothness, occasioned by repeated changes in the maps accompanying the annual reports. The intended representation of hill and dale on the final map makes a perfectly smooth surface of the lithographical stone very desirable; and I would recommend you to have the stone re-engraved, though a delay of a few months would prevent the publication of the final map of Druid Hill Park with this annual report.

Capt. Cassell deserves great credit for the manner in which he executed his different orders.

II.—PATTERSON PARK.

Comparatively little has been done in the way of permanent improvement, if not counting the rebuilding of the stable after the fire of last June. At this occasion the height of the structure was increased four feet, thereby increasing its capacity for the storage of hay, feed, &c. At the same time the arrangement inside was altered for greater convenience and comfort.

On examination of the music pavilion, it was found that the sills under it were completely decayed, and the same had to be replaced by new timber. The roof had also to be repaired, and new spouting placed around it. Besides these repairs, the pavilion and the refreshment saloon were painted inside and outside. The gatekeeper's lodge, the lake house and the railing on Patterson Park avenue were also painted, including that on Eastern avenue.

For the repair of roads and walks, 2,000 loads of gravel have been hauled during the year, and spread.

The lawns were benefited with 500 loads of manure last winter, as a top-dressing. About the same quantity of manure is on hand now, and will be applied as soon as the weather will permit.

150 deciduous trees have been transplanted from the park nursery, and 100 evergreens from other sources.

A number of earthen pipes, laid nine years ago, and having become broken on account of roots from trees growing near by, had to be taken up and replaced by others, in order to carry off the water from roads and walks which are not seldom disturbed by the stopping up drainage.

Your zealous Superintendent, Mr. Frazer, thinks that the number of park visitors is annually increasing, though no actual account is kept of the visitors; and he advocates, as no small improvement, the additional provision for more shelter during the frequent rain storms in summer, in which proposition I fully concur.

III.—RIVERSIDE PARK.

The additional improvements during the year 1881 are the following:

A new picket fence has been put up on the south side of the park, between Covington street on the east and Johnson street on the west. Its length is 728 feet, with 6 feet in height. Of brick pavement, there have been constructed 434 square yards on Randall street, between Johnson street and the north-west entrance. 562 square yards of walks have been graveled, and a plain office for the superintendent has been built. Eighty-eight strong benches, of cheap design, were purchased during last summer.

Trees and shrubs to the amount of 228 were set out in the spring, and besides, about 70 in the nursery. The following were set out permanently in the park, and have done very well:

Deciduous Trees:

37 Silver Maple.
4 Scarlet Maple.
13 Ash-leaved Maple.
1 Sycamore Maple.
8 American Linden.
1 American Elm.
2 Plane Tree.
2 Kentucky Coffee Tree.

12 Honey Locust.
15 Catalpa.
6 Liquid Amber.
7 Ontario Poplar.
3 Weeping Willow.
5 White Birch.

Total—116 Deciduous Trees.

Deciduous Shrubs:

6 Shrubby Honeysuckle.
9 Althea, in variety.
9 Sperea, "
9 Deutzia.
7 Weryelia.
5 Calcanthus Floridus.
8 Berbery.
4 Pyrus Japonica.
2 Viburnum.
2 Double Almond.
6 Lilac Philadelphus.
9 Dwarf Catalpa.
2 Tamarix.
5 Spindle Tree.
4 Zeriphus.
5 Magnoli Turpurea.

Total—94 Deciduous Shrubs.

Evergreen Trees:

3 Norway Spruce.
2 White Pine.
2 Balsam Sir.

Total—7 Evergreen Trees.

Dwarf Evergreens:

3 Golden Arbor Vitæ.
2 Compacta "
3 Golden Retinospora.

Total—8 Dwarf Evergreens.

IV.—FEDERAL HILL PARK.

According to my last annual report, the surrounding wall just then in progress has, during this year, been finished by Mr. J. L. Bowen, to whom the contract had been awarded, and who deserves credit for the manner in which he executed his work, as there were a great many difficulties met with in the shape of old caves, just as were met with on Hughes street; in fact, worse; increasing, of course, the thickness and height of wall—in some places to double its thickness and three times its height. Very deep cutting was necessary on Johnson street, in order to build the wall on grade, and more work had to be done than was at first anticipated. Last year's appropriation amounted to twenty thousand dollars; over sixteen thousand dollars of which was spent for day's labor on the slopes and terraces of the hill, under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke. The balance was paid the contractor, who expended himself $3,406.53 more, on account of a piece of wall on Johnson street, between Montgomery and Warren streets, which it was expedient to finish before the winter set in, in order to diminish the cost of the work in the spring of 1882. The appropriation, however, having run out, the commission directed the work to cease, when Mr. Bowen, who had all the means at hand, undertook to complete it himself at the above cost.

The sodding of the slopes will be continued as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

August Faul.

Receipts and Expenditures of Druid Hill Park, year ending December 31, 1881.

		Dr.	Cr.
To	Interest	$26,667 20	
"	Gateway, North avenue	3,418 51	
"	Mount Royal avenue	13,665 27	
"	Animals and keeping	689 29	
"	Museum	52 45	
"	Police	1,199 64	
"	Engineering	1,500 20	
"	Maintenance	34,461 51	
By	City Passenger Railway Co., four-fifths of receipts		$54,891 88
"	Citizens Railway Co., four-fifths of receipts		9,554 82
"	York Road Railway Co., four-fifths of receipts		1,440 66
"	North Baltimore Railway Co., four-fifths of receipts,		3,177 30
"	People's Railway Co., four-fifths of receipts		3,329 00
"	Sale of sheep, wood, benches, &c		1,815 57
"	Rent of Mansion House		800 00
"	Boating		200 00
		$81,654 07	$75,209 23

Receipts and Expenditures of Patterson Park, year ending December 31, 1881.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$6,666 76	
" Improvements	6,955 26	
" Maintenance	5,215 43	
By City Passenger Railway Co., one-fifth of receipts		$13,722 98
" Citizens Railway Co., one-fifth of receipts		2,388 70
" York Road Railway Co., one-fifth of receipts		360 15
" North Baltimore Railway Co., one-fifth of receipts		794 32
" People's Railway Co., one-fifth of receipts		832 24
" Rent of Refreshment Saloon,		275 00
	$18,837 45	$18,373 39

Balance Sheet Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, year ending December 31, 1881.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest	$33,333 96	
" Pay-rolls and Improvements	67,097 11	
By Balance due Park Board, December 31, 1881		$7,024 89
" Receipts from City Passenger Railway Company, less sinking fund		68,614 86
" Receipts from Citizens Railway Company, less sinking fund		11,943 52
" Receipts from York Road Railway Company, less sinking fund		1,800 81
" Receipts from North Baltimore Railway Company, less sinking fund		3,971 62
" Receipts from People's Railway Company, less sinking fund		4,161 24
" Rent of Mansion House, Refreshment Stand, sale of sheep, wood, benches, &c		3,090 57
	$100,431 07	
Balance due Park Board.	176 44	
	$100,607 51	$100,607 51

Receipts and Expenditures of Riverside Park, year ending December 31, 1881.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Improvements	$2,935 66	
" Maintenance	2,066 04	
By Appropriation		$5,000 00
" Sale of grass		6 30
	$5,001 70	
Balance	4 60	
	$5,006 30	$5,006 30

Receipts and Expenditures of Federal Hill Park, year ending December 31, 1881.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Improvements	$13,309 52	
" Excavation and retaining wall	6,697 35	
By Appropriation		$20,000 00
" Sale of iron ore		11 50
	$20,003 87	
Balance	4 63	
	$20,011 50	$20,011 50

Resources of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, January 1, 1882.

Balance in Treasury 1st of January.....	$176 44
" due by Citizens Railway Company, two quarters' tax, estimated at...	8,965 00
" due by North Baltimore Railway Company, three quarters' tax, estimated at.....	6,880 00
" due by York Road Railway Company, one quarter's tax, estimated at.....	475 00
" due by City Passenger Railway Company, one month's tax, estimated at	5,700 00
	$22,196 44
Deduct one month's interest	2,777 83
If the above sums were paid, would leave in the Treasury a balance of.....	$19,418 61
Unpaid bills in hand January 1, both parks	$18,159 20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Receipts of City Passenger Railway Company for three years ending 31st of December, less sinking fund....	$61,585 51	$65,449 93	$68,614 86
Receipts of Citizens' Railway Co., less sinking fund*...	13,846 25	15,714 54	11,943 52
Receipts of North Baltimore Railway Company, less sinking fund†	5,656 64	8,793 52	3,971 62
Receipts of York Road Railway Co., less sinking fund.	1,088 10	1,609 74	1,800 81
Receipts of People's Railway Co., less sinking fund....	.....	4,863 51	4,161 24
	$82,176 50	$96,431 24	$90,492 05
Deduct interest on Park Stock, as per Register's account	33,333 96	33,333 96	33,333 96
Remaining for Park purposes.....	$48,842 54	$63,097 28	$57,158 09
Of which one-fifth goes to Patterson Park.....	9,768 50	12,619 45	11,431 61
And balance to Druid Hill Park.....	$39,074 04	$50,477 83	$45,726 48

Add resources peculiar to Druid Hill Park:			
Rent of Mansion House	500 00	600 00	800 00
Sale of sheep, wood, old railroad iron, etc	3,764 03	9,678 57	1,815 57
Fines	10 00		
Boating	200 00	300 00	200 00
	$43,548 07	$61,056 40	$48,542 05
Add resources peculiar to Patterson Park, rent of saloon, sundry sales, etc	379 75	200 00	275 00
Patterson Park, one-fifth of general revenue	9,768 50	12,619 45	11,431 61
Total applicable to both Parks	$53,696 32	$73,875 85	$60,248 66
EXPENDITURES.			
Labor and materials to December 31, Druid Hill Park.	$44,953 98	$58,015 28	$54,986 87
Labor and materials to December 31, Patterson Park.	11,250 59	11,328 00	12,170 69

*Two quarters' tax due by Citizens' Railway Company, estimated at..... $8,965 00

†Three quarters' tax due by North Baltimore Railway Co., estimated at. 6,880 00

Estimated Cost of Maintaining Druid Hill and Patterson Parks—Labor and Materials.

(Made up from an average of the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.)

Druid Hill Park.		Patterson Park.	
Pay-rolls	$21,190	Pay-rolls	$7,150
Horse feed	1,632	Horse feed	365
Horseshoeing	240	Paints, oils, &c	232
Food for animals, &c	675	Coal	206
Carpentry, jobbing	1,200	Settee-legs and bolts	423
Paints, oils, &c	748	Horseshoeing	75
Harness and repairing	500	Plumbing	40
Coal	225	Hardware	62
Plumbing	550	Gas	125
Drain pipes	900	Manure	420
Wagons, carts and repairing	650	Lumber	381
Hardware	450	Repairing carts, harness, implements, &c	405
Implements and repairing	375	Conting'nt expenses	2,500
Paving gutters, &c	850		$12,384
Gutter-stone, bricks, &c	2,500		
Lumber	860		
Settee-legs and bolts	765		
Manure	500		
Cement	200		
Conting't expenses	5,000		
	$40,010		
Patterson Park	12,384		
Both parks	$52,394		

List of Employees.

DRUID HILL PARK, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the
Public Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

The following are the names of the employees of Druid Hill, Patterson and Riverside Parks, with their occupation and compensation:

August Faul, Engineer and General Superintendent	$1,500 00	per annum.
Wm. H. Cassell, Superintendent of Park Police	1,200 00	"
D. Rayhice, Secretary and Treasurer	1,200 00	"
Otto Lugger, Naturalist	400 00	"
Arch. Anderson, Gardener	10 00	per week.
J. B. Dalton, Gatekeeper, main entrance	8 00	"
Wm. Chamberlain, Gatekeeper at night	8 00	"
John Donnelly, Gatekeeper, railway entrance	8 00	"

John Murphy, Gatekeeper, Mt. Royal entrance	8 00	per week.
Richard Wood, Gatekeeper, Reisterstown road entrance	8 00	"
Henry Freyer, Gatekeeper, northwestern entrance	8 00	"
J. M. Hooper, Gatekeeper, Woodberry entrance	8 00	"
Albert Fischer, Gatekeeper, Woodberry entrance, at night	8 00	"
Frank Walter, Night Watchman	8 75	"
Henry Christler, in charge of animals	10 00	"
George O. Bryan, Stableman	10 00	"
George Fossil, Shepherd	10 00	"
John Kentner, assistant	8 00	"
M. Almony, Carpenter	1 75	per day.
George Fossil, Jr., Blacksmith	1 50	"
Henry Cassell, Painter	1 50	"
Five Drivers	1 50	"
Laborers employed during the year averaged ten	1 50	"

PATTERSON PARK.

Wm. Fraser, Superintendent	$1,200 00	per annum.
Selar Barton, Gatekeeper	8 00	per week.
James Fairley, Night Watchman	1 50	per night.
John W. Jones, Carpenter	1 75	per day.
Two Drivers	1 50	"
Laborers employed during the year averaged eight	1 50	"

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Thomas Clark, Superintendent.....	$15 00 per week.
Laborers employed during the season averaged five.....	1 50 per day.
And two carts.....	2 25 "

D. RAYHICE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LIVE STOCK, ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c., DRUID HILL PARK.

7 mules.
9 horses.
121 ewes.
6 bucks.
1 fox-squirrel.
3 rattlesnakes.
1 alligator.
6 monkeys.
4 bears.
2 wolves.
2 American wild cats.
2 red foxes.
1 gray fox.
2 raccoons.
3 Brazilian rats.
1 nose bear.
1 ground hog.
12 English rabbits.
1 macaw.
1 eagle.
2 horned owls.
2 doves.
1 ostrich.
3 Guinea pigs.
1 African goat.
2 cashmere goats.
2 Lima goats.

LIVE STOCK, &c., PATTERSON PARK.

2 horses.
11 China geese.
5 wild geese.
1 Egyptian goose.
6 peafowls.
1 canary bird.
2 cockatoos.
4 macaws.

REPORT

OF THE

TAX COMMISSION.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, February 28, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned, members of the Tax Commission appointed by your Honorable Body, respectfully represent, that while they are not prepared to submit their final conclusions as to what ought to constitute the subjects of taxation, and what ought to be the modes of assessment and collection—conclusions which may involve many and very radical changes, and which would require enactments that the present Legislature could not possibly entertain or dispose of, and, perhaps, even an amendment to the State Constitution—yet, in compliance with the request of your Honorable Body, that they should report by the 1st of March, in the present year, they respectfully submit some preliminary suggestions directed to the improvement of the present system, while they are endeavoring to perfect a better.

Your Commission would first call your attention to the necessity for a

Re-valuation of Real Estate in the City.

Several important changes were effected in the year 1874, which had an important bearing on the taxable basis in the city—the limits of direct taxation were in that year made co-extensive with the city limits—the Legislature repealed and re-enacted, with many additions, the article in the City Code on "Revenue and Taxes." At that time the last general valuation and assessment of property throughout the State had been made in 1866, and its results (subsequently altered and adjusted by the assessors and the Appeal Tax Court,) formed the then basis of taxation on which the levy for 1876 was made. It will be instructive to compare the results of this levy with those of the levy for 1877, which was made on the re-valuation of property throughout the State, under the provisions of the Act of 1876, chapter 260.

In making this comparison, it may be stated that the exemptions of property from taxation under the Act of 1874 were almost the same as those under the Act of 1876—being rather more extensive under the former Act than under the latter. The limitation provision, requiring all city taxes to be collected within four years after the levy, applied alike to the levies of 1876 and 1877.

The rate of levy in 1876 was $1.80 on the $100, while that of 1877 was $1.75 on the $100; for the sake of the comparison, the difference of five cents per $100 on the assessment can be added to the levy for 1877. The only other thing in the way of a perfect parallel be-

tween the two cases is that 1877 is the first year in which the taxes on real and personal property are separately accounted for in the reports of the Appeal Tax Court and City Collector—but that does not affect the general comparison.

The basis of taxation for 1877, as determined by the Assessment Act of 1876, was..... $270,284,446
the basis for 1876 was..... 232,539,187

showing an apparent increase of..... $37,745,259
in the basis, as the result of the new assessment. But during the ensuing four years it underwent changes by new assessments and abatements, as follows:

	1876.		1877.
Original assessments.....	$232,539,187	Original basis.	$270,284,446
New assessm'ts.	421,873	New assessm'ts.	2,045,569
	$232,961,060		$272,330,015
Abatements. ...	11,063,749	Abatements.....	37,805,865
	$221,897,311		$234,524,150
Barred by limitations.....	1,216,265	Barred by limitations.....	859,899
Net basis.....	$220,681,046	Net basis.....	$233,664,251

It will be seen, therefore, that the net basis for the year 1877 was..... ....$233,664,251
For the year 1876 was 220,681,046

showing a net increase of..... $12,983,205

to the previous basis of taxation as the result of the costly inquisition under the General Assessment Act of 1876. Nor was the result of gain to the city in dollars and cents more satisfactory.

The aggregate amount of collections returned by the City Collector on the assessment of 1877, including interest, amounts to.....$3,972,363 50
Collections on assessment of 1876 to..... 3,921,426 49

showing an increase of..... $50,937 01

But as the rate of assessment in 1876 was $1.80 on the $100, against $1.75 in 1877, the amount of 5 cents on the $100 of the net basis of 1877, viz: $233,664,251, amounting to.....$116,832 12
might be added to the above..... ... 50,937 01

making an aggregate of $167,769 13
representing all that the city could have gained if the rate of assessment had remained the same as it was immediately before the new assessment in 1876.

The City Comptroller in his report January 1, 1878, shows the item of $53.273.46, as the cost to the city of the new assessment under the Act of 1876, which, with the expensive litigation that followed it, (the reported cases taking up a large portion of the 50th volume of Maryland Reports) greatly reduced the small increase over the collections under the next preceding levy.

The disappointment in the result of the general assessment of 1876, is enhanced when the increase in population, and material development of the city during the last few years, is considered. Whether the

unsatisfactory results are to be attributed to the Assessment Act itself, or to the manner in which it was executed and subsequently administered, enough has been said to show the necessity for a new assessment.

Again, the assessment of real estate in this city, in 1877, was $185,092,990; in 1881, it was $185,197,152, being a difference of only $104,167 in favor of the latter, while the intervening period has been one of continued and increasing prosperity, marked by the erection of a large number of costly and valuable improvements which would largely exceed the value of the additional exemptions granted by the Legislature since the first mentioned year.

This commission is of opinion that the provision of the Act of 1878, chapter 178, which makes it the duty of the Appeal Tax Court "to correct annually the assessment of property in Baltimore," would be sufficient to enable the suggested re-assessment to be effected if power were conferred by the Legislature on the Mayor and City Council to impose duties on the Appeal Tax Court and prescribe rules for its government. As already suggested in the printed report of the secretary to this Commission, hereto appended, the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court are State officers, and, as no power over them has been conferred on the Mayor and City Council, their legitimate duties are only the few specified in the Acts of Assembly, mainly directed to the protection of the interests of the State in its actions.

Your Commission, in accordance with these views, submits a draft of an Act of Assembly, which, if passed,

would enable your honorable body not only to direct the operations of the Appeal Tax Court in the case under discussion, but also in numerous other instances that will readily suggest themselves.

In order to make an accurate assessment of real estate, it will be absolutely necessary to have prepared beforehand an official map of the city, which should accurately designate every lot of land within its limits. This can be accomplished either by an actual survey, or by an arrangement with the Baltimore Title Company to supply the same from their very complete and valuable records. This system of mapping out the taxable district, accompanied with a geographical index, is in successful operation in Cincinnati, and is being adopted in Boston. Provided with such a map and a short description of each piece of property, the assessors would not, as heretofore, grope about in the dark, but would be in a position to do justice to their task. The use of the map would not be confined to disclosing property liable to assessment; it would prove invaluable as a reference in sales of property for arrearages of taxes, simplifying the proceedings and greatly reducing the cost of advertising.

Any re-assessment of property ought to embrace every piece of real estate in the city limits, whether included in the list of exempts or not, as is done under the systems in operation in Ohio and Massachusetts. The information thus elicited would be a very valuable guide for future legislation, and would obviate the danger under the law as it now stands, of constituting the assessors, judges of whether or not property be-

longed legitimately to the class intended to be exempt by law.

We urge therefore with great confidence a re-assessment of real estate as equally important under our present system of taxation, or any more advanced one that may be adopted.

Assessment of Personal Property.

The assessed value of all personal property in this city for 1881, amounted to a little over $50,000,000, over one-third of which was personal property returned by incorporated companies, leaving $40,000,000 to represent the entire value of all property of this kind in the hands of individuals and firms, including all furniture, stocks of goods, &c. &c.

When it is considered that the law requires all property, of whatever kind and description, to be assessed, and that a recent decision of the Supreme Court of United States has sanctioned the taxing of certain kinds of personal investments of citizens of this State made beyond its borders, it will be appreciated from the above figures how large a proportion of this kind of property escapes taxation in a city of the size and wealth of ours. Nor is our case exceptional; for although it is correctly estimated that in all the large cities in this country the value of personal and real property are almost equal, Boston is the only one where the assessed value of personal property amounts to much more than one-third of the value of the realty.

Under our system the assessors are left to find out personal property as best they can; there is not a suffi-

cient number of them to make an annual re-assessment of this kind of property, which is absolutely necessary to secure equality, and the bonus offered them in event of their adding so much to the taxable basis, is apt to result in too hasty additions, only to be followed by abatements by the Appeal Tax Court. Under the system in Boston and Cincinnati, each taxpayer is required annually to file a sworn list of all his personal property liable to taxation; and it would seem as if no less inquisitorial provision would render effective the taxation of intangible personal property. An examination of the following table will disclose that from 25 to 30 per cent. of the whole amount of taxes collected during each of the last four years, was derived from personal property, which entitles its treatment to careful consideration:

	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.
On basis 1877....	$2,889,273 35	$1,007,006 88	$3,896,280 23
" 1878....	1,920,024 34	848,967 89	2,768,992 23
" 1879....	1,713,548 99	566,400 78	2,279,949 77
" 1880....	1,675,077 67	562,796 81	2,237,874 48

Alterations in Assessments.

Your Commission is advised that it has been the custom of the Appeal Tax Court to alter the valuation of property after the levy for which it has been assessed, in some cases making alterations in the bases established two or three years before, and also of adding property, that has escaped assessment, to the

bases of the next three years preceding the one in which it was discovered. In every case, however, the amount of abatements will be found far in excess of the new additions. The following table compiled from official reports of the assessment for 1877, (further operations under which are now barred by the Statute of Limitations,) will serve as an illustration :

	Additional Assessments		Abatements.	
	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.
1877	$628,319	$1,868,005	$6,520,958	$7,658,147
1878. Refunds	82,250	93,306	2,326,241	.....
1878. New Assessments	86,291	784,640	1,964,799	2,188,573
1879. Refunds	20,783	.....	.....	.....
1879. New Assessments	6,180	41,360	.....	9,647,474
1880	322,219	579,240	3,413,341	3,871,691
1881	29,300	.....	457	214,185
Totals	$1,175,342	$3,666,551	$14,225,796	$23,580,069
	Add assessments on Real Estate	1,175,342	Add abatements on Real Estate	14,225,796
	Total additional assessments	$4,541,893	Total abatements	$37,805,865
Deduct new assessments from abatements				4,541,893
Excess of abatements over new assessments				$33,263,972

However well intended such action may have been on the part of the Appeal Tax Court, there is no justifi-

cation for it under the law, and a remedy by Ordinance can readily be found if the Legislature confers on the Mayor and City Council the power over that tribunal, already suggested.

While referring to the administration of the Appeal Tax Court, we would invite your attention to the advisability of providing by Ordinance for it to disclose, from time to time, what abatements and exemptions it has granted, and the reasons therefor—as soon as the Legislature has passed the above-mentioned Act; and also for notice to be given to taxpayers when any alteration in the value of property is contemplated. In fact, the whole of the duties and procedure of this Court could be embodied in one concise Ordinance; and we respectfully recommend that it should be done so soon as the necessary power can be obtained from the Legislature.

A suggestion from the Attorney-General of the State that the maintenance of a high rate of taxation may be owing in a measure to the large amount of taxes lost by "limitations," induced a careful examination of the item in the Reports of the Appeal Tax Court, returned as "uncollected, closed by limitations," and we find that it does not accurately represent the basis of taxation lost by lapse of time. It is merely the residuum of the basis for taxation for the fourth year previous to their report, after all other abatements have been made; and often contains amounts, the collection of taxes on which have been suspended by litigation; as for example, in their last report, they return $359,899 of the basis of taxation in 1877 as "barred by limita-

tions," whereas, more than one-half of that amount was the assessment of the property in the case of Bonaparte, Ex. of Patterson vs. Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore, the taxability of which has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In order to advise the tax department of any change in the ownership of Real Estate, so that it may be properly assessed, as well as to facilitate the collection of taxes in arrears thereon, we would recommend the adoption of the system in operation in Cincinnati, and submit the draft of an Act of Assembly, requiring all deeds, before being received for record, to have endorsed or appended thereto, a certificate of the collector, stating that all arrearages of taxes and assessments on the property conveyed, have been paid.

The collector is at the same time required to enter in a suitable book the names of the grantor and grantee, and the location of the property conveyed, and advise the Appeal Tax Court thereof.

Assessment of Corporations.

To ascertain the taxable value of shares in any corporation, the State Tax Commissioner is at present required to deduct the assessed value of any real estate belonging to such Corporation, from the aggregate value of all its shares, and divide the residuum by the number of shares of stock, and the quotient will be the taxable value of such respective shares. This method works well where the shares of stock are of uniform value, but in cases like those of Building Associations,

where the shares are of different values, the commissioner does not seem to have been able to effect valuations in the mode required by law. An amendment thereto ought to be had.

Collecting Taxes from Corporations.

The present mode of collecting taxes from corporations also needs amendatory legislation. By the Act of 1880, chapter 20, the State Tax Commissioner is required when he has valued the shares of stock in Corporations in this State, "to certify such of the same to the Appeal Tax Court as belong to stockholders residing in Baltimore, as the valuation for city taxation; but the taxes are to be paid by the corporations and charged to the stockholders." There is no provision, however, which would enable the City Collector to enforce the collection of these taxes against a corporation domiciled in any other part of the State, and having no property in the city. Nor is there any penalty prescribed by the Act against corporations who either neglect or refuse to comply with its provisions. We recommend that the attention of the Legislature be called to both defects.

As ample power has been conferred by the Legislature on the Mayor and City Council to provide for the collection of taxes, there is no obstacle in the way of an ordinance prohibiting the collector from continuing the custom of allowing three years' taxes to accrue before proceeding to enforce them, and also prescribing rules for the more efficient conduct of his office; and we would suggest that all such provisions be

embraced in one concise ordinance as recommended in the case of the Appeal Tax Court.

The repeal by the Act of 1874, chapter 483, of the Act of 1870, chapter 73, leaves the City Collector, at the expiration of his office, responsible for uncollected State taxes, without any machinery to collect them; we therefore recommend a re-enactment of the Act of 1870, chapter 73, being satisfied that its repeal was an oversight.

Discounts, and the Time when Taxes are Due.

Two provisions of law, the one allowing discounts on the payments of taxes before they are due, and the other declaring them due on the 1st of January of the year succeeding the levy, are in our opinion objectionable—the first is fallacious, and the other militates against the prompt collection of taxes. Taxes are required to be levied by the third Tuesday in April, but the payment thereof cannot be enforced until after the first of the following January. Any payments before that time are purely voluntary, generally enure only to the benefit of the rich, and are not apt to be made unless the rates of discount offered are higher than the rates money commands at the time. The allowance of discounts is also illusory, inasmuch as the amount of taxes likely to be lost by them is always estimated for as one of the expenses of collection, and provided for in the annual levy. The following tabular statement will show the excess of discounts over interests collected on the levy of 1877:

Table showing collections on the levy for 1877, *now closed by limitations, with Discounts allowed and Interest added.*

	Tax Collected.	Discounts.	Interest.	Aggregate Tax and Interest.
1877.				
Real	$1,783,083 82	$117,687 96		$1,783,083 82
Personal	858,147 90	75,156 12		858,147 90
1878.				
Real	653,665 27		$7,127 79	660,793 06
Personal	49,977 54		1,041 88	51,019 42
1879.				
Real	117,683 08		15,315 64	192,998 72
Personal	52,921 21		5,113 80	58,035 01
1880.				
Real	254,882 92		36,339 73	291,222 65
Personal	42,331 80		6,433 25	48,765 05
1881.				
Real	19,958 26		4,004 19	23,962 45
Personal	3,628 43		706 99	4,335 42
Totals	$3,896,280 23	$192,844 08	$76,083 27	$3,972,363 50

Total discounts	$192,844 08
Deduct total interest collected	76,083 27
Excess of discounts over interest	$116,760 81

Allowing of discounts, amounts to the taxing-power borrowing from the taxpayer, that which it had a right to exact; and often at more than double the rate at which the same amount could be obtained in market. A much preferable system would be one similar to that in operation in Ohio, and recently adopted in Wsshington, requiring the payments of taxes in two equal instalments, with a penalty imposed for all deferred payments.

We would suggest for your consideration that one-half of the taxes levied each year should be due on

the first of May, and if not paid by the first of June, that a penalty of one per cent. per month should be added thereto until paid; and that the other half should be declared due on the first of the following November, and if not paid by the first of December to be subjected to a similar penalty. Should this suggestion meet your favorable consideration, an Act of Assembly will be necessary to carry it into effect.

We would recommend as an improvement on the law for enforcing the collection of taxes, which allows the Collector the opportunity of delaying, at his pleasure, the compulsory process for three years, the passage of an Act of Assembly repealing the present law on this subject, and compelling the Collector annually to publish a complete list of all property on which there are taxes in arrear, and after due advertisement proceed to sell the same, until he shall have disposed of the entire lot. Upon the conclusion of the sale he should give to purchasers a certificate of sale, to be followed by a deed in fee if the property be not redeemed within two years, by the payment to the Collector, for the use of the holder of the certificate of sale, of the amount for which it was sold, together with 15 per cent. per annum. This deed to be held as *prima facie* evidence of a good and perfect title; and all preliminary proceedings shall be presumed to have been regular until the contrary is proved. This system is now in successful operation in Washington.

The problem of adjusting taxation so as to encourage the development of manufacturing industries, has not escaped the attention of this Commission, but they are

unable to see a satisfactory solution of it as long as our system of taxation remains as it is. Discriminating exemptions are always to be depreciated, and do not exist in communities like Philadelphia, where manufacturing interests have prospered to the greatest extent.

The theory of our system, that all personal property wherever it may be, belonging to a resident in Maryland, is, for the purpose of taxation situate at the residence of the owner, might well deter a manufacturer from some other State from taking up his abode and establishing a branch of his industry amongst us. He might well find that the "plant exemption" accorded him under the existing law, was but a trifling advantage compared with the subjection to local taxation of his personal property in all other parts of the world, which would be the penalty imposed on him for residing amongst us.

Accompanying this report will be found a printed synopsis of the Tax Laws of this State and city, and a report from the secretary to this Commission, which may aid in showing the desirability of the suggestions we have offered; which may be recapitulated, as follows:

I. The preparation of an official map of the city, and a re-assessment of real estate, with the necessary legislation to effect it.

II. An annual assessment of personal property.

III. An Ordinance to prevent the Appeal Tax Court from making abatements from, or additions to, the

basis of any year, after the taxes for that year have been levied.

IV. The passage of an Ordinance to require the Appeal Tax Court to report from time to time what abatements it has made, and the reasons therefor; also to give notice to the taxpayers when any alterations in the assessed value of their property is contemplated, and the embodiment of all the duties and procedure of this Court in one Ordinance.

V. The passage of an Act of Assembly, requiring that the Collector shall certify that all arrearages of taxes and assessments have been paid on any piece of land, before any deed conveying it can be recorded.

VI. An amendment to the Act of 1880, chapter 20, in relation to assessing shares of corporations and collecting taxes therefrom, by imposing the duty of paying the same upon some officer of the corporation.

VII. The passage of an ordinance for a closer and more prompt collection of taxes.

VIII. A re-enactment of the Act of Assembly of 1870, chapter 73, for the relief of the Collector, it having been apparently repealed by the Act of 1874, chapter 483.

IX. Abolishing discounts for prompt payments of taxes, and making taxes due in two equal instalments on 1st of May and November, with penalty of one per cent. a month on payments deferred after the 1st of June and December.

X. An Act to compel the Collector annually to publish a list of all property on which there are taxes in arrears, and to sell the same.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE,
Chairman ex-officio.
JAMES H. BARNEY,
JOHN I. MIDDLETON,
J. L. MCLANE,
City Counsellor.
THOMAS W. HALL,
City Solicitor.
JOHN S. HOGG,
J. SAURIN NORRIS.

Mr. Francis T. King is absent from the city, but expressed his approval of the foregoing suggestions. Mr. J. Hall Pleasants, the only other original member of the Commission, had resigned before the report was prepared.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARBOR AND RIVER RELIEF BOARD

—OF—

BALTIMORE CITY

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of the Harbor and River Relief Board of Baltimore have the honor to submit this their annual report.

A detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the commission, for account of the iceboat "Maryland," has been duly filed with the Comptroller of the City, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand 31st December, 1880.....	$10,328 71
Annual appropriation from the city.....	10,000 00
Received for convoying and towing services rendered.....	416 16
Received for assisting vessels in distress.....	1,270 00
Received for sale of old canvas, rope, etc....	23 00
Received from Wm. Skinner & Sons, overpaid in error.....	1 00
	$22,038 87

Paid for repairs to hull and machinery of the "Maryland"		$3,071 64
Pay-roll of officers and men		5,083 32
Coals, victualling, etc		2,895 03
Fire insurance on the boat		1,043 75
Secretary's salary		200 00
Balances on hand:		
Merchants' National Bank	$220 55	
Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank	9,499 27	
Cash on hand	25 31	
		9,745 13
		$22,038 87

After the date of our last report, the weather continued intensely cold, almost without precedent. Not only was the Patapsco river frozen, but the Chesapeake bay for a considerable distance, as well as its tributaries on the eastern and Western shores. The "Maryland" was constantly employed during this time, night and day, and with the "F. C. Latrobe," rendered most valuable service in keeping open navigation to the port of Baltimore at all times, as well as relieving vessels in distress. On several occasions, when appeals were made by the authorities of Annapolis, Oxford, Cambridge, Chestertown, and other points on the Chesapeake, the "Maryland," as soon as she could be spared, was dispatched to the relief of our neighbors, and succeeded in opening navigation, so that steamers could ply there with comparative safety.

The importance of the service performed by the "Maryland" can scarcely be over-estimated. It was at a period of our largest receipts of the products of the West and South, and the commerce of the port had assumed unusual proportions, which would have otherwise been completely cut off and lost to us by one of the most effectual ice blockades we have ever known.

The economies inaugurated some years ago, and by which the services of a regular superintendent and the rental of an office were dispensed with, are still continued with satisfaction to the commission, resulting in an annual saving of over $1600 in the working expenses of the boat; and in this way, the appropriation made each year has been sufficient, except in cases of extraordinary repairs. A considerable outlay will be required to maintain the boat efficiently, and for which our present balance will be required before our next yearly appropriation becomes available; and we most respectfully ask that the usual provision be made for this by your Honorable Bodies.

I. M. PARR,
WM. S. YOUNG,
E. D. BIGELOW,
Commissioners.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY LIBRARIAN

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 3, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor of presenting this, the annual report of the City Librarian for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1881.

During the year, we have classified the papers, &c., from the year 1800 to 1820, besides classifying and indexing the Council and other documents coming into our possession during the current year.

I have had all the reports of the Water Department collated and bound in four volumes; those of the Fire Commissioners in two volumes. The Health Department reports from 1815 to the present time, excepting those of 1818 and 1819, and those of the Public School Commissioners, from their first annual report, would also have been bound but for the want of funds.

As the appropriation made to this department is only for stationery and printed matter for the several de-

partments, I would suggest that an appropriation be made, not only for the purposes above mentioned, but for rebinding books, such as ledgers, &c.

About two years since, an appropriation was made to fit up two cases in the large room immediately over the Council committee rooms, for the City Collector's books. These two cases are now filled with over eleven hundred books, such as ledgers, cash books, assessment books, &c., and it will be necessary to provide two more cases.

Five copies of the City Code have been sold; the amount of which sales—$25—together with 70 cents for copying, has been paid into the city treasury.

The accompanying statement shows the cost of stationery, blank books and printed matter supplied to the several departments of the City Government during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL D. SMITH,
City Librarian.

Statement of the cost of Stationery and Printed Matter used during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1881.

Appeal Tax Court	$	140 20
Baltimore City Jail		637 12
Bayview Asylum		183 37
City Collector		1,975 00
City Comptroller		306 07
City Register		310 79
City Commissioner		105 58
Commissioners for Opening Streets		132 67
City Library		438 42
Clerk of Richmond Market		79
" Belair "		8 00
" Hollins "		8 46
" Centre "		47
Examiner of Titles		8 41
Fire Commissioners		576 09
General Superintendent of Lamps		107 34
Health Department		1,231 71
Harbor Board		104 46
Harbor Master, 1st District		50
" 2d "		5 23
" 3d "		4 75
" 4th "		13 80
" 5th "		22 45
Inspector of Gas and Illuminating Oils		57 60
Amount carried forward		$6,379 28

Amount brought forward	$6,379 28
Inspector of Buildings	79 02
Law Department	27 00
Mayor	404 94
Supervisors of Election	91 31
Superintendent of City Hall	16 90
Amount of appropriation drawn	$6,993 45
" " undrawn	1 55
Amount appropriated	$7,000 00
Water Department	$1,138 84
Gunpowder Permanent Supply	55 57
	$1,194 41

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD CO.

Year Ending September 30, 1881.

PROCEEDINGS

—OF—

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

BALTIMORE, October 19, 1881.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at Hillen Station, this day, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion of Col. J. K. Longwell, of Carroll county, I. Parker Veazey, Esq., Acting Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and John S. Harden appointed Secretary.

President Hood stated to the meeting, that owing to the short time intervening between the close of the fiscal year, it was impossible to have the annual report of the president and directors prepared for some weeks; and on motion of J. Howard McHenry, Esq., the report was ordered to be printed when ready.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as judges of the election, viz: Messrs. John Smith, Joseph Moore and Henry Fahnestock.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to an election for five directors to represent the stockholders for

the ensuing year, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected, 7,556 votes having been cast, viz:

JOSHUA BIGGS.....Frederick county.
GEORGE W. HARRIS.....Washington county.
CHARLES W. HUMRICHOUSE....Washington county.
JOHN K. LONGWELL.....Carroll county.
EDWARD WORTHINGTON.....Baltimore county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN S. HARDEN,
Secretary.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

Western Maryland Railroad Company,

ELECTED FOR 1882.

President and General Manager:

J. M. HOOD.....Baltimore.

Vice-President:

ALEXANDER RIEMAN.....Baltimore.

Directors:

SAMUEL H. ADAMS.....Baltimore.
JOSHUA BIGGS.....Frederick county.
CHRISTIAN DEVRIES.....Baltimore.
DANIEL J. FOLEY.....Baltimore.
WM. H. GRAHAM.....Baltimore.
GEORGE W. HARRIS.....Washington county.
E. G. HIPSLEY.....Baltimore.
C. W. HUMRICHOUSE.....Washington county.
JOHN K. LONGWELL.....Carroll county.
J. I. MIDDLETON.....Baltimore.
NICHOLAS G. PENNIMAN.....Baltimore.
ALEXANDER RIEMAN.....Baltimore.
EDWARD WORTHINGTON.....Baltimore county.

Secretary and Treasurer:

JOHN S. HARDEN.....Baltimore.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN MARYLAND R. R. CO.,

Baltimore, December 19, 1881.

To the Stockholders of the
Western Maryland Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:

The following statement of the operations of the road for the year ending September 30, 1881, is respectfully submitted:

The gross earnings have been—

From passengers	$190,950 88	
" freight and express	236,922 56	
" milk and marketing	24,679 76	
" mails	5,805 84	
" miscellaneous sources	3,511 97	
		$461,871 01

The expenses were—

Cost of operating	$299,354 72	
Cost of Betterments (including new equipment)	76,564 30	
		$375,919 02
Net earnings		$ 85,951 99

The distribution of expenses was as follows:

Expenses Transportation Department	$168,463 10
Expenses Machinery Department	50,229 44
Expenses Road Department	138,980 86
General Expenses	18,245 62
Total	$375,919 02

The earnings, as compared with 1880, were as follows:

Increase from passengers	$26,027 43	
" from freight and express	34,121 77	
" from milk and marketing	3,221 45	
" from mails	307 95	
" from miscellaneuos sources	628 32	
Total increase of earnings		$64,306 92

The expenses, as compared with 1880, were as follows:

Increase in expenses Transportation Department	$30,333 25	
" in expenses Machinery Department	8,464 11	
" in expenses Road Department	24,001 83	
" in general expenses	3,829 65	
Total increase of expenses		$66,633 84
Decrease in net earnings		$ 2,326 92

There were moved during the year 498,090 passengers and 201,259 tons of freight, the train performance being equivalent to the movement of 12,277,592 passengers and 7,278,431 tons of freight a distance of one mile, which, compared with 1880, shows an increase of 1,571,667 passengers and 633,103 tons of freight carried a distance of one mile. The average rates of transportation received during the year were one and fifty-five one-hundredths ($1\frac{55}{100}$) cents per passenger per mile, and three and thirteen one-hundredths ($3\frac{13}{100}$) cents per ton per mile, which, compared with the rates of 1880, shows an increase in the passenger rate of one one-hundredth of a cent per passenger mile, and in freight an increase of eighteen one-hundredths of a cent per ton mile.

The passengers were classified as follows: Full fare, 200,991; two-thirds fare, (clergymen) 3,027; half fare, (children) 7,540; commutation and mileage, 107,076, and excursionists, 179,456; total, 498,090.

The mileage performed by locomotives during the year was 606,599 miles, or 107,160 miles in excess of 1880. The consumption of coal was 11,345 tons or 42 pounds per mile run.

During the year the Company's facilities proved totally inadequate for the accommodation of its business, and while $64,306.92 was a very gratifying increase in the gross earnings, yet, with ample means at hand, this amount could have been very greatly exceeded.

While very large expenditures were made with a view to meeting these requirements, yet the fixed charges, for which provision was obligatory, were so great, that

it was impossible to provide from the earnings a sufficient amount to afford material relief, and although resort was had to one of the usual forms of "car trusts," yet the relief was only partial.

The demands of the passenger business during the summer and fall months were so great that for much of the time the number of engines in the freight service was reduced to three or four, so that this most remunerative branch of the traffic was, of necessity, very seriously embarrassed.

Under these circumstances, no effort could be made to solicit new business; and to say that the earnings should have reached $500,000 would be claiming less additional business than was actually turned away, without considering at all the further increase that would have followed the usual effort to stimulate.

Now, with its own mileage materially increased by the completion of its Baltimore and Cumberland Valley line to Shippensburg, Pa., and with assurances of a largely augmented through business, upon the early completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, from its present terminus on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to a connection with the Norfolk and Western, through which and its connections, principal Southern and Southwestern points will be reached, this company, owing to the impossibility of effecting, with its present resources, a sudden transition from its condition as a local road to that of an effective through line, may be compelled to decline a great deal of business, which might otherwise be controlled to

the mutual advantage of the road and the city of Baltimore.

The purchase of equipment, already received and contracted for, will, in a great measure, deprive the company of the means for continuing the laying of steel rails and the prosecution of other important matters, nearly as essential as additions to the equipment for the proper conduct of an enlarged traffic.

Were the roadway and equipment once put in a first-class condition, the capacity would be so increased and the expenses so reduced, that it is believed the road would at once respond handsomely in net revenue; and as the object would be to provide for business already secured, rather than the projecting of new enterprises of uncertain utility, it is very generally felt that the time has now come when the city can judiciously assist the company, with the certainty that large direct and indirect benefits will immediately follow. Were the ownership vested in individuals there would be no question on this point, nor should there be with the city as principal proprietor, as the same business principles should govern in either case. As to how assistance shall be given, and to what extent, it is not within the province of this report to discuss; and if the present scale of operations is satisfactory, or the *possibilities* will not, in the judgment of the city authorities, warrant *paying the price*, then those charged with the operations will, in calling attention to the matter, have performed what they have believed to be a duty, and the company's patrons will cease to be as exacting in demand and expectation.

In dealing with this subject, however, it should be borne in mind that the Western Maryland Railroad is a home institution; that it is largely the property of the city of Baltimore, and a growing factor in its prosperity; its increasing importance being attested by the number of propositions which have recently been received for its purchase and control by other interests. As the several interests, however, in whose favor such propositions have been made, are widely dissimilar, and the control by one might exclude or seriously prejudice another, it is believed that any change that would take from the road its present independence and neutrality would very seriously dwarf the advantages that are certain to result from its maintenance as an open highway to all whose interests can be served by its use.

The day is near at hand when connections friendly to this company will fill the entire middle ground between the two great roads now terminating in this city, from the Cumberland valley to the Ohio river, and beyond.

The Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad extension was opened from Waynesboro, 7½ miles from the main line at Edgemont, to Chambersburg, 21.8 miles from same point, on the 5th of September, and to Shippensburg, 33.6 miles, on the 24th of October. The necessary facilities are being supplied at the various stations; the business is rapidly organizing, and the outlook is exceedingly promising.

The Harrisburg and Potomac is now extending its line to a connection with the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley at Shippensburg; the unfinished portion between Leesburg and Shippensburg, four miles, is now

under construction, and will soon be completed; this done, there will only remain to complete the connection with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the bridge across the Susquehanna and the short connecting tracks upon each side.

The Company is now erecting, at Union Bridge, a storage shed for twenty-four coaches, with paint shop combined.

The increase in the number of extra trains has made it necessary to provide a night telegraph service, which is now in operation under the direction of a night dispatcher.

The equipment was strengthened during the year by the addition of four new large class locomotives, ninety-seven forty-thousand-pound capacity freight cars, and twenty-three new coaches, fifteen of these being substituted for a similar number of old ones disposed of to good advantage. Contracts were also entered into for nine similar locomotives for early summer deliveries in 1882.

These additions are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the summer business; and while such expenditures would be too great to be met immediately, out of the earnings, an arrangement has been made whereby the outlay is distributed over a period of five years, and amounts to something less than to pay the entire sum at the end of five years with six per cent. interest.

The steel track was extended a distance of $10\frac{6}{10}$ miles during the past summer; nearly one mile of new sidings

were added; a large number of bridges; 485.5 lineal feet were renewed; a stone crusher and engine for breaking ballast were purchased; the Fulton engine-house was removed to Union Bridge; a new boiler was placed in machine shop, and various other large expenditures included in the aforegoing statement were made during the year.

By order of the Directors,

J. M. HOOD,
President and General Manager.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's Report.

Baltimore, December 19, 1881.

To the President and Directors of the
Western Maryland Railroad Company:

Gentlemen:

The accounts for the fiscal year ending 30th September, herewith presented, show the receipts from various sources to be $474,413.89.

The disbursements on account of conducting, transportation, repairs of road, machinery, cars, bridges and buildings, new equipment, rents, insurance, &c., $352,872.05, and in payment of interest on bonds and funded coupons, $89,762.93.

The Sinking Fund of this Company in the hands of the Commissioners of Finance of the city is $204,100.59, and the Hillen Station Sinking Fund is $12,278.15.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. S. HARDEN,
Treasurer.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

1881.			
Sept. 30—To cost of old road and appurtenances			$2,409,511 01
" To cost of new road and appurtenances paid out of construction fund.....	$1,875,000 00		
" To cost of new road and appurtenances paid out of general revenue.....	8,580 53		
			1,883,580 53
" To construction and equipment.....			427,089 94
" To sinking fund, Second Mortgage.. ..			30,000 00
" To Union Railroad Company.....			2,500 00
" To Balance due by other roads.			9,821 62
" To material on hand			17,469 56
" To balance.....			15,429 71
			$4,795,402 37

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

1881.			
Sept. 30—By First Mortgage, unendorsed	$400,000 00		
" By First Mortgage, endorsed by city....	200,000 00		$600,000 00
" By Preferred Second Mortgage.....			600,000 00
" By Second Mortgage, endorsed by city...	300,000 00		
" By Second Mortgage, endorsed by Washington county.....	300,000 00		600,000 00
" By Third Mortgage, endorsed by city....			875,000 00
" By Fourth Mortgage, city stock.....			1,000,000 00
" By bills payable, (equipment notes)..			193,004 88
" By stock subscriptions..			682,250 00
" By general revenue.			245,147 49
			$4,795,402 37

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGES

ON THE

Western Maryland Railroad.

	Time of Maturity.			
	1890.	1895.	1900.	1902.
First Mortgage, unendorsed	$400,000			
First Morgage, endorsed by City	200,000			
Second Mortgage, endorsed by City.		$300,000		
Second Mortgage, endorsed by Washington County		300 000		
Preferred Second Bonds, unendorsed		600,000		
Third Mortgage, endorsed by City			$875,000	
Fourth Mortgage, City Stock received				$1,000,000
Funded Coupons	177,696			
"	366,930			

RECAPITULATION.

Funded Coupons, maturing January 1st, 1890		$544,626
First Mortgage, unendorsed	$400,000	
Preferred Second Mortgage, unendorsed	600,000	
		1,000,000
Second Mortgage, endorsed by Washington county		300,000
First Mortgage, endorsed by city	$200 000	
Second " " "	300,000	
Third " " "	875,000	
Fourth Mortgage, city stock issued	1,000,000	
		2,375,000
		$4,219,626

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFORMATION & INSTRUCTION

FOR

COLORED CHILDREN,

FOR THE

Year ending November 30, 1881.

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFORMATION,

—1881.—

President:

ENOCH PRATT.

Vice-President: WM. R. LINCOLN.

Secretary: EDW'D STABLER, JR.

Treasurer: WM. E. WOODYEAR.

Board of Managers on Part of the Subscribers:

JOHN R. COX, G. S. GRIFFITH, EDW. STABLER, JR., W. E. WOODYEAR, CYRUS BLACKBURN, ENOCH PRATT, LAURENCE THOMSEN, ALEX. P. HILL, C. C. MAGRUDER, WM. R. LINCOLN, B. FRANK DEFORD, CHAS. MARKELL.

Managers on Part of the State:

CHARLES E. PHELPS, WM. S. WHITELEY.

Managers on Part of the City:

GEO. T. ZIMMERMAN, CHAS. T. BOEHM.

Executive Committee:

CHAS. T. BOEHM, *Ch'mn*, JOHN R. COX, WM. R. LINCOLN, CHAS. E. PHELPS, EDW. STABLER, JR., *Sec.*, CYRUS BLACKBURN, ENOCH PRATT, *ex-officio.*

Finance Committee:

ENOCH PRATT, W. S. WHITELEY, LAURENCE THOMSEN.

School Committee:

WM. P. LINCOLN, G. S. GRIFFITH, WM. S. WHITELEY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland
and Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

The Board of Managers of the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children herewith present their ninth annual report, with the Superintendent's report and statistical tables.

The Board of Managers are gratified to be able to report the Institution in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition, fully accomplishing the great objects of its establishment. There have been committed to their care about 700 colored boys, taken from the lowest class, many with no parents or homes, and some not even knowing their names. With the discipline and moral training, the older ones are constantly coming out with some education and a trade, and are making good citizens. It demonstrates, beyond question, that the small appropriations made to the Institution save five times what it would cost to support them in the jails and penitentiary.

The Board of Managers are also gratified to be able to say, after nine years of hard labor, they have the buildings, grounds and farm in good shape and condition, and they challenge a comparison with any of our public institutions.

The capacity of our buildings is 200, with due regard to health; the number pressing is at times far above this. The Board think some of the magistrates do not use proper discrimination in commitments; it is not possible that parents can commit their children, seven to ten years of age, on the ground that they are incorrigible and beyond their control. They are much better able to control them than we are. Too many are also committed because their mothers want a home for them, to go out washing, and regard it as a boarding-school for their children for the winter. Others are committed when afflicted with scrofula and other diseases, and in some instances, insane and imbecile. Every effort has been and continues to be made by the Board of Managers to correct these abuses.

By the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that we require the same appropriations for support for the two coming years. Our expenses will be increased in consequence of the enhanced prices and cost of living generally.

ENOCH PRATT, *President.*

EDWARD STABLER, JR., *Secretary.*

Treasurer's Report.

House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored

DR. *year, Treasurer, from 30th Novem*

1880.		
Nov. 30.—To balance of account to date.	$ 459	61
1881.		
Nov. 30.—To cash paid general expenses, viz: clothing for boys, provisions, coal, fertilizers, salaries, &c.....	22,209	29
To cash paid for improvements at Cheltenham.....	1,571	31
To balance.....	2,084	32
	$26,324	54

Baltimore, November 30, 1881.

Children of Maryland in account with Wm. E. Woodber, 1880, *to* 30*th November*, 1881. CR.

1881.		
Nov. 30.—By cash received of Mayor and Register, balance of appropriation of $15,000 by Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for maintenance of boys from the city, year 1880.	$ 2,328	00
By cash received of ditto ditto on account of appropriat'n by Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for maintenance of boys from city, year 1881	12,540	00
By cash received of State of Maryland Treasurer, amount of appropriation by the Legislature for the support of the Institution, year 1881	10,000	00
By cash received for caning chairs by boys to 30th November, 1880.	293	95
By cash received for caning chairs by boys to 31st August, 1881	767	41
By cash received board, &c., of pay inmates to 31st December, 1880.	200	00
By cash received for sheep skins and wool sold	65	17
By cash received for rags and old barrels sold	76	00
By cash received for eighteen months' rent of store and dwelling at Cheltenham Station to 10th May, 1881	54	00
	$26,324	53
By balance in bank to credit of Treasurer	$ 2,084	32

WM. E. WOODYEAR, *Treasurer.*

Superintendent's Report.

REPORT.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION
FOR COLORED CHILDREN,

Cheltenham, Prince George's Co., Md.,
November 30, 1881.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN:—With the close of another year it becomes my duty to present for your consideration a short review of the operation of this institution from December 1, 1880, to December 1, 1881.

Whole number of boys received since its opening, January 1, 1873		697
Number of boys in house November 30, 1880	211	
" " since received by new commitments	84	
" " returned from places (hired out)	12	
" " returned from escape	5	
" " " " sick leave	4	
" " " " discharge	2	
		318
Discharged as reformed	51	
" hired to farmers and others	28	
" by escape	14	
" " death	6	
" " age	6	
" " sick leave	4	
" " expiration of sentence	2	
" " rejection	1	
		115
Number of boys in the house November 30, 1881		203

When we look back over the nearly nine years of our existence as an institution, and contemplate the progress that has been made, the number of buildings that have been erected, the improved condition of the farm, the increase in our crops and stock, the large amount of work done by our inmates, the difficulties that have been met and overcome, and the facilities we have now attained for carrying on the work of our reformatory, in improving morally and physically the vicious and depraved youthful portion of the community for whose benefit it was intended, we are gratified as we remember our small beginning in an old frame farm house of seven small rooms, and contrast it with the institution as it stands to-day, nearly complete in all its parts, a proud monument to the wisdom, charity and humanity of the people of our city and State, by whose liberality it has reached its present proportions and capacity, enabling it to fulfil effectually, we trust, its great mission in behalf of the neglected ones who from time to time may be committed to its fostering care.

The intelligent and patriotic people of the State cannot fail to appreciate the special reasons why this institution for colored boys claims for the future (as it has received in the past) their cordial and liberal support.

The results of the late civil conflict clothed with the attributes of citizenship in this State a large and ignorant population. They are valuable as laborers to the farming and other industries of the State, but their value both as citizens and laborers will depend very largely upon their intelligence, their good habits as citizens and their early industrial training and discipline. It can hardly be expected that the parents of

our colored children will train and educate their offspring on a higher plane than that on which they themselves have grown up and now live. "The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain." The farmers and planters of Maryland will fully appreciate the considerations here suggested without further illustrations. It is a trite but true saying that the foundations of a republican government rest, and rest solely, upon the intelligence and morality of the people who exercise the elective franchise; that it is cheaper and wiser to support institutions which will prevent crime than maintain jails, penitentiaries and the multitude of officers connected with criminal courts and the police system. These are fundamental truths which cannot be too often reiterated before the people of this State.

In the report to the Governor and General Assembly of Maryland, made by the Board of Managers of this Institution for the year 1877, they quoted from the report of Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Secretary of the State Board of Health. And the remarks made by him being so eloquently and tersely expressed, I know I shall be pardoned for reproducing them here. They are literally "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

"The necessity of such an institution grew out of the vicissitudes which public events have occasioned in the last fifteen years.

"It could not be expected that the negro would emerge naked in mind from a condition of slavery and place himself, either with regard to habits of industry or moral cultivation, on a level with the more polished portion of society without example and assistance.

These have been wisely supplied by this institution, where colored children are trained in habits of civilization, and instead of being thrown friendless upon the world, are, after a certain time, provided with suitable situations, and put in the way of becoming useful citizens.

"The more cultivated the intellects of these people become, the less will vicious excitements be necessary to them, and the less will their political rights be instruments of mischief. This truth is becoming generally admitted, and its conviction must continue to force its way into the minds of all thinking men, whatever their political views may be.

* * * * * * * *

"The buildings embrace the requisite provisions for security, employment, instruction and separation from contaminating associations. The utmost economy has been consulted throughout, and the managers, never forgetting that it was their first duty to advance the objects committed to their care, have been careful at the same time, neither to incur or permit any expense which could be spared without detriment to the principal design. The buildings are substantial and plain; the furniture simple and cheap, and the arrangements for the conduct of the house are upon a scale as reduced as practicable.

* * * * * * * *

"If the theory of this institution be perfectly understood, there is little danger but its practical effects will force itself into notice. * * * * The institution certainly deserves to enjoy a wider and more substan-

tial recognition of its value and importance than it has yet received. That good effects have already flowed from it cannot be doubted, and it is equally certain that the care and attention bestowed upon the inmates, together with some encouragement to do well, will in the future, save many who would otherwise—sooner or later—be immured in some prison and become worse than lost to society. It is to be hoped that the Legislature and City Council will evince the same liberal spirit towards this undertaking which has always characterized them whenever any worthy object has been presented for their support."

The same reflections show the necessity for establishing a similar House of Reformation for colored girls. The frequent and pressing applications I receive from different courts and magistrates throughout the State for admission here, indicate that this matter should receive the early and favorable attention of the Legislature. Indeed, there are strong grounds for the opinion that a shelter of some kind for this class of vicious and abandoned females has become an imperative state of necessity. In one view, they are more capable of entailing crime and misery upon the State, than are the incorrigible boys of the same race.

The reasons for such an institution being obvious, they require no further discussion in this place. I doubt not they will be more forcibly presented at the next session of the General Assembly.

The law wisely provides that all commitments to this institution shall be made during the minority of the boy. But no little annoyance is occasioned by the fre-

quent applications of the parents for the return of a child after he has been here for a few months or a year—the father or mother insisting that their boy was only sent for a limited time. Of course, if such brief commitments could be legally made, the usefulness of this institution would be practically at an end. The committing magistrate and the Maryland press could do much to dispel these delusions. The magistrate could plainly state to the interested parties what the law is on the subject, and the press might print for the benefit of its readers the provisions of the law in this respect. And right here I confess that I am of the opinion that the newspapers throughout the State are capable, more than all other influences combined, of arousing and directing public attention to the suggestions herein made. Occasional brief and well digested remarks on subjects here referred to, would create an intelligent public opinion that would go a great way to rid the State of the evils so well elaborated in Dr. Chancellor's report, herein quoted.

In an institution of this kind, the actual number of escapes is a tender point with the Superintendent or Manager, as its tendency is to demoralize the discipline and work injury to other good results we are so anxious to obtain. But when it is considered that we have no fences, walls, bolts or bars to restrain or check those who may be thus inclined; that we are in a thinly settled section of country, surrounded on all sides by dense woods; that we are on a large farm of nearly eight hundred acres, which we are trying to cultivate and improve; that all the work on it is done by the boys under their managers, I think it will be evident

that the number of runaways is reduced to a small percentage, and even of this number, the most of them are soon returned, and eventually become numbered with our best inmates. Nearly all the escapes are made by new boys. After we succeed in keeping them here for three or four months, the trouble in this direction ceases to exist.

Since our last report, we have erected a large and well arranged two-story brick building thirty-six by sixty feet, divided into three apartments; one of which is used as a tailor shop, where all our clothing is made and mended; in another, the shoe shop, where all our shoes are made and repaired; here also is to be found our cane shop, in which all our smaller boys are employed, none who are able to do any kind of work being suffered to go idle. This shop is a perfect hive of industry, and nimble fingers made more perfect by practice, aid not a little in keeping down our table of general expenses; we have also a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, each under the charge of a competent mechanic who makes and repairs farm tools and equipments, with all minor improvements necessary to be made, and the many things requiring their attention, and constantly presenting themselves in all institutions of this character.

We have just completed a commodious sheep-house thirty by seventy feet. This building we consider a model of neatness and comfort, and doubt not its value and necessity will be demonstrated by the good results obtained from this portion of our farm stock.

Our schools are still progressing as favorably as we could expect from the character and ambition of most

of the pupils, many of whom show a laudable desire for instruction, and these will compare favorably with boys of the same age and opportunities now in the public schools of the State. We have, however, another class with little capacity and less desire to receive an education, and what little they do know had to be literally forced into them by being compelled to attend the regular sessions of their schools, which comprise the one-half of every day, (save Sunday,) the other half being allotted to work in the different departments.

You will see by the table at the head of this report that we have had six deaths. About the middle of July our boys began to suffer with a disease of a typho-malarial character, and by the middle of August all our facilities were taxed for the proper care and treatment of our sick. Unlike many other institutions, the physical condition of those sent us is seldom questioned; consequently many are received suffering from scrofula or other kindred diseases inherited by them through the physical sins of their parents, and when overtaken by sickness, (from the condition of their blood,) become a source of anxiety to the physician, yielding to treatment in exceptional cases only. From this class our death rates are generally made.

Religious worship has been held in the chapel every Sabbath morning at 11. and in the afternoon at 3, with occasional services at 7 in the evening. At these meetings we carefully avoid anything savoring of a denominational character, or any attempt to impose a particular creed upon their youthful minds. We rather try to teach them their duty to God, to themselves and their

fellow-beings, and the moral and religious principles which it is necessary for them to have before they can become good and useful citizens. For assistance at these services we are under obligations to Rev. Samuel R. Gordon, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has labored with us since we have been an institution; to the Rev. Father DeWolf, of the R. C. Church; Rev. J. B. Shontz, agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association, and Rev. Edward S. Fort, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To these and all other clergymen and laymen who have labored in this vineyard of the Lord, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered.

The proprietors of the following newspapers having kindly donated a copy of their valuable publications, will please accept our thanks:

Marlborough Gazette, Prince George's county, Md.
Prince Georgian, Prince George's county, Md.
Port Tobacco Times, Charles county, Md.
Maryland Independent, Charles county, Md.
American Farmer, Baltimore county, Md.
Maryland Farmer, Baltimore, Md.
The Telegram, Baltimore, Md.
Christian Recorder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Home Visitor, Chicago, Ill.

We are happy to know that, although far removed from the busy marts of trade, we are still held in remembrance by our friends, and we would hereby return our thanks for their valuable donations:

To Enoch Pratt, Esq., for fine weather vane for barn, books and papers pictures, set of silver, &c., &c.

To Henry Janes, Esq., for lot of cooking utensils.

To W. Davison & Co., for full supply of Paris green.

To G. S. Griffith, Esq., for magazines, papers, &c.

To Chas. T. Boehm, Esq., for books for church, magazines, papers, &c.

To Farmers and Planters' Bank, for water closet and city directory.

To Samuel M. Shoemaker, Esq., for one large gray horse.

To James Young, Esq., for large supply of papers monthly.

To citizens of Carroll county, through Col. Wm. A. McKellip and A. H. Huber, Esq., for donation of books to library.

To Edward Stabler, Jr., Esq., for books, papers and periodicals.

To Rev. J. B. Shontz, for books and papers

To A. P. Hill, James A. Mudd, Nathan Diehl, for services rendered the institution.

To A. Hoen & Co., donation of lithographing.

To the officers who have labored with me during the past year I am under many obligations. I believe all of them have tried to do their duty, which at times called for considerable patience and forbearance, which they have exercised in a commendable manner.

In submitting this report, I desire to tender to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, my thanks for your untiring interest for the success of the institution, the welfare and happiness of the inmates, as well as the assistance rendered and uniform kindness shown to me personally.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN W. HORN,
Superintendent.

Cheltenham, Prince George's Co., Md., Dec. 31, 1881.

TABLE I.

Showing by whom they were committed.

Criminal Court for Baltimore city	8
Circuit Court of Montgomery county	1
" " Harford county	1
" " Baltimore county	1
" " United States	1
Justices of the Peace for Baltimore city	46
" " " Allegany county	2
" " " Washington county	4
" " " Howard county	1
" " " Prince George's county	1
" " " Anne Arundel county	4
" " " Frederick county	3
" " " Baltimore county	4
" " " Carroll county	1
" " " Harford county	2
" " " Montgomery county	2
" " " Talbot county	2
	84

TABLE II.

Showing offences for which they were committed.

Incorrigible	57
Vagrancy	12
Larceny	12
Robbing United States Mail	1
Vicious	2
	84

TABLE III.

Showing the supposed ages when received.

7	years	of age	1
8	"	"	6
9	"	"	4
10	"	"	6
11	"	"	8
12	"	"	5
13	"	"	10
14	"	"	16
15	"	"	9
16	"	"	10
17	"	"	3
18	"	"	4
19	"	"	2
			84

TABLE IV.

Showing supposed nativity of the parents of all received.

Baltimore city	30
Other parts of Maryland	34
Virginia	8
Pennsylvania	2
Alabama	1
Unknown	9
	84

TABLE V.

Showing as near as can be ascertained the nativity of those received.

Baltimore city	41
Other parts of Maryland	33
Virginia	5
Pennsylvania	1
Washington, D. C	1
Alabama	1
Unknown	2
	84

TABLE VI.

Showing as near as possible their domestic condition, the number who have lost their fathers, mothers or both parents; also the habit of their parents, temperate, intemperate or separated.

Have lost their fathers	19
" " " mothers	17
" " both parents	8
Whose fathers were temperate	36
" " " intemperate	26
" mothers " "	1
" parents were separated	3
" habits were unknown	22

TABLE VII.

Showing Educational Attainments.

Did not know the alphabet	20
Knew the alphabet only	16
Beginning to spell	11
" " read	9
Could read easy lessons	19
" " books generally	7
" " and write	2
" cypher in addition	28
" " " subtraction	7
" " " division	7

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Products of Farm and Garden.

135	barrels of corn.	75	bushels squashes.
50	tons corn fodder.	200	dozen cucumbers.
24	tons hay.	4000	canteloupes.
50	bushels rye.	600	watermelons.
2½	tons rye straw.	100	bush. kale sprouts.
550	bush. early rose potatoes.	1000	dozen roasting corn.
400	bushels late potatoes.	20	sheep.
300	bushels sweet potatoes.	12	calves.
30	bushels soup beans.	30	pigs.
25	bushels snap beans.	125	pounds lard.
30	bushels lima beans.	80	pounds sausages.
200	bushels green peas.	312	gallons milk.
3	tons mangle wurtzle.	150	dozen eggs.
400	bushels turnips.	200	pounds butter.
35	bushels beets.	6	dozen chickens.
20	bushels carrots.		

With all the small fruits, vegetables, &c., &c., for an abundant supply of the inmates.

TABLE IX.

Showing the number of officers employed, with aggregate of their salaries.

Superintendent.
Acting Assistant Superintendent and Teacher.
Physician.
Farmer.
Three Male Teachers.
Assistant Farmer.
Carpenter.
Baker.
Blacksmith.
Cook.
Matron.
Overseer Cane and Shoe Shops.
Tailor in charge of Shop.

Aggregate of salaries this year.....$4,347 54

TABLE X.

Showing work done in Tailor Shop.

829 pants made.
540 jackets made.
597 shirts made.
544 pairs suspenders made.
61 pairs drawers.
50 aprons.
75 towels.
300 caps.
56 sheets.
50 spreads.
39 bed ticks.
38 pillow slips.
75 pairs mittens.

And a very large number of pieces repaired, the number not having been taken.

TABLE XI.

Showing work done in Shoe Shop.

461 pairs of shoes made
656 pairs of shoes mended.
800 pairs of shoe-strings made.
And all the repairs on farm harness.

TABLE XII.

Showing work done in Laundry.

68,240 pieces washed.
35,760 pieces ironed.

TABLE XIII.

Showing work done by small boys in Cane Shop.

27,825 chair seats and backs caned.

Twenty-Third Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS, (Honorary.)

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, EX-OFFICIO.

THOMAS W. CAMPBELL, SAMUEL HANNAH,

CHARLES B. SLINGLUFF, J. F. MORRISON,

B. E. SMITH.

Secretary and Clerk,

GEORGE A. CAMPBELL.

Chief Engineer,

JOHN M. HENNICK.

Assistant Engineers,

GEORGE W. ELLENDER, THOMAS F. MURPHY

REPORT.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Baltimore respectfully submits, for your honorable consideration, the twenty-third annual report of the Fire Department for the year ending December 31, 1881.

During the year there were three hundred and twenty-four (324) alarms of fire, against three hundred and forty-three (343) of the previous year, and a total loss of $454,773.35. Owing to the increased risk to property, caused by more buildings being year by year erected, and being larger in size, and so many feet higher, it can readily be seen, that while the loss has been smaller than last year, yet the labors performed have been much more arduous, and the service of apparatus much more required to extinguish and to prevent fire—there having been, during the past year, thirteen (13) second alarms, against two (2) for the preceding year.

The sum of $186,459.00 was appropriated for the expenses of the Department for the year ending December 31, 1881, and the amount expended was $186,456.84, leaving an undrawn balance of $2.16. Compared with the appropriation for the year 1880, while the Department has spent more the past year than in 1880, it has been caused by the fact that by reason of long service the apparatus has been declining in efficieney, owing to the greath length of time most of the engines have been in use, and this Commission would respectfully urge, that the repair account has now, of necessity, become so large that it is a matter of real economy to renew rather than repair some of the engines now in use ; and when, in addition to this, a new Hook and Ladder Company has been in active service, the close economy and careful management by which this Commission has been enabled to keep within the appropriation allowed it, can at once be seen, and readily appreciated.

From time to time there have been many improvements in apparatus used for the extinguishment of fires, and yet, owing to the smallness of the appropriation in the past, this Commission has been unable to keep abreast of the times, and has been crippled in effectiveness thereby. Although the number of engines in this Department is seventeen, yet of these, fourteen have been in continuous service, ranging from sixteen to twenty-three years, and there is no kind of property that deteriorates so quickly as do steam fire-engines, owing to the fact that they must be driven over the rough streets of *our* city at a rapid rate of speed, and thereby requiring many and often repeated repairs—the item for

apparatus repairs being a constantly increasing and a very heavy one.

Owing to the rapidity with which the outlying portions of this city and suburbs have been built up, and the increased manufacturing interests, a large additional area for fire service has been added, which, from the insecure manner in which buildings are constructed, in the absence of any building law, adds, as will be seen by the large increase of second fire-alarms over the preceding year, to the labor and consequent expense of this Department.

This Commission finds itself compelled to repeat many things that it deemed of urgent importance, and so stated in its report of last year; and it would again reiterate, that because of the increased service already mentioned, and the absence in many localities of a proper water supply, notably the western and northwestern portions of the city, long leads of hose, ranging from twelve hundred to two thousand feet, are frequently made necessary. The immense pressure on these leads of hose required to force the water from the engine to the fire, is frequently greater than any material used for this purpose can stand; and there have been many instances when from six to eight sections of hose have been burst, by reason of this great pressure, at a single fire; and the consequent strain upon the hose naturally weakens it, a fact continually demonstrated, so that to-day, out of twenty-eight thousand feet of hose in the Department, not more than fifty per cent. is in what may be called thoroughly reliable condition—the increased per centum of good hose being solely

owing to the fact that the Department has purchased within the last year a large amount of new hose.

We again beg to call your attention to the deficient water supply in many parts of the city, and in this relation we beg to refer to the report of the Chief Engineer.

With the exception of Nos. 3 and 5, the engine houses of the Department are in good order, only needing such repair consequent upon the wear and tear common to all buildings. This Commission especially calls attention to that part of the Chief Engineer's report referring to the two houses above mentioned.

No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company, located on Biddle street, near Druid Hill avenue, having been placed in service under Ordinance No. 61, approved April 27, 1880, a necessity for the removal of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company to a point nearer the centre of the district expected to be covered by that apparatus has arisen. In his report of this year the Chief Engineer says:

"I will again call your attention to the necessity of removing No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company from their present location on Paca street to one nearer to the valuable property around the Spring Gardens and at Locust Point, as these sections have become, in a great measure, the location of a large number of manufacturing establishments that need better protection from fire than is now afforded them. From the present location of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company to Locust Point, is over two miles in distance, and it takes them fifteen minutes to go to this point, where are situated large storehouses,

grain elevators, several lines of steamships, dwelling houses, and manufacturing establishments. No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company should be located somewhere in the vicinity of No. 2 Engine Company, as from this location they could run to the valuable property on Eutaw, Liberty, Sharp, Hanover, Charles, German, Lombard and Pratt streets, in three or four minutes, besides being much nearer to the property in the southern section that I have mentioned as needing protection. The house which they now occupy on Paca street will be a first-rate place for a chemical engine company, as it is in close proximity to many large business houses."

We again desire to call your attention to the recommendation of the Chief Engineer in regard to chemical engines, all of which receives our warmest approbation and most unequivocal endorsement. We consider chemical engines valuable adjuncts to fire departments.

The urgency and importance of the matter compel us to again renew our recommendation for an increase in the number of housemen. The number of men on regular duty in each engine house at present is three, and in each hook and ladder house two. There are nine hours in the day in the engine houses when there are only two men on duty, and there are six hours in the hook and ladder houses when there is only one man on duty—the other men being away at meals. Fires have frequently occurred during these hours, whereby the apparatus has been greatly delayed on account of these men being away. Cases have occurred where the apparatus has remained in the house until the arrival of the absent member. We, therefore, again respectfully ask

for the passage of an ordinance decreasing the number of firemen in each engine company from eight to seven, and in the hook and ladder companies from ten to nine, and creating an additional houseman for each company, thereby increasing the efficiency of the Department to a considerable extent.

The disastrous experience through which other cities have passed in the past year, notably the terrible calamity that recently befell the city of Vienna, demonstrates the fact that many of the accidents happening in places where crowds of people congregate, such as churches, theatres, schools, factories, &c., cause us to recommend that the law compelling suitable means of egress, in case of fire and panic, should be carried out to the letter; and realizing that the present requirements of the law are insufficient, we would strenuously urge that such ordinances, covering the above suggestions, be immediately passed by your Honorable Body.

We would respectfully call your attention to the following recommendation of the Chief Engineer, all of which we most cordially endorse :

"I desire to call your attention to the need of better protection to the great extent and amount of valuable property along the water front, which is ten miles, which is built up with wharves and piers, on which are erected large warehouses, also sheds, many of which are filled with inflammable materials and valuable merchandise, besides which there are many steamships and other vessels. A great many large fires that occur are close to the water front, and are generally so situated that the streams from the fire engines cannot be placed

to do effective service. At several large fires that have occurred, material help was rendered to the Department in subduing the fire by the steam tugboat Convoy, which belongs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which is fitted out with a powerful pump, capable of throwing three large streams of water a great distance; and, as some protection should be afforded this valuable property, I would recommend that the steamtug Baltimore, which belongs to the city, should be fitted out with a pump for fire purposes, similar to the one on the Convoy, and that the boat be placed at the disposal of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as nearly all the large commercial cities have boats fitted up in this way to protect property along their water fronts. The importance of having a boat fitted up to protect property on the water, was forcibly demonstrated at the fire which occurred on the morning of November 28th last atthe Canton wharves, foot of Chesapeake street. It commenced in a floating grain elevator, and in a short time two floating elevators, two canal boats, two steam yachts, two large covered wharves, and the Russian bark Vesta, were in flames. The property that was burning, being on the water, the engines were in a manner powerless to aid them. The fire spread from one vessel to another, and when their moorings burnt away, they floated out in the stream and endangered other property at the wharves where they lodged; and if it had not been for the aid rendered by the steamtug Minnie, which towed out one of the burning elevators from the wharf of Messrs. Baker & Bros., where it had lodged, there would have been a great destruction of property

at this point, as there was stored on the wharf fifteen hundred tons of saltpetre and a great quantity of inflammable merchandise."

We also call your attention to the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, for the erection of twenty-two additional fire alarm boxes, all of which are actually needed.

The use of the improved hook and ladder truck, known as the Hayes' patent, by this Department during the past year, and the effectiveness demonstrated thereby, cause us to especially call your attention to that item of the estimate of expenses for the ensuing year, furnished to your Honorable Body, asking for an appropriation for the purchase of an additional one; and in connection therewith we refer you to the report of the Chief Engineer on the same subject.

In regard to the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, we call the attention of your Honorable Body to the very carefully prepared report of the Superintendent of that part of the service, under our control and supervision. While we cannot embody many of the suggestions he makes, we feel compelled to lay great stress upon his remarks in reference to the fire alarm boxes. He says: "Since our new telegraph was turned over to the city authorities, nearly five years ago, only nine additional boxes have been put up." Now when it is remembered that in the period spoken of there has been a great increase in what we might call, the fire area of the city, the force of the words "only nine" can be readily appreciated, and they strike us with singular suggestive-

ness, when we know that it is to us the public looks for protection, and for prompt and immediate response to alarms. In many instances the boxes are from five to eight blocks apart, and of necessity much time is lost in turning in an alarm to the engine houses, and thus often a fire has gained great headway, owing to this loss of time. We trust that this matter will receive, at your hands, the attention its vital importance demands, and that some speedy measure be adopted to protect property by preventing the spread and increase of small fires, that can be readily extinguished, if only this Department be put in the position of receiving more quickly an alarm. We also endorse his remarks regarding a system of underground telegraph, believing that the time has come to take some action in this matter. Many times, owing to the great number of poles, and the perfect network of wires, it is almost impossible to put up the large ladders; and places could be named where the Department could not be effective in the use of its hook and ladder companies. The Telephone line to the Marine Hospital has been so often repaired, that it is a matter of absolute necessity to rebuild rather than repair.

We respectfully submit herewith the exhibits of the receipts and disbursements of this Department for the year ending December 31, 1881.

In conclusion, we desire to call your attention to the record of this Department for the past year. Looking at the result attained with the amount of fire service done, the number of lives in jeopardy, and the amount

of property at risk, and comparing this with that of other cities, this commission feels that it can justly point with pride to the Fire Department of our city, and can truly say that the result reached is more than favorable to our Department.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. REGESTER, *President.*
THOMAS W. CAMPBELL,
CHARLES B. SLINGLUFF,
SAMUEL HANNAH,
J. F. MORRISON,
B. E. SMITH,
Board of Fire Commissioners.

ATTEST:
GEO. A. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT A.

Appropriations.

Amount asked for general expenses, 1881...		$189,092 00
Amount appropriated, May.....	$171,459 00	
" " Novem'r	15,000 00	
		186,459 00
Amount deducted....		$2,633 00
Amount appropriated for general expenses.		$186,459 00
Amount drawn from City Comptroller.....		186,456 84
Balance undrawn.....		$2 16
Amount appropriated for deficiencies, 1880.		$7,342 94
Amount drawn from City Comptroller		7,340 14
Balance undrawn.....		$2 80
Amount appropriated, Resolution No. 89, for three fire alarm boxes, 67, 72 and 73...		$850 00
Amount drawn from City Comptroller.....		846 58
Balance undrawn.....		$3 42
Amount appropriated, Resolution No. 153, for one fire alarm box.....		$150 00
Amount drawn from City Comptroller.....		147 50
Balance undrawn.....		$2 50
Amount appropriated, Ordinance No. 60, for new engine-house for No. 4 Company.....		$8,000 00
Amount drawn from City Comptroller.....		3,514 00
Balance undrawn.....		$4,486 00

EXHIBIT B.

Receipts from all sources, twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

Store-room stock on hand December 31, 1880		$538 09
Amount drawn from City Comptroller for general expenses, twelve months ending December 31, 1881	$186,456 84	
Amount drawn from City Comptroller, deficiencies 1880	7,340 14	
Amount drawn from City Comptroller, three fire boxes	846 58	
Amount drawn from City Comptroller, one fire box	147 50	
Amount drawn from City Comptroller, No. 4 Engine House	3,514 00	
		198,305 06
Amount received from sale of old material		150 25
Insurance indemnity for disabled members		132 17
		$199,125 57

EXHIBIT C.

Expenditures for twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

Salaries		$116,944 08
Apparatus and repair		14,349 75
Accident		788 70
Feed		8,822 95
Fuel		1,592 64
Furniture		1,764 50
Harness		935 71
Horse-shoeing		1,254 62
Hose		9,799 25
Horses		2,745 92
Gaslight		1,317 97
Ground rents		806 49
Oils, grease, paints, &c		726 52
Office expenses		731 59
Washing		1,221 00
House repair and alteration		6,608 43
Miscellaneous		818 25
Insurance premiums on lives of members		441 64
Fire-alarm telegraph		15,153 94
		$186,823 95
Three fire-alarm boxes, Resolution 89	$846 58	
One fire-alarm box, Resolution 153	147 50	
New Engine House No. 4	3,514 00	
		4,508 08
Deficiencies, 1880		7,340 14
Insurance indemnity paid members		132 17
		$198,804 34

EXHIBIT D.

Expenses of Companies twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

No. 1	Engine Company		$ 9,481 26
2	"		12,386 22
3	"		9,029 70
4	"		12,476 19
5	"		8,825 36
6	"		8,954 06
7	"		11,803 41
8	"		9,420 81
9	"		9,594 09
10	"		9,057 31
11	"		9,283 90
12	"		8,702 69
13	"		9,385 01
1	Hook and Ladder Company		8,337 21
2	"	"	8,851 81
3	"	"	7,572 51
4	"	"	12,109 29
Reserve apparatus			4,711 78
			$169,982 88
New engine house			3,514 00
Office expenses			731 59
Fire-alarm telegraph			15,153 94
Three alarm boxes			846 58
One alarm box			147 50
Miscellaneous			818 25
Officers, salaries, repairs, &c			7,609 60
			$198,804 34

EXHIBIT E.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

General receipts.....		$199,125 57
General expenses.....	$198,804 34	
Amount paid City Register.....	150 25	
	$198,954 59	
To balance—store-room stock, December 31, 1881.....	170 98	
	$199,125 57	$199,125 57

EXHIBIT F.

Estimate of Expenses for twelve months ending December 31, 1882.

Salaries	$117,491 88
Apparatus repair and alteration	26,200 00
House repair and alteration	23,000 00
Accident	2,000 00
Feed	9,000 00
Fuel	1,800 00
Hose	8,000 00
Horses	4,000 00
Ground rents	850 00
Gaslight	1,500 00
Office expenses	850 00
Washing	1,400 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph	15,153 94
Furniture	2,500 00
Harness	1,500 00
Horse-shoeing	1,300 00
Oils, grease, paints, &c	1,100 00
Insurance premiums on lives of members	2,400 00
Miscellaneous	1,500 00
	$221,545 82
Balance undrawn for new engine-house	4,486 00

Of the above estimate, the sum asked for apparatus is for the purchase of a new hook and ladder truck; the building of a new steam fire engine, two hose carriages, and three new boilers; also, the usual repair made necessary during the year. The sum asked for houses includes the alterations actually needed in Nos. 3 and 5 Engine Houses.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER.

REPORT.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, B. C. F. D.,

Baltimore, January 1, 1882.

Samuel W. Regester, Esq.,
President Board of Fire Commissioners:

DEAR SIR:

I herewith present to your Honorable Body the twenty-third annual report of the Department for the year ending December the 31st, 1881, showing the condition of the apparatus and horses, quantity and condition of the hose, the number of fires and accidents to members, and other matters pertaining to the Department.

Organization.—At the present time the Department has in service the following apparatus manned and equipped:

Thirteen steam fire engines in regular service.

Twenty-six four-wheel hose carriages.

Ten steam heaters for engines, located in the houses as follows: One each in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12.

Four hook and ladder trucks in regular service.

Four fuel tenders, located at Nos. 1, 5 and 12 Engine Companies, and at No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company. One supply wagon.

Thirty-four fire extinguishers, two of which are carried on each hook and ladder truck, and two on each one of the hose carriages.

Six Concord wagons, with gongs attached, for the use of the officers of the Department, and are located at the following houses:

Chief Engineer's, at No. 2 Engine Company.

Assistant Engineer's, Eastern district, at No. 6 Engine Company.

Assistant Engineer's, Western district, at No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company.

Superintendent of Telegraph's, at No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company.

Lineman of Telegraph's, at No. 13 Engine Company.

One jagger wagon, with cover, for use of Veterinary Officer of the Department, at No. 9 Engine Company.

One reserve wagon, at No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company.

IN RESERVE WITHOUT COMPANIES.

Four steam fire engines and equipments.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

One Chief Engineer.

Two Assistant Engineers.

One Veterinary Officer.

FORCE.

Thirteen Foremen of engine companies.

Four Foremen of hook and ladder companies.

Thirteen Enginemen.

Thirteen Assistant Enginemen.

Seventeen Hostlers.

Four Tillermen.

One Houseman attached to No. 4 Hook and Ladder Company.

One hundred and four Firemen.

Thirty-nine Laddermen.

They are divided into seventeen companies—thirteen of which are engine, and four hook and ladder companies. Each company will average six substitutes. These men give their services to the Department for no compensation, except when on duty for regular members, and are in the line of promotion, according to their good behavior and attendance.

APPARATUS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

January 5—No. 7 Engine Company—A new boiler put on the engine; cylinder bored out; pump repaired; steam and exhaust pipes altered; new hind axle put on; bell in place of the gong, and all work on the engine overhauled.

January 8—No. 9 Engine Company—a new hind axle put on the first hose carriage, in place of the one broken going to box 18.

January 10—Reserve truck—a new perch pole and axles put on; all the iron work overhauled; truck painted, and a new bank of ladders.

January 13—No. 5 Engine Company—new end put on hind axle of first hose carriage, in place of the one broken going to box 135.

January 14—No. 9 Engine Company—Springs of the engine set up, and seven new plates put in.

January 17—Nos. 1 and 4 Engines Companies—New copper heating coils put in the boilers of the engines.

January 27—No. 5 Engine Company—Chains and gearing put on, and spool of hose carriage repaired.

February 10—No. 1 Engine Company—a seat was placed on the engine, to drive from; brake altered, so the driver can have control of it from the seat; new boxes in the wheels, and the independent pump repaired.

February 12—No. 5 Engine Company—Two new hind wheels put on the engine, and the independent pump repaired.

February 19—No. 3 Engine Company—Chains and gearing wheels put on, and spool of hose carriage altered.

February 20—No. 7 Engine Company—The engine was upset at the corner of Madison and McMechen streets, when responding to box 352; the following repairs were made necessary by the accident: hind axle straightened; lamps and relief valves repaired; new metal casing around the boiler and

smokestack; the machinery overhauled, and wheels repaired.

February 23—No. 2 Engine Company—New end put on the hind axle of first hose carriage, in place of one broken going to box 62.

February 26—No. 8 Engine Company—A new hind axle put on, and new bolts in the boiler of the engine, to hold the stays that support the springs and fuel baskets.

February 28—No. 10 Engine Company—Pump of engine repaired; new grate under the fire-box, and six bolts put in the boiler.

March 21—No. 3 Engine Company—New side braces put on the boiler of the engine, to hold the springs.

March 26—No. 1 Engine Company—Independent pump on the engine altered.

March 30—Reserve Engine John Cushing—A new stay was put on the back part of the boiler, to hold the hind spring.

April 3—Reserve Engine Baltimore—Machinery overhauled, and new steam and exhaust pipes put on.

April 5—No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company—New perch pole put on the truck, and two new ladders, in place of the ones broken by the upsetting of the truck, when answering a second alarm from box 212, caused by the burning of the Monumental theatre.

April 17.—No. 8 Engine Company—Cylinder and stay rods on the engine repaired.

May 1.—New sucking sleeves were put in service on the following engines : No. 2, two pieces; reserve engine Comet, two pieces; and reserve engine Amoskeag, two pieces.

May 10.—No. 9 Engine Company—Pump on the engine bored out; pump rods covered with copper; new plungers and cups put in the pumps; a set of metal flues put in the boiler; surface blow put in the boiler; exhaust pipe altered, and a new set of connecting pipes to the heater.

May 12.—Twelve sets of new hose couplings.

May 16.—Spare Engine Amoskeag.—Patch put on the inside of the fire box of the boiler on the engine, and the machinery overhauled.

May 21.—No. 9 Engine Company.—A new body bolt put in, and machinery on the engine overhauled.

June 1.—No. 10 Engine Company.—New chains and gearing wheels put on the first hose carriage.

June 10.—No. 2 Engine Company.—A set of brass boxes put in the wheels, and the hind axle of the engine repaired.

June 19.—No. 9 Engine Company.—New end put on the hind axle of the first hose carriage, in place of one broken going to box 153.

June 26.—No. 13 Engine Company.—New valves put in the pump of the engine.

July 1.—No. 4 Engine Company.—A new brace on the side of the boiler of the engine, to hold the spring, and the super heating flues in the boiler repaired.

July 6.—No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company.—Axles and running gear of the truck repaired; they were damaged by one of the wheels running off when responding to box 14.

July 13—No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company—Two reflectors were placed on the front part of the Hayes' truck.

July 28—No. 5 Engine Company—A new hind axle was placed on the first hose carriage, in place of one broken going to 172 box.

August 14—No. 8 Engine Company—Wheels of the hose carriage repaired, and new tires put on.

August 30—No. 2 Engine Company—New chains and gearing wheels put on the hose carriage.

September 1—Two new play-pipes to attach to the three-inch hose, were placed in service. They are carried on Nos. 1 and 2 Hook and Ladder Trucks.

September 20—The wheels of Nos. 7 and 13 Engines were repaired and painted.

November 28—No. 2 Engine Company—A new end was put on the hind axle of the engine, in place of one broken going to 523 box.

December 13—No. 2 Engine Company—A new half put on the front axle of the engine, in place of the one broken going to 171 box.

December 14—Seven pair of new hose couplings for Nos. 3 and 12 Engine Companies.

December 15—No. 13 Engine Company—A new grate to go under the fire-box of the engine, and the machinery overhauled.

FIRES.

The number of alarms during the past twelve months was 324, of which 210 were telegraph alarms, and 114 were extinguished without giving a telegraph alarm. There were 13 second alarms and 1 general alarm. The loss amounted to $454,773.35, of which amount $206,850.28 was caused by three fires, viz: March 4th, the Pearl Hominy Mills on North street extended, Box 25, $52,442.25; July 26th, Box 23, the pork packing and lard refining establishment of Black & Krebs, Nos. 210 and 212 E. Fayette street, $104,403.03; November 28th, Box 18, burning of vessels and wharves, foot Chesapeake street, Canton, $50,000.

SECOND AND GENERAL ALARMS.

February 13—Box 251; time of first alarm, 2:55 A. M.; time of second alarm, 3:05 A. M.; Nos. 5 and 7 Engine Companies were called, 3.30 A. M.; recall signal, 3:51 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a three and four-story communicating warehouse, situated on Chew street, between Ensor and Sterling streets. It contained 800 tons of paper stock. It was occupied by Michael T. Horner & Co. Damage, $22,375.

March 25.—Box 212; time of first alarm, 6:56 A. M.; time of second alarm, 7:01 A. M.; recall signal, 8:10 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a room on the first floor of the Monumental theatre, used as a restaurant, situated on the east side of Baltimore street bridge. Damage $1,187.37.

July 25—Box 23; time of first alarm, 12:58 A. M.; second alarm, 1:05 A. M.; recall signal, 5.20 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a three and a four story brick building, Nos. 210 and 212 E. Fayette street, running through to Caroline street; occupied by Black & Krebs as a pork packing and lard establishment. It contained about $60,000 worth of lard, ready for shipment, and several hundred barrels of lard oil, and a large number of empty cases and barrels. The houses adjoining and opposite on Fayette street were also somewhat damaged by the partial burning of the roofs and woodwork on the fronts. Total damage, $104,408.03. The nearest box to the fire, No. 232, would not work, in consequence of the wires having become crossed, and the officer had to go to the next nearest box, No. 23, which was about four squares distant. This delay allowed the fire to get a great headway, and when the alarm was sounded the building was a mass of flames, which could be seen from all parts of the city.

August 13—Box 242; time of first alarm, 6:20 A. M.; second alarm, 6:25 A. M.; recall 1.04 P. M; was caused by the burning of a three-story brick building, No. 90 Greenmount avenue, running through to McKim street, occupied by Fred. Walpert & Co., manufacturers of husk mattresses. Damage, $10,007.50.

August 26—Box 323; time of first alarm, 10:52 P. M.; second alarm, 11:03 P. M.; recall signal, 1:25 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a two-story brick

and frame building, No. 300 Hoffman street, occupied by Walter Bowers, dealer in paper stock. Damage, $1,600.

September 27—Box 521; time of first alarm, 11:29 A. M.; second alarm, 11:35; recall signal, 3:21 P. M.; was caused by the burning of two four-story brick warehouse, Nos. 13 and 15 Camden street, occupied by Adler Bros. & Co. and Stieful & Juhn, manufacturers of oil cloth clothing; the floors of the building being saturated with the oil used for this purpose, caused them to burn furiously. Damage, $37,825.

October 27—Box 42; time of first alarm, 12:20 P. M.; second alarm, 12.45 P. M.; recall, 2:34 P. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick warehouse, No. 378 W. Baltimore street, occupied by Day, Jones & Co., manufacturers of trunks and horse collars. Damage, $6,950.

November 28—Box 18; time of first alarm, 1:47 A. M.; Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Engine Companies called at 2:30 A. M.; recall signal, 12:58 P. M.; was caused by the burning of the floating grain elevators "Artisan" and "Hattie," two canal boats, the "Babbitt," and "Bellinger," two steam yachts, the Russian bark "Vesta," and two large covered wharves, situated at foot of Chesapeake street, Canton. One of the wharves was owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the other by the Winans' estate. Damage, $50,000.

November 29—Box 523; time of first alarm, 11:47 P. M.; second alarm, 11:57 P. M.; recall signal, 1:15 A. M.;

was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, No. 116 S. Eutaw street, running through to Conway street, occupied by Smith, Hanway & Co., manufacturers of flavoring extracts and the Patapsco Baking Powder.

November 30—Box 523; time of first alarm, 1:54 A. M.; second alarm 1:57 A. M.; recall, 6.25 A. M., by the rekindling of the fire above mentioned. The fire in the first place was confined to the front part of the first, second and third stories. The building was thoroughly examined by the fire department before it left, and left in charge of the Salvage Corps, who cleaned it up and were about leaving, when the flames suddenly burst forth from the building in the third and fourth stories on both streets, from some unexplained cause. Damage, $12,104.67.

December 11—Box 21; time of first alarm, 3:55 P. M.; second alarm, 3:58 P. M.; general alarm, 4:43 P. M.; recall, 1:39 A. M., December 12; was caused by the burning of a three-story brick building, situated Nos. 45 and 47 North Frederick street, occupied by Becker Bros., manufacturers of wooden boxes. It contained 4,000 boxes, ready for shipment, and a large quantity of lumber. Damage, $9,350.

December 11—Box 171; time of first alarm, 6:13 P. M.; second alarm, 6:31 P. M.; recall signal, 9:09 P. M.; was caused by the burning of the rear part of the Canton Sugar Refinery, occupied by Eccles, Thoms & Co., situated corner Aliceanna and

Chester streets. When the alarm was given for this fire, all the apparatus was in service at the fire on Frederick street. Nos. 8 and 11 Companies were sent on the first alarm, and Nos. 2, 6 and 7 on the second alarm, using the reserve hose carriages. Damage, $4,675.59.

December 21—Box 621; time of first alarm, 2:42 A. M.; second alarm, 2:51 A. M.; recall signal, 5:56 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a three-story brick building, situated on Cross street below Covington street, occupied by the American Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, manufacturers of oleomargarine. The fire was confined to the third story. Damage, $12,500.

December 28—Box 513; time of first alarm, 4:53 A. M.; second alarm, 4:59 A. M.; recall, 7:45 A. M.; was caused by the burning of a four-story brick building, S. W. Corner of Sharp and Camden streets, occupied on the first floor by Biedler, Bro. & Co., commission merchants, and on the second, third and fourth floors by Stieful & Juhn, manufacturers of under clothing. The fire was confined to the upper stories. Damage, $18,150.

CASUALTIES.

The casualties that have happened in the different companies of the department during the past year will be found herewith; the causes of such; the length of time each member was off duty thereby, and also the number of deaths:

No. 1 Engine Company—Substitute B. Sheffield, ankle sprained by falling off the fuel wagon on March 2; off duty 18 days. Assistant engineman, Chas. Freburger, wrist sprained when exercising the horses, September 6; off duty 7 days. Fireman Robert Close, hand and leg cut at fire box 521, September 27; off duty 1 day. Fireman Chas. Minton, arms blistered at same fire; off duty 2 days. Fireman George Wernix, head and face cut by a sign falling on him at fire box 523, November 30; off duty 7 days.

No. 2 Engine Company—Hostler John Pierce was injured internally by the horse falling that he was riding when driving to box 612, April 2; off duty 22 days. Fireman John Ledden, ankle sprained by falling off a ladder at fire box 14, June 25; off duty 2 days.

No. 3 Engine Company—Fireman R. A. Lindsey, hand burnt at fire, box 242, August 13; off duty 1 day. Substitute Wm. Pasterfield, leg hurt by a bale of husk falling on him at the same fire; off duty 3 days. Fireman James Lindsey, head cut by a hose pipe hitting him at the same fire; off duty 1 day.

No. 4 Engine Company—Fireman John Foreman, foot bruised by striking the step of the hose carriage when mounting to respond to fire box 414, March 4; was off duty 3 days. Acting fireman Robert Bradley, had his right hand badly cut by falling glass at fire box 5, August 14; off duty 44 days. Fireman James Walsh, head cut at fire box 18, November 28; off duty 4 days.

No. 5 Engine Company—Foreman Chas. Nelson was overcome by the heat and smoke at the fire, box 242, August 13; off duty 3 days.

No. 6 Engine Company—Hostler John Wernsing had his hand and arm injured by the saddle horse falling when responding to fire, box 3, October 25; is still off duty.

No. 7 Engine Company—Engineman John McCoy, head cut by being thrown from the engine when it upset going to fire, box 353, February 18; off duty 5 days.

No. 8 Engine Company—Foreman John Flynn was overcome by smoke at fire box 417, August 17; off duty 4 days. Fireman Frederick Johnston, ankle sprained at fire, box 15, June 15; off duty 2 days. Foreman John Flynn, hands burned at fire box 21, December 11; off duty 2 days.

No. 9 Engine Company—Daniel Rogers had part of two fingers on his left had cut off by being caught in the machinery of the engine when working at the fire, box 135, January 17; off duty 43 days.

No. 10 Engine Company—Fireman Benjaman Seip, was injured internally by falling off the hose carriage when going to the fire, box 415, February 8; off duty 16 days. Fireman Chas. Meyers sprained his back at the fire, box 21, December 11; off duty 8 days.

No. 11 Engine Company—Engineman John Calder mashed his hand at the fire, box 161, March 26; off duty 6 days.

No. 12 Engine Company—Fireman B. Carter had his hand mashed by being caught in the gearing of the hose carriage at fire, box 64, September 27; off duty 40 days. Fireman Benjamin Wirts broke his leg accidently in the engine house, November 25; is still off duty.

No. 13 Engine Company—Hostler Edward McGeehan, hands frost bitten when driving to fire, box 426, January 1; off duty 20 days. Fireman Edward C. Keyser, ankle sprained at fire, box 612, October 27; off duty 2 days. Fireman James LeDoyne, head cut and back injured at fire, box 21, December 11; off duty 10 days.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company—Hostler James E. Patterson fell in coming down the pole in the truck house, when an alarm of fire came in from box 25, March 4; off duty 31 days. Ladderman F. Oelman sprained his back by falling of a shed at fire, box 135, August 6; off duty 10 days.

No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company—Substitute Frank Loane had his face cut and eyes injured by falling glass, at the fire, box 41, December 14, 1880; off duty three months. Tillerman John J. Gill had his head cut and back injured by the upsetting of the truck when going to the fire, box 212, March 25; off duty 19 days. Ladderman Thomas Wagner had his head cut and ankle sprained by the same accident; off duty 68 days. Tillerman John J. Gill was injured by running a spike in his wrist, October 5; off duty 22 days.

No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company—Ladderman George Bosse had his ankle sprained by the falling of a shed at the fire, box, 18, November 28; is still off duty. Ladderman John Sauers had his back hurt at the same fire, and from the same cause; is still off duty. Ladderman Jesse Vickers, when acting as tillerman, fell from the truck and cut his head when returning from fire, box 171, December 7; off duty 1 day.

DEATHS.

No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company—Ladderman Louis Roll died February 9, of consumption; he had been off duty 66 days.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

February 3.—Box 48; time, 12:58 A. M.; recall, 2:55 A. M.; was caused by the burning of frame stables and slaughter house in the rear of Nos. 266 and 263 Frederick avenue. In service, Nos. 8, 10 and 13 Engine Companies, and No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, two hours. The ground was covered with snow, and double teams were required to take the apparatus to the fire, where they did effective service, and prevented the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. Damage, $1,011.

April 7.—Box 48; time of first alarm, 7:34 A. M.; second alarm, 7:47 A. M.; recall signal, 10:32 A. M.; was caused by the burning of two two-story frame

buildings, one three-story frame building, and a four story brick building, situated on Wilkins avenue, occupied by Chas. G. Blumhardt and others as slaughter houses, store houses and dwellings. In service, Engine Companies Nos. 2, 8, 10, and 13, and Hook and Ladder Companies 1 and 2, three hours. Damage, $20,403.

In view of the fact that the appropriation had been cut down to such an extent that the strictest economy was necessary to run the Department during the coming year; and as a considerable part of the appropriation of last year was spent in repairing damage that was done to the apparatus and horses of the Department by working at fires in the county, your Honorable Board passed the following resolution on April 22, 1881 :

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of this Department be and he is hereby directed, that unless by a special order of the Board of Fire Commissioners, none of the apparatus belonging to this Department shall hereafter be sent beyond the city limits; and that the Police Department be requested not to send over the wires of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, any alarms for fires outside of the limits of Baltimore City.

June 16.—Box 53; was sent in at 3:02 A. M.; the Adams' white lead works being on fire, situated at Mount Winans, a short distance from Gwynn's Falls; the apparatus went as far as the city boundary, and finding the fire was beyond the city boundary, they returned to their houses. Damage $75,000.

June 29.—Telephone alarm at 12:30 A. M.; caused by the burning of a beer brewery and other buildings. His Honor Mayor Latrobe, after being waited upon by Commissioners of Baltimore county, ordered me to send apparatus to their assistance. I went out with No. 8 Engine Company, but they could not go in service, as the stem that opens the valve of the only available fire plug had been broken, and there was no way for them to get down to the Falls. Damage $20,000.

July 5.—Box 253; was sent in at 2:11 A. M., for a fire on the York Road, a short distance beyond the city limits. The buildings burned were a carriage factory, blacksmith shop, carriage repository and dwelling. The apparatus went as far as the city limits. Damage $16,000.

On October 28, the following resolution was passed by your Honoroble Board:

WHEREAS, The Baltimore County Commissioners have organized a fire department for the protection of property located in what is known as the Belt, consisting of seven Chemical Engine Companies, and two Hook and Ladder Companies, which department is able to cope successfully with any ordinary fire,

Resolved, That in the event of a fire occurring in the said district or Belt, and getting beyond the control of its fire department, and the Fire Department is called up for aid by the county authorities, the Chief Engineer of this Department, be and he is hereby authorized to send to

their assistance such apparatus as he may deem necessary.

Several fires have occurred since, but they were very slight, and were put out by the county department.

APPARATUS.

The appropriation for apparatus repairs having been reduced to such a small amount, nothing was done during the past year more than was absolutely necessary to keep it in service. Some of the engines have become worn down and hardly fit for service, and by no means reliable, as the following will show :

No. 1 Engine Company—The Amoskeag Engine in use at this house requires a new fire box and a new set of flues in the boiler.

No. 2 Engine Company—The engine requires a new set of flues in the boiler, and new front and hind axles.

No. 6 Engine Company—The division in the pump of the engine has given way ; a new pump is needed, and new tires on the front wheels.

No. 8 Engine Company—New bolts are needed in the boiler of the engine to hold the stays that support the springs and flue boxes.

No. 10 Engine Company—The machinery of the engine needs a general overhauling ; all the bearings are a good deal worn.

No. 13 Engine Company—New bolts are needed in the boiler of the engine to hold the stays that sup-

port the springs and fuel boxes, and a new grate under the fire box.

Nos. 8 and 13 Engine Companies—The second hose carriages of these companies are of the old style, built for one horse to pull, and are not strong enough to cary the men. Two new hose carriages should be purchased to put in their places.

Six large gongs are needed for the hose carriages of Nos. 1, 5, 10 and 12 Engine Companies.

The large vertical double-pump engines that are in service at Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Engine Companies, are of little use to the Department, on account of the time it takes them to raise steam enough to do service, and their not being able to maintain pressure when working, even with one line of hose. They weigh nine thousand three hundred pounds, and will not do as much service as some of the smaller engines. For example, if box 412 is struck, and No. 4 Engine starts from the house with five pounds of steam on from the heater, when it arrives at the fire and gets ready for service, it would not have more than twenty pounds of steam, and as soon as the trottle is opened wide enough to make the engine do effective service, the steam is worked down. A steam fire engine should be of such nature as to be brought into requisition in as short a space of time as is necessary to get the machine on the ground, the hose laid, and ready for work, even if the fire is located within one square of the place where the steamer is located. The object of locating a company at any point is to protect that immediate vicinity, and it is, therefore, necessary to have it available in the shortest space of time, and that with

unerring certainty, as reliability is of the greatest importance to the protection of a city from fire, and everything is dependent on the working of such apparatus in time. I would recommend that new quick-steaming boilers should be placed on these engines, or that the engines be disposed of, and three new engines of the most improved make be purchased and put in service in their places.

HOSE.

There is needed for the Department three thousand and five hundred feet of new hose; three thousand feet to replace hose that is worn out and will not stand the required pressure, and five hundred feet to replace the hose that was burned up at Cassard's meat-packing establishment, and the wharves foot of Chesapeake street.

During the past year there was purchased six thousand feet of two and a half inch gum hose, of the New York Test brand, and twenty-five hundred feet of double jacket cotton fabric hose—making the amount now in service fifteen thousand nine hundred feet of good, and twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty feet of medium, and one hundred feet of three-inch hose in good condition. All the hose classed as medium has been tested at one hundred and forty pounds pressure. The hose is divided amongst the companies as follows:

No. 1 Engine Company has one thousand four hundred feet of good hose, and seven hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 2 Engine Company has one thousand feet of good hose, and eight hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 3 Engine Company has one thousand eight hundred feet of good hose, and seven hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 4 Engine Company has two thousand feet of good hose, and eleven hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 5 Engine Company has one thousand five hundred feet of good hose, and eleven hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 6 Engine Company has eleven hundred feet of good hose, and eight hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 7 Engine Company has nine hundred feet of good, and eleven hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 8 Engine Company has eight hundred feet of good, and eight hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 9 Engine Company has one thousand feet of good, and eighteen hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 10 Engine Company has one thousand feet of good, and six hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 11 Engine Company has seven hundred feet of good, and twelve hundred and fifty feet of medium quality.

No. 12 Engine Company has six hundred feet of good, and seventeen hundred feet of medium quality.

No. 13 Engine Company has nineteen hundred feet of double jacket fabric, in good condition, and eight hundred feet of medium quality gum hose.

HORSES.

There are seventy-one horses, used as follows:

Thirteen engine companies, four horses each.

Four hook and ladder companies, two horses each.

Four horses for the use of the Chief and Assistant Engineers.

Two horses for the use of the Telegraph Department.

One horse for the use of the veterinary surgeon, and four horses that are held in reserve.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS NEEDED TO THE HOUSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 1, 5, 9, 11 and 12 Engine Houses and Nos. 1 and 2 Truck Houses, need painting, inside and out.

Nos. 6, 7 and 13 Engine Houses need painting on the outside.

Nos. 1, 5 and 12 Engine Houses and Nos. 2 and 3 Truck Houses.—At these houses iron pipes are needed for the men to come down on from the sleeping-room.

No. 1 Engine House.—New front doors are needed.

Nos. 1, 5 and 12 Engine Houses and Nos. 1 and 2 Truck Houses, need new front pavements.

No. 5 Engine House.—New floor is needed, and general repair, equivalent to reconstruction.

No. 10 Engine House.—Inside shutters are needed in the parlor.

The house on Lombard street, that is occupied by No. 3 Engine Company is in a very dilapidated condition. There should be a cellar dug out under the building,

which will necessitate underpinning the walls; new joists and floor are needed in the first story, as the present ones have rotted away; new floors and stalls are needed in the stable; the back wall above the first story should be taken out, and the rooms extended back to the stable; a new roof is needed on the entire building; the third story needs plastering, as also the passage; there should be a skylight and ventilator, from the first story to the roof, in the centre of the building, to give light and ventilation to the first story, as this story is very dark and badly ventilated; a stairway is needed—the carriages that support the steps to start twenty feet from the front of the house, on the east side; this to take the place of the iron spiral one now in use; the steeple needs a great deal of repairing; the house requires painting inside and out, and the bed-room papered. To put this house in a first-rate condition would cost five or six thousand dollars, and, in my opinion, it would be money ill spent, as the house is badly located, the street on which it is situated being narrow, with two railroad tracks on it. The house is narrow, and has no back entrance, which necessitates taking out the apparatus when getting in feed, fuel, or taking out manure; and if a fire occurs during this time, the company is delayed. Instead of repairing this house, I would recommend that a suitable lot be procured, somewhere in this immediate neighborhood—the lot to be not less than twenty-five feet in width and one hundred feet in depth, with a rear entrance—and that a house should be built, with all modern improvements, for the accommodation of this company, as they cover a district that is largely occupied with property of

a most inflammable nature, consisting of planing mills, furniture factories, packing houses and lumber yards.

No. 4 ENGINE HOUSE.

The building for No. 4 Engine House, now being erected on Lexington street, between Calvert and North streets, will be ready for occupancy on the 15th of February. The building presents a handsome appearance, and is a perfect model for convenience and utility, having the best and latest improvements. It has a front of twenty-two feet six inches and a depth of one hundred and ten feet to a ten-foot alley. The first story front is built of pressed brick, with marble cornice, supported with iron columns and girders. The second story is finished with pressed brick, white mortar and marble trimmings. The doors and windows have the latest style of cathedral glass, which presents a most pleasing appearance. The front pavement is finished with granite and patent compressed asphalt blocks. The engine-room is the depth of the building, ceiling seventeen feet high, and is wainscoted throughout with selected Virginia lumber. A skylight of seven by ten feet in centre of room, and ventilator in the rear, extending above the roof. The second story is reached by a Queen Anne style of stairway. The horses are placed twenty feet from the front doors, in stalls on both sides of engine and hose carriage. The stalls are built with every convenience, and by a combination of water pipes and cast iron drains, they can be kept free from the odor of a stable. The doors open with an electric wire, thus enabling the horses to be at their

places in two seconds. The floor has a raise to the back, of fifteen inches, giving the engine an easy start. The rear part of the room is fitted up with the necessary feed apartments, washstand, water closet, &c. The best method of preserving the hose will be found in the "dry-house," ten feet long, two feet wide and sixty feet high. The hose are hauled up in this place by the men after returning from a fire, and dried before using again. The second story is divided into sleeping, sitting and bath-rooms; also, hay-loft. The sleeping-room is the width of the building, and fifty-one feet deep, well ventilated by a skylight in centre of building. At night the firemen descend to first floor by four iron poles, known as rapid transit; twelve men can, by this means, reach the first story in three seconds. The sitting-room is divided from the sleeping-room by a glass partition, the bath-room fitted with all necessaries, and finished in the best materials.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE-PLUGS.

I would respectfully call your attention to the pressing necessity of a better supply of water in many sections of the city; for instance, on Myrtle and Argyle avenues there are no fire-plugs or water mains from Mosher to Pierce streets, and there is property in the vicinity of the Protestant Orphan Asylum which, in case of a fire, would take twelve hundred feet of hose to reach it. Along Light-street wharf there are no plugs, and at Light and Conway streets, where there is a great deal of very inflammable material, the nearest plug is eight hundred feet away, and the water from the dock

cannot be reached, as there is a high curb to get the engines over, and the wharves are generally piled up with merchandise. On Fort avenue there are but four fire-plugs from Johnson street to the Fort gate. On Eutaw street, from Mulberry to Baltimore street, there is only a three-inch pipe, and at every fire that occurs, the engines have great trouble in getting water enough to do effective work. In the southern section, in the vicinity of Fort avenue and Johnson street, during the day there is not pressure enough to force the water out of the fire-plugs when they are opened, as there are so many drains on the pipe before it reaches that point. I would recommend that a larger pipe be laid, to connect with the forty-inch main on Lombard street, to furnish a better supply for this section.

There is also a scarcity of water in that portion of the city situated south of Lombard street and west of Fremont, on account of the mains being too small to supply the demands made upon them. Along the docks there should be fire-plugs placed within five hundred feet of each other, to supply the engines with fresh water for their boilers; this would be a great help to the Department when working at fires where they are compelled to draft water from the docks, as they cannot use the brackish, muddy water in their boilers and do efficient service, on account of it foaming.

In the neighborhood of Holliday and Hillen streets, where there are many large manufacturing establishments, there is a poor supply of water, and the plugs are a great distance apart.

In the business portions of the city there should be two plugs on the opposite corners of each street, and not more than three hundred feet between every two, and that the plugs should be supplied with valves to each, opening similar to the ones that are used in other cities, so that when the second engine arrives it can be attached to the plug without the engine stopping that is already in service.

This city contains less than nine hundred fire-plugs, and they are scattered over an area of sixteen and a quarter square miles.

Below, you will see a statement of the number of fire-plugs and cisterns in some of the other principal cities. The cisterns are built under the streets in the business parts of the city, and supplied from the water mains. They are so arranged that from three to four engines can draw from them at the same time, thus placing the engines in close proximity to the fires.

New York, N. Y.,	has over	6,000	Fire-plugs.			
Philadelphia, Pa.,	has	5,833	Fire-plugs.			
Chicago, Ill.,	"	3,538	"			
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	"	3,000	"			
Boston, Mass.,	"	4,435	"	and	219	Cisterns.
Albany, N. Y.,	"	1,371	"	"	55	"
Cincinnati, Ohio,	"	830	"	"	296	"
Detroit, Mich.,	"	833	"	"	165	"
Buffalo, N. Y.,	"	1,200	"			
Washington, D. C.,	"	826	"			
St. Louis, Mo.,	"	2,000	"			
Cleveland, Ohio,	"	1,050	"	and	130	Cisterns.

It will be seen from the aforegoing statement that we have not one-third as many fire-plugs in this city as in other cities of a corresponding size. The hose carriages of our central companies carry nine hundred feet of hose; those of the companies on the outskirts carry one thousand feet of hose, and one—No. 13 Engine Company—carries sixteen hundred feet, (fourteen hundred feet of the double jacket fabric and two hundred feet of gum hose.) This is made necessary in the district they cover, on account of the plugs being placed at such a great distance apart. In other cities the hose carriages carry only six hundred feet of hose; and if the fire-plugs in our city were placed not more than three hundred feet apart, as I have recommended above, it would not be necessary for our hose carriages to carry more than the same quantity. This would be a great saving in the annual expenditure of the Department, as hose is a great item of expense, having cost the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars in the last ten years. As a great deal of the hose is destroyed by the heavy pressure that it is necessary to use when forcing water through long lines to the fire, the loss by friction when the water is passing through the hose is about eight pounds to the hundred feet, and if the engine is carrying one hundred and sixty pounds water pressure, and forcing through twelve hundred feet of hose, there would not be more than sixty pounds pressure at the pipe; whereas, if they only had on three hundred feet of hose, and carrying the same pressure, there would be one hundred and thirty-five pounds pressure at the pipe.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

During the past year, twelve more fire extinguishers were purchased and placed in service on the hose carriages of Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11 Engine Companies. This equips each company with two extinguishers, there being thirty-four in service. They are carried on the hose carriages and hook and ladder trucks. The small extinguishers use the same ingredients as the chemical engines, in proportion to their size, and about twenty-five per cent. of the box fires, and nearly all of the silent fires, are extinguished with them, without using water in buildings from the fire plugs or engines. On the sides of the shut-off nozzles on the pipes, there is another small pipe attached, to throw a quarter of an inch stream of water, to assist the fire extinguishers when needed. The extinguishers have been used six hundred and eighty-four times during the past twelve months, consuming one thousand and twenty-six pounds of bicarbonate of soda, and three hundred and forty-two pounds of sulphuric acid, in charges.

NOZZLES.

The improved spray nozzle that has been in service at No. 2 Engine Company, has been tested on several occasions, and worked satisfactorily. This nozzle is made to spray the water from the sides, to clear away smoke, and to work under floors when the fire is in basements. I would recommend that Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Engine Companies be supplied with them.

FIRE ALARM STATIONS.

A greater number of fire alarm boxes are needed in some locations. In the centre of the city, where there were dwelling houses when the telegraph line was erected, is now covered with warehouses, and on the outskirts a great number of new buildings have been erected, some of which are six and eight squares distant from the nearest fire alarm box; and when a fire occurs, the time lost in going to give the alarm, allows the fire to get a good headway before the arrival of the apparatus; and if the fire does not show a light to designate the location, the apparatus goes to the box, and it being a long distance off from the fire, it frequently takes the apparatus in an opposite direction from the fire. To obviate this trouble, I recommend that boxes be erected at the following places:

Howard and Conway streets.
Charles and Barre streets.
Charles and Henrietta streets.
Fort avenue and B. & O. R. R. tobacco warehouse.
Holliday and Centre streets.
Front and Buran streets.
Lexington and Howard streets.
Charles and Barnett streets.
Aisquith and Chew streets.
Charles and Madison streets.
Caroline and Chew streets.
Calvert and Eager streets.
Bolton and Laurens streets.
Lombard street and Marsh Market Space.
Druid Hill avenue and Townsend street.

Lafayette and Carrollton avenues—State Normal School.
Pennsylvania avenue and Greenwillow street.
Myrtle avenue and Lanvale street.
Druid Hill avenue and Patterson street.
Mosher and Division streets.
Boston and Leaken streets.
Clement and Jackson streets.

There were six new fire alarm boxes erected during the past year, located and numbered as follows :

67, Hanover and Jephson streets.
72, Covington and Donaldson streets.
73, Fort avenue and entrance to the Dry Dock.
136, Foot of Mill street.
417, Portland and Green streets.
516, Ostend and Warner streets.

Of the new boxes, 72 has given one alarm; 417, five alarms—three of which were for serious fires—and 516, two alarms.

HAYES' PATENT TRUCK.

Since my last report, one of the Hayes' Hook and Ladder Trucks, which I recommended, has been purchased, and placed in service at No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company's house. This truck carries seven ladders, ranging from eight to forty feet in length, and an extension ladder, which is fastened to a turn-table on the forward part of the truck, so that the ladder can be turned in different ways when it is being elevated, to clear the telegraph wires that it might come in contact

with; and in narrow streets it can be thrown from the houses on one side of the street to those on the other side, without taking the ladder down or removing the truck. The ladder can be raised to the height of eighty-five feet—a crank being used for this purpose—it only requiring four men to do it. It can be run up to its full height in less than two minutes. It is also used as a fire escape, to take people from the upper windows of tall buildings, and it has facilities for hoisting lines of hose, so that they can be carried in the windows or on the roofs of high buildings. It has been tested on several occasions, and worked satisfactorily. I would respectfully recommend that another truck of this pattern be procured, and placed in service at No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, as there are many buildings in the vicinity of their house, the upper stories of which the ladders they now have will not reach, to rescue persons that may be confined there, with no other means of escape; and it is also necessary to carry the hose to the upper windows of tall buildings.

I will again call your attention to the necessity of removing No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company from its present location to one nearer to the valuable property around the Spring Gardens and at Locust Point, as these sections have become, in a great measure, the location of a large number of manufacturing establishments, that need better protection from fire than is now afforded them. No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, from its present location to Locust Point, is over two miles in distance, and it takes them fifteen minutes to go to this point, where are situated large storehouses, grain

elevators, several lines of steamships, dwelling houses and manufacturing establishments. No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company should be located somewhere in the vicinity of No. 2 Engine Company, as from this location they could run to the valuable property on Eutaw, Liberty, Sharp, Hanover, Charles, German, Lombard and Pratt streets, in three or four minutes, besides being much nearer to the property in the southern section that I mentioned as needing protection. The house which they now occupy, on Paca street, will be a first-rate place for a chemical engine company, as it is in close proximity to many large business houses.

CHEMICAL ENGINES.

I again reiterate what I have said in my reports of the last two years in regard to the urgent necessity of organizing three chemical engine companies as soon as possible. The experience of chemical engines, for extinguishing fires without the use of water, except in the form of vapor, has proved successful wherever they have been tried. In other cities they are used; and where the stores are stocked with goods that are most likely to be damaged by water, they are invaluable. A given amount of chemicals will put out four times as much fire as the same amount of water. When a fire occurs in the roof of a building, (of which we have many,) the advantage of the chemical engines is found to be great; by making a hole in the ceiling below, and putting a stream through it from the chemical engine, the gas ascends and puts out the fire, without doing any damage to the goods or furniture in the rooms below;

and in confined places, such as the hold of a vessel, the carbonic acid gas extinguishes the fire much more readily than water. When large fires occur, the chemical engines are valuable auxiliaries, as they can be stationed at points to which the wind is driving the sparks, to protect property that may be in danger of taking fire from them; and the hose being light, they can be carried on the roofs of buildings by two men. The chemical engines are used in the fire departments of nearly all the principal cities, and the following statements will show in what estimation they are held:

New York city has five chemical engines, and reports they do good service.

Chicago has six, and has used them for ten years; "one-half their fires are extinguished by them."

Cincinnati reports, "have had them in service six years; they do good service, and we heartily recommend them."

New Orleans has five, and states they have been in service five years, "do excellent service, more than forty per cent. of the fires are extinguished by them."

Boston has eight, some of which have been in service seven years, with satisfactory results.

Buffalo has four, "have been in use about six years, and about forty per cent. of the fires are extinguished by them."

Detroit has two, and reports seventy-five per cent. of the fires are put out by them.

Peoria, Ill., has two, and state one-half the fires are extinguished by them.

Springfield, Ohio, has two, and reports "at least one-fourth the fires, and some bad ones, especially in fine dwellings where water would do great damage, have been extinguished by them."

Columbus, Ohio, has one, and from sixty to seventy per cent. of the fires have been put out by the chemicals.

Quebec, Canada, has six, and testify that thousands of dollars have been saved by them.

Not only do the officers of all the Fire Departments heard from endorse the chemical engines and recommend them, but all testify to the absence of complaint that so often follows the excessive use of water in the extinguishment of fires, and the consequent damage to stocks of goods and furniture. It is the opinion of the officers in all large cities, that no Department is thoroughly equipped without the chemical engines. Many fires occur in this city where such an apparatus would more than pay its cost, and serious damage by water would thereby be prevented. At the fire which occurred at No. 51 N. Howard street, on November 16th last, occupied by D. J. Goldenburg, dealer in millinery goods, the loss was $15,000, one-third of this amount could have been saved if the Department had had chemical engines. The chemical engine can be run at a small expense, as the engine, two horses, and three men constitute the full complement.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF HOUSEMEN.

I again call your attention to the necessity of increasing the number of permanent men in the companies.

The engine companies, and more especially the hook and ladder companies, are frequently delayed when fires occur during the time the housemen are at their meals; this has been of frequent occurrence during the past year. On October 5th, box 135 came in, at 6:20 P. M., at No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, there was but one man in the house—*the tillerman*—the hostler being at his supper, an inexperienced person attempted to drive the horses, and when going out, the truck struck the side of the door-frame in making the turn; all the braces that hold the extension ladder were bent, and one of the ladders was broken, which damage necessitated the truck being out of service several days for repairs.

There are nine hours out of the twenty-four when there are but two men in the engine houses, and six hours when there is but one man in the houses of the hook and ladder companies, the other man being at his meals.

During the past year ninety-six alarms of fire have occurred during the meal time of the housemen, as follows: at breakfast hour, thirty-two; at dinner hour, twenty-five; at supper hour, forty-one.

The engine companies cannot go to a fire with less than three men—the hostler to drive the horses in the engine, the engineman to go on the foot-board of the engine to attend to the brake and put fuel in the furnace under the boiler, and the assistant engineman to drive the horses in the hose carriage. The hook and ladder companies cannot go out with less than two men—the hostler and the tillerman, and if this comple-

ment of men are not in the houses, the apparatus must wait until they come, and if they do not pick up enough of the call-men when going to the fire, it causes another delay. There are hundreds of manufacturing establishments in the city where the employees are in the upper stories with but a single stairway, and in case of a fire occurring on the lower floor, escape by the stairway would be cut off, and they could not be rescued until the arrival of the ladders on the hook and ladder truck. The following is a case that occurred during the past year:

On October 28th, at 4:40 P. M., a fire broke out in the basement of a four-story building, on the southwest corner of Howard and Lexington streets; the fourth floor was occupied as a trimming manufactory; the one stairway leading to the fourth floor was cut off by the flames; eighteen girls and four boys were taken from the windows of the fourth-story with the ladders; whereas, if there had been any delay in rescuing them, they would have jumped from the windows or perished in the flames.

Another reason why I recommend an increase in the permanent force of the Department is, that at every fire that occurs during the working hours of the day, that is, from six o'clock, *A. M.*, to seven o'clock, *P. M.*, the companies are delayed in getting into service at fires by there not being men enough present when they arrive at the fire to handle the apparatus—this is notably the case when a serious fire occurs, and a second or general alarm is sounded. The men being at work in different parts of the city, are com-

pelled to run, and when they arrive, are so worn out that they are of little use for some time. This was the case with several companies at the fire which occurred on September 27th, at 11:40 A. M., when the two four-story warehouses, numbers 13 and 15 Camden street, burnt; occupied by Adler Bros., and Stieful & Juhn, manufacturers of oil-cloth clothing. This fire was very threatening to surrounding property, owing to the large quantity of oil which is used in this business, the floors of the building were completely saturated; the fire was confined to the two warehouses. The same trouble was experienced at the fire which occurred on October 27th, at No. 378 West Baltimore street; occupied by Day, Jones & Co., as a collar and trunk factory; eighteen men and boys were in the upper stories, but there being a trap-door leading to the roof, they escaped to the roofs of the adjoining buildings. While the Department is delayed in getting into service, the fire is spreading, and may lead to a great conflagration, such as have occurred in the cities of Chicago, Boston, Portland and other places, destroying property to the amount of many millions of dollars before it burnt itself out, besides causing a serious loss of life.

I would respectfully recommend that the City Council be petitioned to change the ordinance so as to increase the number of housemen to *five* in Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; and to four in Engine Companies Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; and to five in Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2; and to three in Hook and Ladder Companies 3 and 4. If this is done, when one of the housemen is at his meals, there will always

be enough of men in the house to take the apparatus to the fire and put it in service without delay. This change can be made at a small additional expense by decreasing the number of call-men in the companies and making them permanent members, and it will add greatly to the efficiency of the Department.

FIRE PROTECTION TO THE WATER FRONT.

I desire to call your attention to the need of better protection to the great extent and amount of valuable property along the water front, which is ten miles, and is built up with wharves and piers, on which are erected large warehouses and sheds, many of which are filled with inflammable oils and valuable merchandise; besides which there are many steamboats and other vessels. A great many large fires that occur are close to the water front, and are generally so situated that the streams from the engines cannot be placed to do efficient service. At several large fires that have occurred, material help was rendered to the Department in subduing the fire by the steam tugboat "Convoy," which belongs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is fitted out with a powerful pump, which is capable of throwing three large streams of water a great distance; and as some protection should be afforded this valuable property, I would recommend that the steamtug "Baltimore," which belongs to the city, should be fitted out with a pump for fire purposes, similar to the one on the "Convoy," and that the *boat* be placed at the disposal of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as nearly all the large commercial cities have steamboats fitted

up in this way to protect property along the water fronts. The importance of having a boat fitted up to protect property on the water, was forcibly demonstrated at the fire which occurred on the morning of November 28, at the Canton wharves, foot of Chesapeake street. It commenced in a floating grain elevator, and in a short time two floating elevators, two canal boats, two steam yachts, two large covered wharves, and the Russian bark "Vesta" were in flames. The property that was burning being on the water, the engines were in a manner powerless to aid them. The fire spread from one vessel to another, and when their moorings burnt away, they floated out in the stream, and endangered other property at the wharves where they lodged. If it had not been for the aid rendered by the tug "Minnie," which towed out one of the burning elevators from the wharf of Baker & Bros., where it had lodged, there would have been a great destruction of property at this point, as there was stored on this wharf fifteen hundred tons of saltpetre, and a great quantity of other inflammable merchandise.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

I desire to call your attention to the urgent necessity of the City Council passing an ordinance, giving authority to the officers of the Department to visit manufacturing establishments, and see that proper means of egress are provided for the employees to escape from the buildings in case of fire. Every building of this kind should be provided with two scuttle holes leading to the roof, one in the front and the other in the rear,

with steps to them; the stairways to be stationary, and the tread of the steps to be not less than four inches; the doors of the scuttle holes to be unfastened every morning before work commences, and not closed until the employees leave the building in the evening. In buildings over three stories in height, and where more than fifty hands are employed, there should be an outside stairway, built of iron, to connect with each story, or a tower, built of brick, in the buildings, with an iron spiral stairway and iron doors to the outlets from the different floors to the tower. Many instances have come under my observation, of buildings four, five and six stories high,where large numbers of hands are employed, principally women and children, where, should a fire occur in the rooms below them, there is no way for them to escape from the building; and if they were not rescued in time they would be compelled to jump from the windows or perish in the flames. I think that the best protection should be afforded those who are compelled to labor in these establishments for a livelihood.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

In view of the terrible calamity that recently befell the city of Vienna, by the burning of the Ring Theatre, where over one thousand lives were lost, and the horrible scenes witnessed at the burning of the theatre in Brooklyn, where two hundred and eighty-four lives were lost, which is still fresh in our memories. By examining statistics in regard to fires that have occurred in theatres and other places of amusement, both in this country and Europe, I find that in nearly every instance

when the fire occurred during the time of the performance, and when the houses were filled with people, there was great sacrifice of human lives. The theatre at Vienna that burnt was recently erected, and fitted up with appliances for putting out fires, having hose and water ready to be used on the stage, and a drop curtain made of sheet iron, to prevent the fire from spreading from the stage (where the fires are most likely to occur) into the auditorium. This is a preventive (the iron curtain) that has not yet come in use in this country; but there was one thing lacking, and that was, in not having trained men, who were accustomed to fighting fire, to use the appliances when the occasion demanded their services. From the account we have received of this fire, it was caused by the upsetting of a lamp which was used in the performance; and if proper parties had been on hand to use the appliances, this terrible calamity would have been averted.

In some of the theatres in this city there are pipes run in from the water mains, with connections for hose, and if there is hose attached, it is very apt to be old and unreliable, likely to burst as soon as the pressure is put on it, and the places to attach the hose blocked up with scenery and other stage property, so that they can not be used. A building may have a great many ways of exit, and wide stairways leading to the front doors, so that it can be emptied in a short time when there is no excitement; but when three or four thousand people are congregated together, and a panic ensues, it is quite different; every one pushes their way towards the street, struggling and crushing each other; some fall

down; others fall over them, and thus the ways of exit are blocked up, and they all become a struggling, frenzied mass, and continue to crush one another until they perish. The scene is indescribable. To guard against such a calamity as I have above described, occurring in this, *our* city, I would recommend that the City Council be urged upon to pass a stringent ordinance, with a heavy penalty for its violation, to compel all owners of theatres or other places of amusement to place fire-alarm boxes in their buildings, to be connected with the central office of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. According to evidence at the inquest in Vienna in regard to the burning of the theatre, it has been elicited that it was twenty-five minutes before the fire brigade arrived; and at the fire in Brooklyn, above referred to, there was also some delay in giving the alarm to the fire department. By having the fire-alarm boxes inside the building, the call can be sent for the department the instant the fire is seen; and as all the boxes are numbered, the call card could be made out for all the hook and ladder companies to answer, so as to have the ladders, if it was necessary, to rescue the people from the windows. Not less than a four-inch pipe should be attached to the street mains, and carried in the buildings, with the following openings: two under the stage—one on each side; two on the stage—one on each side, and two up in the flies—one on each side; the openings to attach the hose on to be two and a half inches, of the fire department standard; the hose to be kept always attached to all the connections, with shut-off nozzles on the pipes, which are attached to the hose, so that the hose can be laid out whenever

the performance is going on, and the water turned on; all the hose on the different openings to be of sufficient length to reach the hose from the opposite side; and two hooks, two axes and two pickaxes shall be kept where they can be seen, under the stage, on the stage and up in the flies; and also, that two fire extinguishers should be kept up in the flies—one on each side—always ready for use; and two half-round knives, with twenty-feet handles, kept on the stage, to pull down the scenery and cut the ropes, in case they should take fire; and whenever a performance is going on, two members of the fire department shall be detailed to each place of amusement, whose duty it shall be to remain on the stage—one alongside the fire-alarm box, which shall be unlocked while the people are in the house, and the other alongside the pipe up in the flies; the men to be paid by the lessees of the building; and that the Board of Fire Commissioners, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and the foreman of the nearest company, shall have access to the building at all times, to see that the appliances are in good condition for extinguishing fires, and always ready for use, and that the men detailed are at their posts. All the doors to such buildings as I have mentioned should be made to open outward.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, &c.

I desire to call your attention again to the extraordinary degree of danger to which human life is exposed in case of a fire occurring in buildings where large numbers of people congregate, such as churches, schools and places of amusement, where experience has taught us

a fire is generally accompanied by a panic among those present. To prevent this manifest danger, especially in the case of our public schools, where the children of our households are brought together in vast numbers in buildings two and three stories in height, I would recommend that outside stairways be erected to all the buildings, (some of which have been provided with them in the past year) to come down from the upper stories, as this is the only fire escape which can be safely used at the school houses; and also that each school house be connected by telegraph with the nearest engine or truck house, independent of general alarm system. Several fires have occurred in the school buildings, but all of them were of little consequence, with the exception of the one that occurred at No. 15 Male and Female Grammar School on Carrollton avenue, at 12:12 P. M., November 29. It commenced in the basement, and was caused (as all the other fires that occurred in the school buildings) by the careless manner in which the furnace was built. The heat from the top of the furnace set fire to the woodwork above (the joists and floor.) The flame came out of the basement window, and went up as high as the windows in the story above it. Word was sent to number 8 company, which is located two squares distant, and the alarm sent in. The apparatus promptly arrived, and the fire was extinguished. This shows the importance of the telegraph connection, as above recommended. When the fire occurred, the children had left the second story, and the lower rooms were emptied without an accident. If this fire had occurred a few minutes sooner, when the children, some nine hundred in num-

ber, were in the building, very likely some of them would have been injured, and perhaps many lives lost, as there was no outside stairway to the buiding, and only one of the stairways could be used, as one of them came down on the side of the building where the flames were coming out of the basement window. I would also recommend that it be made the duty of some competent person to visit all the school houses monthly, when the fires are lighted, to examine the heating apparatus, and see that the woodwork around is properly guarded to prevent it taking fire.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES NEEDED.

I desire to call the attention of your Honorable Body to the large unprotected portion of the city, lying in the vicinity of Charles-street bridge, and from that point to Harford avenue and John street. Since the building of the bridges over the falls, and the opening of Calvert, St. Paul and North streets, a great number of first-class buildings, principally dwelling houses, have been erected in this section. The nearest companies, Nos. 6 and 7, are situated a great distance from these localities, and have heavy grades to ascend, which necessitates the horses going in a slow gait when dragging the heavy engines, and, when a fire occurs, a great deal of damage is done before their arrival. I would recommend that a house be built, and that a company be organized, with a large-size chemical engine, and located so as to protect the above-described property.

Another section that is in need of better protection from fire is that portion lying west of Stricker and south of Baltimore streets. It is thickly built up to the city boundary with dwelling houses, breweries, slaughter houses, and other valuable property. I would recommend that a house be built in the vicinity of Lombard and Mount streets, and that No. 8 Engine Company be removed from their present location to this point. From No. 8 Engine House, on Mulberry street, to No. 13 Engine House, at the intersection of Fremont street and Myrtle avenue, is but seven blocks distant. The companies that are in the centre of the city are sixteen and eighteen blocks apart. There is very little use for engine companies in this section. Since the building of the high service reservoir, from which it is supplied, the fire-plugs have from sixty to eighty pounds pressure on them; and no fire has occurred in this section during the last three years that has required the service of an engine, the pressure from the fire-plugs being sufficient to extinguish them. The south-western section that I have mentioned is supplied with water from Druid Lake reservoir, which is elevated two hundred and seventeen feet above tide water, and there are elevations in this section where the fire-plugs are one hundred and seventy-six feet above, and consequently they only have from twenty to thirty pounds pressure, and when a fire occurs the engines are needed to draft the water from the pipes, and force it to the fire. At Mount and Lombard streets, No. 8 Engine Company would be better located to respond to boxes in the centre and southern section of the city than from its present location. After their removal, a chemical

engine company should be organized and located on Mulberry street.

I would also call your attention to the present location of No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company. When this company was organized, in 1871, they were placed in the house on Ann street with No. 5 Engine Company, temporarily, *as it was then said*, but they have remained there ever since. The house is utterly unfit for the accommodation of these two companies, it having but one large door for the apparatus to come out; and when an alarm of fire occurs from a box they both respond to, one of the companies must wait until the other is out of the house to avoid accidents. *Two companies should never be located in the same house*, as each company is a source of protection to the neighborhood where it is located, and many incipient fires are extinguished by the members going from the houses with their extinguishers without sending in a telegraph alarm, which is a saving to apparatus and horses. No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company should be situated somewhere in the vicinity of Ann and Fayette streets, on top of the hill, and from this location they would be in the centre of the boxes to which they respond, besides giving them a start from the top of the hill in all directions; and they could better protect the property in the northeastern section than they can from its present location.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.

One of the most serious obstacles the Department has to contend with in the performance of its duty is the obstruction that is met with, when ladders are required,

by the net-work of telegraph wires that are run above ground in the business portion of the city. It is almost impossible to raise any of the large ladders in case of a fire occurring where these obstructions are, and much valuable time is lost. Some remedy against these obstructions is a pressing necessity, and I would most respectfully recommend that steps should be taken to devise a system of laying the wires under ground, especially in the business streets.

DISABLED AND SUPERANNUATED FIREMEN.

The Legislature some time ago passed an enabling Act to give authority to the City Council to appropriate a sum of money to pension off disabled and superannuated firemen. There are several members of the Department who have been injured to such an extent as to prevent them from pursuing any vocation to gain a livelihood, and it would be unfeeling to turn off these men with no means of support. To obviate this, the companies of which these men are members, run one man short, and the disabled man gets his pay, although by so doing each company is crippled to the extent of one man. I would recommend that the City Council be petitioned to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to pension off these menbers, so that their places can be filled by efficient men.

IRON SHUTTERS.

I would also recommend that the City Council be petitioned to pass an ordinance, compelling all iron

shutters to be so arranged above the first story of buildings, (there is an ordinance to this effect in New York, Boston and Chicago) so that they can be opened from the outside. Iron shutters, with iron-bar fasteners, should never be placed on buildings above the first story, as there is no way of getting in the buildings they are on, except by digging out the brick work. They also impair the success of the Department. Several fires have occurred where the firemen were delayed, and the fire gained considerable headway, on account of the time consumed in forcing a way to the burning portion of the building. They are placed on buildings as a protection against fires that occcur in adjoining buildings, and if the shutters of one window of each story were left open, it would be the duty of the firemen to close them if there was any danger of fire getting in the building; but when a fire takes place in the upper stories of a building that has iron shutters on the windows, there is no way of discovering it until it has forced its way to the outside of the building, or the shutters become red hot; whereas if the shutters were left open the fire could be detected more readily, and often suppressed with slight loss.

PARADE.

The annual parade of the Department took place on October 10, during the Oriole celebration. It was also participated in by the Police Department, Military, Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations. The members, apparatus and horses, made a creditable appearance, as all the apparatus had been thoroughly done up for the occasion.

CONCLUSION.

I am greatly indebted to the officers and members of the police force for their timely assistance at fires, finding them ready to lend a helping hand at all times. In conclusion, I desire to return heartfelt thanks to all officers and members of the Department for their cheerful co-operation, and efforts on the part of each to bring the Department to a degree of perfection and efficiency, by which we will merit the esteem and confidence of the community.

I also extend many thanks to the individual members of your board, for your encouragement and support, without which it would have been impossible to have performed the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. HENNICK,
Chief Engineer.

TABLES.

TABLE A,

Showing Number of Alarms monthly for twelve monlhs ending December 31, 1881.

Month.	Silent.	Box.	Total.
January	10	22	32
February	19	16	35
March	12	15	27
April	4	19	23
May	9	18	27
June	5	14	19
July	15	10	25
August	2	14	16
September	7	16	23
October	7	24	31
November	13	20	33
December	11	22	33
Totals	114	210	324

TABLE B,

Showing Number of Box Alarms by Districts for twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

Month.	East of Calvert.	West of Calvert.	Total.
January	12	10	22
February	6	10	16
March	8	7	15
April	8	11	19
May	12	6	18
June	6	8	14
July	8	2	10
August	7	7	14
September	3	13	16
October	9	15	24
November	4	16	20
December	6	16	22
	89	121	210

TABLE C,

Showing the days of the week, and number of alarms received on each, for twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

Sunday	18
Monday	29
Tuesday	27
Wednesday	35
Thursday	34
Friday	32
Saturday	35
Total	210

The largest number of alarms received on any one day tallies with January 1—Saturday—and September 27—Tuesday—four (4) alarms being received on each of those days.

TABLE D,

Showing Number of Times Companies have responded to Alarms, &c., for twelve months ending December 31, 1881.

COMPANIES.	No. of times responded to fires.	No. of times transferred on alarms.	No. of feet of hose laid at fires.	No. of ladders used at fires.
No. 1 Engine Co.	94	2	24,800	.....
" 2 "	104	2	28,200	.....
" 3 "	70	1	33,300	.....
" 4 "	83	1	21,600	.....
" 5 "	49	16	20,400	.....
" 6 "	81	...	18,400	.....
" 7 "	82	1	22,900	.....
" 8 "	82	30	25,600	.....
" 9 "	75	9	23,200	.....
" 10 "	80	13	17,500	.....
" 11 "	35	26	8,500	.....
" 12 "	27	54	11,400	.....
" 13 "	47	9	21,200	.....
" 1 H. & L. Co.	104	...	.....	203
" 2 "	109	14	.....	231
" 3 "	65	54	.....	73
" 4 "	67	65	.....	71
			277,500	578

TABLE E,

Showing Losses by Fires Monthly, for year ending December 31, 1881.

Month.	Silent Fires.	Box Alarms.	Total.
January	$175 00	$19,325 25	$19,500 25
February	444 32	40,519 82	40,964 14
March	843 00	59,741 20	60,584 20
April	260 00	2,613 35	2,873 35
May	140 00	3,796 00	3,936 00
June	82 00	4,970 86	5,052 86
July	205 00	107,505 33	107,710 33
August	105 00	21,511 73	21,616 73
September	325 00	44,379 96	44,704 96
October	205 00	15,766 42	15,971 42
November	2,898 00	76,726 23	79,624 23
December	355 00	51,879 88	52,234 88
	$6,037 32	$448,736 03	$454,773 35

No. of box alarms	210	Loss	$448,736 03
No. of Silent fires	114	"	6,037 32
Total	324		$454,773 35

FIRE RECORD.

RECORD OF FIRES AND ALARMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engine Companies in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
January.										
Saturd'y 1	153	1.15	.....	263 S. Caroline street	Hy. Lange & Bro.	Kindling wood mill.	3, 4, 5, 9, 11	1, 3	Two-story frame	Loss $875; furnace setting fire to wood work.
" 1	162	2.08	.....	Swan's wharf, foot of Fell street.	Robert Turner & Sons.	Guano works.	.....	1	One-story frame.	Loss $40; heat from boiler; extinguishers used only.
" 1	426	3.06	.....	793 West Baltimore street.	David Holtze.	Tailor store & dwelling.	8	2	Three-story brick	Loss $3,000; overheat'd stove setting fire to wood work; plugs frozen; sometime thawing.
" 1	56	.....	6.06	17 Peach alley.	Hy. Wagner.	Dwelling.	2	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $100; clothing and furniture; children playing with matches; extinguishers used only.
Sunday 2	161	.....	9.33	212 Aliceanna street.	Hy. Ebert.	Jewelry store and dwelling	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loss $30; wind blowing cloth'ng against a lighted lamp; extinguishers used only. Box 8 was struck out, and companies responded.
Monday 3	3	1.03	.....	False alarm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Turned in on account of smoke issuing

											from the Herald build'g, North and Baltimore streets.
Monday	3	252	5.45	.. ..	John street, nr North	Unoccupied.	Old ruined dwelling.	.....	1	One-story frame.	Loss $20; accidentally fired by tramps who were lodging in the building; extinguishers used only.
Tuesday	4	236	5.22	.....	4 Castle street.	T. Wemdiche.	Grocery and dwelling.	9	3	Two-story brick.	Loss $750; explosion of a coal oil lamp; stock destroy'd and house badly damaged.
"	4	34	.....	5.57	248 N. Calvert street.	A. T. Leftwich.	Dwelling.	7	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $100; heat from fireplace sett'ng fire to woodwork under hearth; extinguishers used only.
Wedn'y	5	531	12.55	.....	Sterrett and St. Peter streets.	Wm. Heinekamp	Piano manufactory.	2, 8, 10, 13	2	Five-story brick.	Loss $790; stovepipe setting fire to wood work; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y	6	262	9.57	.....	522 North Gay street	Salome Marsh.	Paint store and dwelling.	9	.....	Three-storybrick	Loss $75; defective flue; extinguishers used only.
"	6	41	.....	6.28	52 Saratoga street.	Mrs. S. Martin.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $100; bed on fire; cause unknown; extinguishers used.
Saturd'y	8	216	.....	1.44	89 N. Central avenue	BalantineWright	Dwelling.	9	1	Three-storybrick	Loss $136; clothing in sec'nd-story cupboard; caused by sparks from a candle carried by Mrs.

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										Wright; extinguishers used only.
Saturday 8	135	.....	8.00	Taylor's wharf, (drawbridge.)	Ferry Company.	Boat house.	.....	1	One-story frame.	Loss $20; overheated stove setting fire to wood work; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y 13	39	8.38	.....	440 Vincent alley.	Peter Murphy, colored.	Dwelling	.....	4	Two-story and attic brick.	Loss $50; roof partly burnt off; overheated stove pipe; extinguishers used only.
" 13	216	.....	5.47	Rear 124 and 126 Aisquith street.	Secler & Hebrauch.	Furniture Factory.	6	1	Four-story brick.	Loss $100; caused by a can of benzine being dropped on the floor in front of furnace.
Satur'y 15	621	5.24	.....	Foot of Cross street.	American Butter Manufacturing Co	Manufactory.	1, 2, 12	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $7,066.51; overheated steam pipe setting fire to rags drying over it.
Monday 17	135	.....	8.25	N. E. corner Wills and Philpot.	J. J. Lacy & Co.	Iron Foundry.	2, 3, 4, 5	1, 3	Two-story brick.	Loss $4,000; heat from castings setting fire to wood work.
Thurs'y 20	171	2.02	.....	N. E. cor. Aliceanna and Washington	Anton Weiskittle & Son.	Iron Foundry.	3, 5, 9, 11	3	One and two-story brick.	Loss $1,000; hot iron setting fire to flasks

									and extending to wood work of bld'g; skylight and centre burnt off.
Satur'y 22	424	.....	7 55	57 N. Fremont street.	J. A. Miller.	Dwelling.	8	2	Three-story brick	Loss $300; clothing in a wardrobe taking fire from a lamp; front room, second story; extinguishers used only.
Wedn'y 26	32	....	11.35	Moore street and McClellan alley.	Wm. Brush.	Carpenter shop	7	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $400; cause unknown.
Sunday 30	315	...	6.29	100 St. Paul street.	Chas. A. Carroll.	Dwelling.	.....	4	Three-story brick	Loss $100; heat from fire-place setting fire to wood work; extinguishers used only.
February.									
Thurs'y 3	48	12 56	....	Rear 266 and 268 Frederick avenue, B. C.	Mrs. C. Silbereisen, Charles Voght.	Butcheries.	10, 13	2	Three one-story frame and one two-story brick	Meat falling in smoke house fire; loss $1,011.66.
Friday 4	123	.....	12.52	93 Smith's wharf.	Jno. D. Berry.	Cotton storage warehouse.	3, 4, 6	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loose cotton on first floor taking fire from stove; loss $2,000; fire confined to first and third floor.
Satur'y 5	434	.....	8.10	Pratt street, near Carey.	Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co.	Foundry.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	No damage; spontaneous combustion of greasy waste.
" 5	417	.....	9.10	359 and 361 W. Pratt	D. Coyle & Bro.	Marble and Slate Mantels.	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10	2	One and two-story brick and frame.	Loss $1,696.82; heat from stove in drying room setting fire to wood work.

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Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engine Companies in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Sunday 6	415	11 15	.....	Southwest corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets.	Baron & Co.	Manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes.	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10	1, 2	Five-story iron front.	Loss $13,517; cause unknown; fire on fourth floor.
" 6	262	.....	12.22	347 N. Broadway.	Dr. W. W. White	Dwelling.	9	3	Three-story brick	Loss $105; children playing with matches; extinguishers used only.
Tuesday 8	415	.....	9.59	381 W. Baltimore st.	Joshua Robinson	Stoves and tin ware.	7	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $50; candle dropping in a pile of shavings and hay in cellar; propriet'r hunting for a leaky water pipe.
Sunday 13	251	2.55	.....	Chew and Sterling.	M. T. Horner & Co.	Dealers in rags and paper stock.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1, 2, 4	Two three-story brick. One four-st'ry brick	Loss $22,375; combustion of greasy rags and paper.
" 13	34	.....	5.15	188 N. Charles street	Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Mayor.	Dwelling.	.....	4	Three-story brick	Loss $25; heat from furnace setting fire to floor, mantel and sofa; extinguishers used only.
Monday 14	452	....	4.39	691 Saratoga street.	R. Thurston.	Dwelling.	3	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $18; children playing with matches; clothing burnt; exting'shers used only.

Tuesd'y 15	251	10.25	.....	29 Neighbor street.	E. W. Cousin.	Dwelling.	6	1	Two-story brick.	Loss $15; children playing with matches; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y 17	212	9.20	.....	7 W. Baltimore street	T. Wetherwax.	Dwelling.	.....	1	Three-story brick	Loss $50; burning of a bed in second-story; exting'shers used only.
Friday 18	353	.....	7.45	187 Mt. Royal avenue	W. C. Brackenbaugh.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $60; explosion of a coal oil lamp; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y 24	232	.....	3 33	35 N. Bond street.	J. W. Moran.	Dwelling.	9	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $240; defective flue; extinguishers used only.
Satur'y 26	5	.....	10.34	N. W. Cor. Light and German.	Bank.	Traders Nat'l.	4	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $75; waste paper in cellar burning, melted connection to gas meter, blowing a hole through floor.
Monday 28	426	9.26	.....	1 N. Carey street.	Mrs. Zimmerman	Boardi'g house	8	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $65; defective flue; extinguishers used only.
March.										
Thurs'y 3	316	.....	7.06	Holliday near Centre	Hy. McShane & Co.	Bell and brass foundry.	.....	1	Two-story brick.	Loss $20; stove upset and burnt floor; extinguishers used only.
Friday 4	25	3.04	.....	North street, between Biddle and John.	Pearl Hominy Co	Mills.	6, 7, 9	1, 4	Five-story stone and brick.	Loss $52,442.35; cause unknown.
" 4	341	.....	8.20	....	....	.....	7	4	.....	Rekindling of same fire.
" 4	414	.....	9.21	8 N. Howard street.	Holloway & Co.	Tobacco and cigars.	.....	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $25; cigar stump thrown in a wooden

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Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										spittoon; extinguishers used.
Monday 7	26	12.44	.....	376 N. Gay street.	A. K. Wiscot.	Restaurant.	6	1	Three-story brick	Loss $425; counter burnt; extinguishers used only.
" 7	45	9.08	.....	477 Franklin street.	W. Jamison.	Dwelling.	8	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; defec've flue
Tuesday 8	27	.....	3.43	221 and 223 N. Dallas street.	George Shandee.	Dwelling.	9	3	Two-story brick	Loss $300; children playing with matches.
Wedn'y 16	28	6.05	.....	Gay street extended.	George Hubner.	Hay Packers.	9	3	One-story frame	Loss $1,500; parties smoking in stable.
Friday 18	43	5.30	.....	262 W. Lombard st.	Jno. Rosenstock.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $504.44; furniture burnt; extinguishers used only; cause, supposed incendiary.
" 18	13	.....	10.27	Foot of Mill street.	A. L. Huggins.	Tug Camille.	....	1	.....	Heat from boiler setting fire to wood work; loss $300; extinguishers used only
Monday 21	521	1.35	.....	17 Camden street.	S. Edwards. J. Boykin Lee.	Flour and Feed store.	1, 2, 4. 7	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $2,158.34; cigar thrown amongst lot of old bags
Thurs'y 24	312	.....	6.27	58 N. Liberty street.	Dr. H. Starr.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	No loss; chimney; extinguishers used only.

riday	25	212	6.56	.....	Baltimore street bridge.	Kernan and Bro.	Opera House.	3, 4, 6	1, 2	Four-story and mansard.	Loss $1 187.37; second alarm 7 01 p. m.; fire on first floor and bar room in basement; overheated furnace.
Satur'y	26	161	4.11	.....	255 and 257 Canton avenue.	A. Kuerdson.	Dwellings.	5, 11	3	Three-storybrick	Loss $400; sparks from locomotive setting fire to roofs.
Friday	25	21	....	9.38	39 N. Gay street.	Hetty Cole. Jacob Meyers.	Dwelling. Paper hanger.	4	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $471; defective flue.
April.											
Friday	1	531	11.55	.....	166 S. Fremont street	M. Mathune.	Restaurantand dwelling.	2	2	Three-storybrick	Loss $60; defective flue.
Satur'y	2	621	1.39	. ...	York street, between William and Johnson.	Baltimore Smelting Co.	Works.	2	2	Two-story frame	Loss $100; sparks from furnace setting fire to roof.
Friday	1	65	.....	11.22	Wells street, near Charles.	Peter Schram.	Stable.	12	2	Two-story frame.	Loss $176.50; sparks from a pass'g locomotive.
Monday	5	162	.....	10.05	Foot of Wolfe street.	Jas. Brown.	Tug Minnie Maytham.	5, 11	3	....	Loss $500; heat from boiler setting fire to wood work.
Wedn'y	6	513	8.12	.....	S. W. corner Sharp and Lombard.	Thos. Shanks.	Machine shop.	2	2	Four-story brick.	Loss $10; sparks from smoke stack setting fire to roof; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y	7	48	7.34	.....	Wilkins avenue, between Baltimore street and Frederick avenue, B. C.	Charles G. Blumhardt.	Dwelling and slaughter house.	2, 8, 10, 13	1, 2	Two two-story frame. One three-story brick. One four-story brick.	Loss $20,428; second alarm 7.47 a. m; heat from boiler setting fire to wood work.
"	7	315	.....	11.08	41 Mt. Vernon Place	T. R. Clendenin.	Dwelling.	.....	4	Four-story brick	Loss $15; sparks from candle setting fire

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										to clothing; extinguishers used only.
Friday 8	251	8.32	.....	200 E. Eager street.	Jno. Aul.	Restaurant and Dwelling.	6, 9	1	Four-story brick.	Loss $125; children playing with matches; extinguishers used only.
" 8	253	.....	10.54	489 Harford avenue.	H. A. Theimeyer.	Dwelling	6, 9	4	Three-story brick	Loss $631.85; stove pipe running thro' floor.
Wedn'y 13	413	8.59	.....	8 N. Liberty street. Cowpen alley.	A. Anchers.	Restaurant and Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $10; explosion of a coal-oil lamp; extinguishers used only.
" 20	251	4.55	.....	Eager and Aisquith.	J. Houcken.	Dwelling.	6	1	Three-story brick	Loss $275; counter burnt.
" 20	251	....	8 37	Greenmount avenue, near Madison.	Jno. Waltz.	Iron Foundry.	6	1	Two-story brick.	Loss $50; castings sett'g fire to flasks; extinguishers used only.
Friday 22	212	.....	8 21	31 N. Frederick street	Rosendale & Co.	Furniture Factory.	.....	1	Four-story brick.	Loss $10; heat from boiler setting fire to lumber piled on top of brick work over boiler; fire extinguishers used only.

Satur'y	24	313	3.34	.. ..	Potters alley.	Mrs Stevens, colored.	Dwelling.	6	1	One-story frame.	Loss $10; hot ashes thrown amongst rubbish under shed in yard; extinguishers used only.
Monday	25	516	8.44	.....	Foot Ridgely street.	Conrad Seifert.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Two-story frame.	Loss $10; overheated stove pipe running thro' ceiling; fire extinguishers used only.
Tuesd'y	26	417	.....	5.07	Rear 34 Columbia ave	Unoccupied.	Dwelling.	10	2	Two-story brick.	Loss $75; spontaneous; fire extinguishers used only.
Wedn'y	27	153	8.45	.....	271 S Bond street, (rear of.)	M. Kronhart.	Shed.	.....	3	One-story frame.	Loss $20; children playing with matches; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y	28	417	5.03	.....	Portland and Greene	T. C. Cannon.	Grocery and dwelling.	10	2	Three-storybrick	Loss $525; cause unknown; extinguishers used only.
Friday	29	426	.....	12.05	828 W. Baltimore st.	G. H. Hutton.	Confectionery and dwelli'g.	8	2	Three-storybrick	Loss $10; defective flue setting fire to roofing timbers.
May.											
Monday	2	251	10.45	.....	Aisquith near Eager.	Sisters of Mercy.	House of our Lady, (sch'l.)	9	.....	Five-story brick.	Loss $60; upsetting of a coal-oil lamp setting fire to drapery around alter and burning out one of the window frames.
"	2	164	.....	1.26	101 S. Chappel street	Mary Herr.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Two-story brick and attic.	Loss $25; bed and furniture in second story; ashes from a pipe setting fire to

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Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										a bed; extinguishers used only.
Thursd'y 5	23	8.44	.....	57 N. Spring street.	Mrs. Schiller.	Dwelling.	6	1	Two-story brick	Loss $150; supposed incendiary; bed and wardrobe destroy'd and house slightly damaged.
Tuesd'y 10	153	.....	1.33	116 Eastern avenue.	W. Bowman.	Cooper shop.	5	3	One-story frame.	Loss $50; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a lot of bags drying on roof.
" 10	431	.....	8.55	465 W. Pratt street.	Sam'l Ridgeway.	Manufacturer of wooden safes.	.....	2	Four-story brick	Loss $15; shavings and wood work over boiler taking fire from heat of boiler; extinguishers used only.
					Bailey Bros.	Manufacturers of sash and doors.				
Wedn'y 11	621	10.57	.....	Rear of Cross and Covington streets.	Jno. Rossmark.	Stables and bath-room.	2, 12	2	Two-story frame	Loss $450; children playing with fire in the stable; sparks set fire to pile of shavings and timber in ship yard.
					W. Shinner.	Ship yard.				
Sunday 15	171	.....	8.30	385 Canton avenue.	Jno. Bowers.	Bakery.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loss none; foul chimney.
Monday 16	514	.....	12 58	44 King street.	Mrs R Taylor.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; foul chimney.

Monday	16	213	.....	5 38	111 High street	S. Lewis.	Hotel.	.....	1	Four-story brick	Loss none; foul chimney.
Wedn'y	18	432	3 58	.....	505 W. Pratt street.	S. Smith & Co.	Tin Can Manufactory.	10	2	Two-story brick.	Loss $30; cause unknown.
Monday	23	123	.....	10.07	S. W. Cor Gay and Lombard streets	Thos. G Lurman and others.	Offices.	3	1	Five-story brick	Loss $421; cause unknown.
Thurs'y	26	125	3.04	.....	Spear's Wharf.	Capt. Clages. W. H. Perot.	Brig Potomac.	3, 4, 6	1, 3	....	Loss $1,500; cause unknown.
Friday	27	62	....	7.45	Foot Cross street.	R. W. L. Rasin & Co.	Fertilizers.	12	2	One and two-story frame.	Loss $10; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Satur'y	28	249	...	12.08	37 E. Madison street.	W. G. Gobright.	Dwelling.	.....	1	Three-storybrick	Loss none; fire extinguishers used only.
Sunday	29	31	.....	10.40	81 Gravel alley.	Maria Johnston, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	1	Three-storybrick	Loss $10; woman going into a cupboard with a lighted candle; fire extinguishers used only.
"	29	425	.....	10.48	612 W. Baltimore st.	Mrs. E. Bean.	Dwelling.	8	2	Three-storybrick	Loss $200; stove pipe through floor; fire extinguishers used only.
Monday	30	172	4.48	. ...	Patterson Park.	Baltimore City.	Boat House and stable.	5, 11	3	Two-story brick	Loss $800; spontaneous combustion of greasy rags.
Tuesd'y	31	24	3.32	.....	Rear 139 N. High st.	Welcome White.	Bakery.	6	1	Two-story brick	Loss $75; heat from a bake oven setting fire to rubbish in room above.
June.											
Wedn'y	1	23	....	3.53	130 N. Central avenue	Mrs. Clara Davis.	Board'g House	3, 6	1	Three-storybrick	Loss $100; sparks from a tinner's fire pot setting fire to roof; extinguishers used only.

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Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Wedn'y 1	316	.....	8.40	34 Mt. Vernon Place.	Jno. Stewart.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss $150; Lace curtains taking fire from a gas jet.
Friday 3	65	.....	1.37	Foot Leadenhall st.	Coal Tar Co.	Manufactory.	2, 13	.....	One-story frame.	Loss $15; overboiling of a tar still.
" 3	42	.....	1.58	6 and 8 N. Paca st.	W. H. Super & Bro.	Curers of meat.	1	4	Three-story brick	Loss $100; sparks from a candle.
" 10	621	11.22	.....	Covington near Clement.	Elliott & Sons.	Iron Works.	2 12,	2	.....	Loss $200; top of charcoal tier falling in.
Satur'y 11	36	.....	9.55	Smith and Stockton.	Henry Gumpman.	Hay Packers.	8, 13	2	Two-story brick.	Loss $600; fire amongst 3 tons hay; cause unknown.
Wedn'y 15	15	2 25	.....	186 S. Bond street.	Geo. Schulthies.	Cabinet maker.	3, 5, 11	3	One three-story brick; two two-story frame.	Loss $2,530.86; supposed incendiary.
			.....	184 S. Bond street.	L. Friede & Sons	Dry Goods.				
Thurs'y 16	53	3.02	.....	Mt. Winans, B C.	S. M. Shoemaker, President.	Adams' White Lead Works.	.....	.....	Three-story brick and several frames.	Loss $75,000; spontaneous combustion of linseed oil; companies went to city limits and returned.
Satur'y 25	14	... .	3.22	S. E. Cor. Front and Plowman streets.	H. Noble & Co	Plastic Roofing Manfacture's	3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2	Two-story brick. and frame.	Loss $1,280; overboiling of a pitch kettle
Monday 27	14	.....	7.26	President and Pratt.	Pomplitz & Co.	Organ Manufactory.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Loss none; smoke seen issuing from building.

Wedn'y	29	...	3	.....	Garrison lane, Baltimore county.	Adler & Mulhauser. Adams Appel. W. Carl.	Brewery. Dwelling. Dwelling.	8	.....	Three-story brick and frame.	Loss $4848; no plug-water for engine; extinguishers used only.
"	29	236	.....	3.49	Rear 174 Fairmount avenue.	Jas. L Beatty.	Butcher.	.....	3	One-story frame	Loss $20; lighted cigar thrown in a wagon of hay under a shed.
Thurs'y	30	18	.....	1.04	Patuxent and Dillon.	Chas. Truesch.	Oakum Fact'y.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loss $15; Oakum taking fire from sparks from a stack; extinguishers used only.
"	30	414	.....	11.15	S. E. Howard and Baltimore.	Darby & Co.	Confectioners.	.....	3	Four-story iron front.	Loss $30; sparks from a furnace falling on the floor; extinguishers used only.
"	30	62	.....	11.32	S. E. Cor. Cross and William streets.	August Meredith	Dwelling.	12	.....	Two-story brick	Loss $75; explosion of a coal oil lamp; extinguishers used only.
July.											
Sunday	3	251	.....	9.25	Eager and Ensor sts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fire works; Greek fire; no loss on street.
Tuesd'y	5	253		2.11	.....	York Road, B. C.	F. Ballard.	Carriage Factory.	.....	.....	Two three-story frame	Loss $16000; originated in the paint shop
Satur'y	9	312		5.07	.....	8 Clay street.	J. S. Hogg.	Carpent'r shop, second and third floors as halls.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loss $30; lighted match or cigar thrown on third floor; extinguishers used only.
Monday	11	212	.....	8.53	2 W. Baltimore street	Saylor & Scarborough.	Carpet store.	3, 4.	1	Three-story brick	Loss $266.33; cause, spontaneous com-

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										bustion of rags; extinguishers used only.
Friday 15	27	.....	6.19	Rear 1 and 3 N Wolfe	J. Robinson.	Stable.	9	.....	One-story frame.	Loss $50; children playing with fire; extinguishers used only.
Tuesd'y 19	516	1.00	.....	Russell and Ostend.	Jno. Bielmiller. Hy. Fisher.	Dwellings and Stables.	1, 2, 8, 10	2	One two-story brick dwelling; two two-story frame	Loss $800; stables destroyed; 4 horses, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 3 sets harness; caused by a lighted candle left burning in stable.
" 26	23	12.58	.....	210, 212, 214 E. Fayette street.	Cassard Bros. & Co.	Pork Packers and Lard Refiners.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 9, 13	1, 3	Four-story brick.	Loss $104,408.03; fire originated in Cassard Bros. & Co, which was destroyed; Black & Krebs had upper story damaged; dwellings had wood work on fronts burnt from intense heat; second alarm sounded 1 05 a. m.;
				56 N. Caroline street	Black & Krebs.				Four-story brick.	
				216 E. Fayette street	Capt. C. Brown.	Dwelling			Three-story brick	
				207 "	Fred. Ostenburg.	"			Two-story brick.	
				219 "	C. Burger.	"			"	
				221 "	D. Thompson.	"			"	
				223 "	G. Beard.	"			"	
				225 "	P. A. Smith.	"			"	
				227 "	G. Williams.	"			"	
				229 "	J. W. Mitchell.	"			"	
				231 "	Mary Hill.	"			"	

				233 "	Geo. Kunkle.	"			"		cause unknown.
				235 "	Jno. Sohn.	"			"		
				237 "	Susan Thomas.	"			"		
				239 "	Conrad Eckle.	"			"		
				243 "	M. A. Fields.	"			"		
Tuesd'y	26	28	.....	2.14	Belair avenue.	Otto Beck.	"	9	1	Three-story brick	Loss $600; defective flue.
Friday	29	31	.....	8.19	82 North street.	James Williams.	Basement; Junk store.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $25; spontaneous combustion of rags in a box.
Sunday	31	172	9.15	.. ..	54 S. Collington ave.	J. B. Dashields.	Dry Goods store & dwell.	.....	3	Two-story brick.	Loss $326; cause unknown; extinguishers used only.
August.											
Satur'y	6	135	.....	3.50	W. Falls avenue, near Drawbridge.	Timothy Ryan.	Lime kiln sh'ds	.....	1, 3	One-story frame.	Loss $20; sparks fr'm fire under kiln; extinguishers used only.
"	6	425	.....	6 05	694 W. Baltimore st.	A Meinekers.	Saloon and dwelling.	8	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $305; a person going into a cupboard with a light'd candle; exting'hers used only.
Friday	12	151	.....	5 48	211 E. Baltimore st.	Mrs. Bean.	Dwelling.	....	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $10; sparks from chimney setti'g fire to roof; exting'ers used.
Satur'y	13	342	6.20	.....	95 Greenmount avenue, running thro' to McKim street.	Fred. Walpert & Co.	Husk warehouse.	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	1, 2, 4	Two and three-story brick.	Loss $10,007.50; cause unknown.
"	13	621	.....	4.26	Cross and Covington streets.	R. W. L. Rasin & Co.	Fertilizers.	12	.....	One-story frame.	Loss $15; explosion of a coal oil lamp; extinguishers used only.

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Satur'y 13	236	.....	9.30	2 Maderia alley.	Caroline Shafer.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	Loss $15; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
Sunday 14	5	11 07	.....	S. W Corner Light and Lombard.	L. H. Cole & Co.	Fruits and candies.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $7,849 08; spontaneous combusti'n of corn starch.
Monday 15	151	.....	3.30	211 E. Baltimore st.	Mrs. Bean.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loss $25; sparks from stove pipe above roof; bed in third-story and part of roof; extinguis'ers used only.
Tuesd'y 16	417	.....	7.47	1 and 3 Portland st.	W. Reisinger & Son.	Furniture, stoves, &c.	1, 2, 8, 10	1, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $1,354.15; cause unknown.
Wedn'y 24	25	3.26	.....	95 Greenmount ave.	F. Walpert & Co.	Husk warehouse.	9	4	Two-story brick	Loss none; rekindling of fire of 13th.
Thurs'y 25	214	2.52	.....	68 E. Baltimore street	H. Chatterton.	Grocery and dwelling.	3, 4, 6	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $306; cause unknown.
Friday 26	323	.....	10.52	300 Hoffman street.	Walter Bowers.	Junk shop, carriage house and stable.	1, 7, 8, 13	2, 4	One and two-st'ry frame and brick	Loss $1,600; cause unknown; second alarm 11.05 p. m.
Wedn'y 31	41	1.00	.....	N. Charles street, Masonic Temple.	P. Hanson Hiss & Co.	Lumber storage.	4	1	Frame fence and shed.	Loss $5; spontaneous combust'n of greasy rags; extinguis'ers used only.
" 31	363	.....	2.11	220 N. Fremont street	W. S. Miller.	Coal yard fence	8	.....	....	Loss none; boys playing with fire; extinguishers used only.

September											
Wedn'y	7	41	2.19	.....	54 N. Charles street, N. W. Cor. Barnet.	J. Fugle & Co.	Cloaks & Dress Goods, first floor.	3		1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $13.25; fire on second floor; extinguishers used only; cause, spontaneous explosion of chemicals.
						W. A. Cox.	Photograph Gallery, second floor.				
"	7	426	9.08	....	527 W. Lombard St.	M. Heagerty.	Stable.	8, 10		2	Two-story brick.	Loss $250; sparks from chimney flying in the open door and sett'g fire to hay; second story destroyed.
"	7	141	.....	4.58	President street and Canton avenue.	Otto Duker & Co	Planing Mill.	3		1	Three-story brick and frame.	Loss $10; sparks from stack falling in the ventilator and setting fire to shav'ngs
Thurs'y	8	324	6.06	....	271 W. Madison St.	J. J. Armistead.	Dwelling.	.....		.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; heat from furnace setting fire to wood work, first floor back building
Friday	9	39	10 43	....	Butchers' lane, Pennsylvania ave. and Boundary.	Charles Andrews	Slaughter-house.	13		1	Two and three-story brick.	Loss $1,600; men smoking in stable.
							Ice-house, stable.				One and two-story frame.	
Satur'y	10	72	3.39	....	Covington, near Donaldson.	Horner & Bro.	Phosphate Works.	12		.....	One-story brick.	Loss $200; gasoline tank struck by lightning.
"	10	232	.....	8.55	43 Jackson square.	R. Robbins.	Dwelling.	.....		1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $80; slight fire in third story; lighted match thrown on a lounge; extinguishers used only.
Thurs'y	15	523	.....	4.31	164 Conway street.	Jno. Nickerman.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	2, 4	Two-story and attic brick.	Loss $144.96; sparks from an adjoining

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										stack; fire on roof; extinguishers used only
Satur'y 17	27	.....	7.10	79 Milliman street.	Anton Shuner.	Dwelling.	9	3	Two-story brick.	Loss $1,100; explosion of a coal-oil lamp.
Tuesd'y 27	64	1.30	.....	648 Light street.	J. Clarity.	Dwelling.	12	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $50; person going in a cupboard with a light'd lamp; fire extinguishers used only.
" 27	56	2.40	.....	Rear of 351 and 353 S. Sharp street.	T. Smith. Jno. Long.	Dwelling.	3	.....	One-story brick.	Loss $500; sparks from a chimney setting fire to a roof; fire extinguishers used only.
" 27	521	11.29	.....	11½ Camden street.	Jno. S. Minskey, 1st floor.	Com. Merchant	.....	.....	Four-story brick	Loss $37,825; fire commenced in No. 15, fourth floor; cause unknown.
					Henry Marcus & Son, 3d and 4th floors.	Wools and Skins.				
					Martin Marcus, 4th floor.	Feathers and Beeswax.				
				11 Camden street.	Carter, Downs & Co.	Commis'n Merchants.				
				15 Camden street.	A Lewis.	Com Merchant				

						C. R. Pollard and S. M. Lyell, 1st floor.	Commission Merchants.				
						Adler Bros. & Co., 2d, 3d and 4th floors.	Oil-cloth Goods, Caps and Shirts.				
					13 Camden street.	Brown, Bailey & Co, 1st floors	Feed dealers.				
						Steifel & Juhn. 2d, 3d and 4th floors	Oil-cloth Goods, Clothing.				
Tuesd'y	27	521	.....	8.57	13 Camden street.	Steifel & Juhn.	.....	2	2	Four-story brick.	Loss none; rekindling of fire.
Wedn'y	28	382	4.31	.....	Rear 503 Madison ave	Henry Moale.	Stable.	13	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $125; parties smoking in stable.
"	28	512	6.58	.. ..	98 W. Lombard street	Becker Bros.	Leaf Tobacco dealers.	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $1,000; heat from a furnace in drying room.
Friday	30	417	12.17	.....	Rear of 9 Columbia avenue.	Moses Wilkison.	Livery stable.	1, 2, 8, 10	2, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $120; parties smoking in stable loft.
October.											
Satur'y	1	13	2.30	.....	Rear 22 W. Pratt st.	Hollander & Sons	Furniture factory.	3	1	Two-story brick.	Loss $25; fire in a boiler shop; heat setting fire to shavings.
"	1	335	.....	10.23	Chester near Madison	Holland & Co.	Stable.	9	3	One-story frame.	Loss $50; stable destroyed; caused by parties making a bon-fire on a lot.
Wedn'y	5	35	10.00	.....	122 Garden street.	Geo. W. Gettier.	Carpenter shop	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; sparks from a stove
"	5	135	. ...	6 20	Philpot and Wills sts.	J. D. Lacey & Co	Iron foundry.	.....	1	Two-story brick.	Loss none; hot iron setting fire to

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										wooden flasks; extinguishers used only.
Sunday 9	48	....	8.37	12 Calverton road.	Geo. Williams and others.	Dwelling.	3	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $30; overheated stove pipe running through flooring; extinguishers used only.
Tuesd'y 11	414	2.50	.....	3 Cowpen alley.	Fred. Koenig.	Tailor store and dwelling	1, 2, 4	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $900; cause sparks from stove.
Wedn'y 12	8	11.35	.....	Pier 1, Locust Point.	B. & O. R. R.	Coal oil wharf	12	.....	....	Loss $300; sparks from a passing locomotive.
" 12	41	.....	9.25	28 St. Paul street.	T. C. Yearley and others.	Offices.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	No damage; burning of a foul chimney.
Thurs'y 13	3	11.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Test for visitors from France, Count de Rochambeau and others.
Friday 14	236	9.44	.....	444 E. Fayette street.	G. W. Thompson.	Dwelling.	.....	3	Three-story brick	Loss $150; cupboard, back room, second-story; fire coming through chinks; extinguishers used only.
" 14	531	.....	5.28	97 Columbia avenue.	W. F. Shilenburg	Dwelling.	8	2	Three-story brick	Loss $125; upsetting of a coal oil lamp.

"	14	321	.....	6 10	Pearl, near Franklin.	Pearl Dairy Co.	Stable.	7	4	One & two-story brick & frame	Loss $400; lantern falling and breaking amongst straw.
Monday	17	41	5.11	.....	12 Bank lane, near St. Paul street.	Blune & Thieme.	Manufacturers of show cases	3, 4, 6	1, 2	Four-story brick	Loss $350; cause spontaneous combustion of greasy rags; extinguishers used only.
Wedn'y	19	324	.....	6.46	Rear 117 Druid Hill avenue.	A. J. Bond.	Carpent'r shop	7	4	Two-story brick.	Loss $265; parties smoking pipes and dropping sparks in shavings
Thurs'y	20	8	.....	6 18	Cuba street, Locust Point.	Coates & Bro.	Iron Rolling Mill.	....	.....	One-story frame	Loss $500; B & O. R. R. Co. Brigade in service; parties going in oil house with a light.
"	20	352	.....	10.57	141 W. Lanvale street	Dr. S. C. Chew.	Dwelling.	1, 7, 8, 13	2, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $750; Linen room; seco'd alarm 11.07 p. m.; extinguishers used only.
Friday	21	215	.....	9.22	103 E. Fayette street.	F. Schruder.	Fancy store & dwelling.	3, 4, 6, 9	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $65; cause unknown; exting'ers used only.
Monday	24	24	7.15	.....	104 East street.	H J. Horn & Co.	Pickling house and can factory.	4, 6, 9	1	Three-story brick	Loss $4,203.55; explosion of a gasoline pot.
Tuesd'y	25	3	11.57	.....	N. E. corner Lexington and North sts., (basement.)	Harrison Scott.	Laundry and dwelling.	4		Three-story brick	Loss $75; explosion of a coal-oil lamp; used plug water only.
"	25	3	.....	12.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Test alarm in honor German visitors; the F. I. Salvage

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Wedn'y 26	46	10 25	.....	6 N. Fulton avenue.	M. Connolly.	Dwelling.	8	.....	Three-story brick	Corps wagon upset; several badly hurt. Loss $65; extinguishers used only; overheated stove sett'ng fire to wood work, second story.
Thurs'y 27	42	.....	12.20	378 W. Baltimore st.	Day, Jones & Co.	Trunk and collar manufacturers.	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13	1, 2, 4	Four-story brick	Loss $6,950; cause unknown; fire commenced in the cellar
" 27	612	.....	6.12	47 Warren avenue.	Thomas Roberts	Dwelling.	12	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $20; defective flue; one of the joists was built on a chimney.
Friday 28	42	.....	5.00	8 N. Paca street.	Super & Bro.	Meat packers.	.....	2	Four-story brick.	Loss none; explosion of a coal-oil lamp; extinguishers used only.
Novemb'r. Tuesd'y 1	413	.....	12.54	139 W. Fayette street	Emil Fisher.	Dyeing and scouring.	1, 4	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $260; clothing taking fire from an overheated stove, fourth story; extinguishers used only.
Sunday 13	232	.....	12.15	Baltimore and Bond.	T. D. Thompson.	Cigar store and billiard room	3	1, 3	Three-story brick	Loss $800; rats nibbling matches.
Monday 14	314	.....	8 33	6 State street.	Adam King.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	No loss; foul chimney

Wedn'y	16	312	9.52	.....	51 N. Howard street.	D. J. Goldenberg.	Millinery and dwelling.	1, 2, 4, 7, 8	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $10,700; fire in the rear of basem't; overheated stove sett'ng fire to paper boxes piled up.
"	16	45	.....	7.45	459 Lexington street	Jno. Finch.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss none; children playing, upset a table; coal-oil lamp fell and exploded; Katie Rothel, age 11 years, and Bessie Lippey, a little girl, badly burnt; both died.
Thurs'y	17	36	.....	3.53	438 Pennsylvania av.	J. T. Cumer.	Oyster saloon and dwelling	13	2	Three-story brick	Loss $400; fire in a cupboard; extinguishers used only; sparks from stove.
Monday	21	142	5.18	....	Rear 29 Fawn street.	A. Hartmeyer.	.....	3, 5	1, 3	Two-story brick.	Loss $250; cause unknown.
"	21	17	.....	8.21	177 S. Collington ave.	Jno. Peterson.	Frame shed.	11	.....	One-story frame.	Loss $5; extinguish'rs used only; hot ashes in a wooden box.
Thurs'y	24	415	1.33	.....	7 and 9 S. Eutaw st.	Conrad Freyman	Piano Factory	1, 2	1, 2	Four-story brick.	Loss $1,858; overheated stove sett'ng fire to wood work.
"	24	424	.....	6.49	6 Mulberry st. court.	Geo. Brown, col'd	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick	Foul chimney; no damage.
Friday	25	51	7.20	....	98 W. Lombard street	Becker Bros.	Pack'rs & dealers in leaf tobacco.	.....	.....	Four-story brick.	Smoke and steam from furnace; no damage.
"	25	364	.....	6.40	36 Biddle alley.	Jno. McKissich.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story brick.	No damage; fat in a pan taking fire.
Satur'y	26	35	11.55	....	108 Richmond street.	J. H. Baughlin.	Grocery store and dwelling	7, 8	2, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $33.56; overheated stove pipe

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										running through a wainscoted ceiling; chimney was cut off above the first floor and wainscoted underneath; extinguishers used only.
Satur'y 26	326	.....	12.05	8 and 10 Bouldin alley	James High.	Dwellings.	10, 13	3	Two-story brick.	Loss $150; defective-constructed chimney; fire sparks came thro' chinks, setting fire to wood work.
" 26	52	.....	6.17	105 Hanover street.	Mrs. J. Harrison.	Dwelling.	3	2	Four-story brick	Loss $80; upsetting of a lighted candle; extinguishers used only.
Monday 28	18	1.47	.....	Canton wharves, foot Chesapeake street	P. H. Sternberg. Winans' estate. Penna. R. R. Mrs. H. Woods. W. Parr. B. L Graham.	Bark Vesta. One wharf. " Canalboat Bellina. Canalboat Babbitt. Floating elevator Artisan.	1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11	3	.....	Loss $50,000; fire commenced in the "Artisan;" cause unknown; bark Vesta was burned nearly to the water's edge; the rest of prop'ty badly damaged by fire; wh'ves

					Mrs. H. Woods.	Floating Elevator Hattic.					were loaded with inflammable material; department in serv'ce nearly twenty-three hours.
Tuesd'y 29	45	....	12.12	Carrollton avenue and Lexington st., N. E. Corner.	City of Baltimore	Male and Female Gram. Sch'l No. 15.	8		4	Two-story brick	Loss $85; overheated furnace setting fire to flooring above.
" 29	523	.....	11 47	116 S. Eutaw street.	Smith, Hanway & Co.	Manufacturers of Patapsco Baking Powder.	1, 2		2, 4	Four-story brick.	Loss $12,104.67; fire in second story; overheated stove setting fire to wood work; fire extended back some distance on this floor and also on the third floor; second alarm sounded 11.57 p. m.
Wedn'y 30	523	1.54	....	116 S. Eutaw street.	Smith, Hanway & Co.	Patapsco Baking Powder Company.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12		1, 2, 4	Four-story brick.	Caused by the rekindling of the previous fire; before leaving the premises the building was thoroughly inspected by the Chief and Assistants, and all fire found to be out; it was then left in charge of the Fire Inspector and Fire Ins. Salvage Corps, who cleaned up the building, and were just preparing to leave it, when the

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engine Companies in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
										fire again broke out, this time in the third-story, and burned fiercely, thus necessitating the sounding of another alarm; a second alarm also was sounded at 1.57 a. m; loss for both fires $12,104.67
Wedn'y 30	52	.....	10.01	89 Camden street.	Mrs. R. McKee.	Millinery and dwelling.	2	2	Three-story brick	Loss $3,526; No. 89 stock badly damaged; 91 slightly, in window; cause unknown.
				91 Camden street.	Robert Quail.	Trimming and dwelling.				
December.										
Monday 5	272	11 20	.....	444 N. Wolfe street.	Jno. P. Brown.	Dwelling.	9	3	Three-story brick	Loss $125; children playing with matches, setti'g fire to mattresses and wood work.
Tuesd'y 6	71	....	11.32	Rear of White Lead Works, Fort ave.	Jno. Haller and others.	Dwelling.	.....	.....	Two-story frame (double)	Loss $21; cause unknown.
Wedn'y 7	171	....	7 40	Foot Chester street.	Capt. A. W. Rurk.	Schooner Clara A. Ruley.	.....	.....	.....	Loss $25; caused by a coal oil lamp fall-

										ing from a man's hands.
Satur'y 10	413	.....	10.39	82 Lexington street.	Samuel Bealmear Mrs. McMahon.	Millinery, first floor. Dwell'g, upper floors.	.....	1, 2	Three-story brick	Loss $1,918: fire in kitchen, second floor; defective flue setting fire to wood work; exting'ers used only.
Sunday 11	21	.....	3.55	47 N. Frederick street	Becker, Bro. & Son.	Steam box factory.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13	1, 2, 3, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $9,350; cause unknown; second alarm 3.58 p. m.; general 4.43 p m.
" 11	171	.....	6.13	Aliceanna and Chester streets.	Eccles, Thoms & Co.	Sugar refinery.	7, 8, 11	3	Three-story brick	Loss $4,675.59; fire in filtering room; cause unknown.
Monday 12	326	.....	6.21	359 Pennsylvania ave	J. Welsh.	Shoe shop and dwelling.	.....	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $10; explosion of a coal oil lamp.
" 12	156	.....	7.46	Bond street, south of Thames.	R. Wells & Co.	Machine shop.	3, 5, 9, 11	3	Two-story brick.	Loss $2 950.29; cause overheated stove setting fire to wood work, second-story.
Thurs'y 15	54	.....	3.20	132 York street.	Jno. Cornish, col.	Dwelling.	2	2	Three-story brick	Loss $45; children playing with fire; furniture in front part second and third stories destroyed.
Satur'y 17	352	.....	12.25	349 Linden avenue.	Mrs. S. H. Wood.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $75; defective flue; extinguishers used only.
Sunday 18	413	.....	7.06	9 Marion street.	Kate Marshall, colored.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $15; explosion of a coal-oil lamp.
Tuesd'y 20	125	.....	8.33	39 and 41 Commerce street.	Fred. Runkling.	Liquor store & cook shop.	4	1, 3	Two-story brick and frame.	Loss $750; explosion of a coal-oil lamp.
*†										

Record of Fires and Alarms for the year ending December 31, 1881.

Date.	Box.	Hour A. M.	Hour P. M.	Locality.	Occupant.	How Occupied.	Engines in Service.	H. & L. in Service.	Style of Buildings.	Remarks.
Wedn'y 21	621	2.42	.....	Cross street, near Covington.	American Co.	Oleomargarine Works.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12	2, 4	Three-story brick	Loss $12,500; second alarm 2.51 a. m; overheated journal setting fire to wood work.
Thurs'y 22	361	4.45	.....	64 N. Greene street.	Dr. F. W. Hartley	Dwelling.	1	2	Three-story brick	Loss $600; rats nibbling matches; two females were taken from upper windows by ladders.
Satur'y 24	412	....	4.30	N. E. Corner Hanover and German.	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	Dry Goods and Cotton House.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $25; extinguishers used only; fire amongst cotton in sub-cellar; cause unknown; several hundred bales were stored there.
Mond'y 26	413	.....	5.33	16 N. Liberty street.	R. J. Simmonds.	Tailor store and Scouri'g establishm't.	.....	2	Two-story brick.	Loss $160; clothing hang'ng around fire stove taking fire; extinguishers used only.
Tuesd'y 27	62	12.10	.....	Light and Cross sts., N. E. Corner.	H. Bentley and several families	Hat store and dwelling.	2	.....	Three-story brick	Loss $175; cause, supposed incendiary.
Wedn'y 28	513	4.53	.....	S. W. Corner Sharp and Camden.	Biedler Bros & Co Stiefel & Juhn.	Produce store Underwear Manufactur's	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12	1, 2, 4	Four-story Iron front.	Loss $18,150; second alarm 4.59 a. m.; cause unknown.

Thurs'y	29	42	....	12.37	428 W. Baltimore st.	Fred'k Nily.	Watch store and dwelling	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss none; children playing with matches.
"	29	421	....	5.25	Lexington and Arch.	Matthai, Ingram & Co.	Tinware Factory.	.....	2	Four-story brick.	Loss none; explosion of a gasoline pot.
Satur'y	31	421	....	9.34	64 Pine street.	Mrs. Moore.	Dwelling.	.....	2	Three-story brick	Loss $5; light'd candle in a cupboard.
"	31	363	.....	11.55	Rear 192 George st.	Stephen Boose.	Dwelling.	8	4	Three-story brick	Loss $300; explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

PAY-ROLL.

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID MONTHLY.

1	Chief Engineer	$2,000
2	Assistant Engineers, (each)	1,400
1	Clerk and Secretary	1,200

Engine Companies.

13	Foremen, (each)	$500
13	Enginemen, (each)	1,100
13	Assistant Enginemen, (each)	900
13	Hostlers, (each)	900
104	Firemen, (each)	400

Hook and Ladder Companies.

4	Foremen, (each)	$500
4	Tillermen, (each)	900
4	Hostlers, (each)	900
1	Houseman	900
39	Laddermen, (each)	400
212	Total.	

ENGINE

—AND—

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES,

Apparatus and Members.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 1.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Paca St., N. of Fayette St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-Wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; one Fuel Wagon; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Jacob H. Hayward, Forem'n	58	202 W. Fayette street.	Painter.
J. W. Yeaton, Engineman.	40	20 N. Paca street....	Machinist.
Chas. E. Freeburger, Ass't "	34	26 N. Paca street....	Machinist.
Lewis J. Fresch, Hostler ..	38	25 Pearl street.....	Carpenter.
William White, Fireman...	36	1 Myrtle avenue.....	Carpenter.
John H. Morgan, "	20	173 Lexington street.	Paper Hanger.
E. R. Addison, "	34	77 Amity street.....	Machinist.
Chas. Minton, "	29	6 Jasper street.... ..	Cigar Maker.
Robert Close, "	28	176 George street....	Laborer.
M. J. Halloran, "	25	138 Vine street.....	Plumber.
Geo. D. Wernix, "	37	68 S. Paca street. ...	Tobacconist.
Wm. J. O'Brien, "	25	1 Welch alley.....	Carpenter..

ENGINE COMPANY No. 2.

(Went in Service February, 1859)

Engine House situated on Barre St., W. of Sharp St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-Wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; six Horses and Harness, (two of which are for the use of the Chief Engineer,) with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Jacob Hindes, Foreman....	55	7 Hollins street.....	Chair Maker.
Thos. Wheatley, Engineman	41	216 Lee street.....	Machinist.
Sam'l Stansbury, Ass't "	30	58 Barre street.....	Machinist.
John Reed, Hostler.....	35	112 S. Sharp street..	Driver.
T. Rodenhi, Fireman.....	44	128 S. Howard street.	Chair Maker.
Jas. Humes, "	42	156 S. Sharp street...	Glass Cutter.
Chas. Romoser, "	44	168 S. Sharp street...	Gas Fitter.
C. H. Hamel, "	29	100 S. Sharp street...	Plumber.
Chas Causey, "	29	53 Henrietta street...	Laborer.
Chas. Klessel, "	38	92 Hill street.....	Carpenter.
John Leddon, "	31	20 Ramsay street....	Clerk.
Wm. R. Davis, "	28	166 Hanover street...	Book-Keeper.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Lombard St., E. of High St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
P. H. Flaherty, Foreman...	51	119 Gough street	Painter.
T. Humphreys, Engineman.	39	73 S. Exeter street...	Machinist.
Geo. Morris, Ass't "	40	199 Jefferson street..	Machinist.
John Pierce, Hostler.....	37	78 E. Lombard street.	Driver.
R. A. Lindsay, Fireman....	37	56 S. Exeter street...	Paper Hanger.
E. A. Peirson, "	27	3 N. Bond street.....	Paper Hanger.
J. B. Lehman, "	31	50 E. Lombard street	Huckster.
J. A. Lindsay, "	39	73 S. Exeter street...	Paper Hanger.
Miles Whalen, "	33	7 Bank street.....	Sugar Boiler.
Matt. Armendt, "	36	289 S. Bond street...	Currier.
T. B Strahan, "	35	19 E. Fayette street..	Blacksmith.
C. A. Orem, "	31	36 E. Lombard street.	Painter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Lexington St., W. of North St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Geo. W. Horton, Foreman.	35	166 N. Exeter street.	Wire Worker.
F. Conway, Engineman....	30	99 N. Front street...	Machinist.
C. Kuhan, Ass't "	37	27 Hillman street....	Machinist.
H. Pirie, Hostler.....	29	152 N. Front street..	Driver.
Geo. W. Bentz, Fireman...	41	13 Clay street	Baker.
Jas. Allen, "	35	200 Barre street.....	Printer.
Jos. Daly, "	29	68 S. Central avenue.	Stone Cutter.
J. Oscar Healy, "	46	305 N. Bond street...	Carpenter.
E. Shultz, "	29	31 Holland street....	Tinner.
W. A. Merchant, "	29	511 Saratoga street..	Cigar Maker.
Wm. Conaway, "	42	221 Mulberry street..	Plumber.
F. Bradley, "	25	91 North street.....	Candy Maker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 5.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Engine House situated on Ann St., South of Pratt St.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. G. Miller, Foreman...	58	97 Gough street	Carpenter.
F. L. Nelson, Engineman..	34	174 S. Ann street....	Machinist.
J. Linderman, Ass't "	34	198 S. Ann street....	Machinist.
Benj. Price, Hostler.....	37	65 S. Bond street....	Driver.
James Peacock, Fireman...	58	113 S. Wolfe street...	Carpenter.
Henry Murphy, "	30	108 Carlington ave ..	Sugar Refiner.
Julius O. Krauch, "	45	147 Gough street ...	Sheet Iron Worker.
Chas. P. Nelson, "	30	310 Bank street.....	Carpenter.
Edward Bailey, "	34	178 Gough street....	Carpenter.
Wm. P. Disney, "	32	73 S. Ann street. ...	Bricklayer.
Jas. Rielly, "	29	220 E. Lombard street	Painter.
Wm. M. Burns, "	26	85 Carlington avenue	Can Maker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 6.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Engine House situated corner Gay and Ensor Sts.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
W. W. Watson, Foreman..	48	45 N. Exeter street...	Merchant.
M. Mulligan, Engineman...	45	107 E. Eager street...	Machinist.
R. F. Boyle, Ass't "	33	112 Hillen street. ...	Machinist.
J. Wersing, Hostler.....	35	66 N. Holliday street.	Driver.
T. B. Rial, Fireman.....	42	Front and Fayette...	Carpenter.
D. H Macauley, "	55	107 Broadway.....	Painter.
W. West, "	38	157 N. High street...	Tinner.
L. Blake, "	36	109 N. Eden street...	Painter.
B. Shaw, "	51	158 Monument street	Stone Cutter.
J. H Cruse, "	49	121 Ensor street.....	Cigar Maker.
W. J. Rafferty, "	28	3 Valley street.....	Driver.
J. Gallagher, "	32	40 N. Exeter.....	Gas Fitter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 7.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Engine House situated corner Eutaw Street and Druid Hill Avenue.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Geo H Houck, Foreman...	52	209 N. Eutaw street .	Passenger Agent.
J. J. McCoy, Engineman ..	39	25 Wyoming street..	Machinist.
Jacob Corns, Ass't "	29	W. M. Hotel.....	Machinist.
J. Friedhoffer, Hostler.....	31	Monument & Eutaw	Driver.
J. Gildea, Fireman.....	52	216 Biddle street.....	Driver.
J. Lavender, "	36	79 Pearl street.....	Carpenter.
J. F. Cook, "	25	388 Pennsylvania ave	Carpenter.
Wm. Morrow, "	32	191 N Eutaw street..	Painter.
Jno. Hoffman, "	34	29 Druid Hill avenue.	Can Maker.
Jno. J. Houck, "	30	209 N. Eutaw street..	Machinist.
John Sisson, "	32	80 Park street.....	Painter.
H. Walker, "	34	470 Lexington street.	Painter.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 8.

(Went into Service March, 1871.)

Engine House situated on Mulberry Street, West of Schroeder Street.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
John J. Flynn, Foreman...	30	136 N. Schroeder st..	Stone Cutter.
M. F. Welsh, Engineman...	30	524 Lexington street.	Machinist.
John McKee, Ass't "	35	9 Parkin street.....	Machinist.
Wm. J. Stewart, Hostler...	31	124 N. Schroeder st..	Driver.
A. J. Walter, Fireman....	44	387 Saratoga street..	Cigar Maker.
O. D. Burgess, "	44	48 N. Carrollton ave.	Silver Plater.
G. B. Chapman, "	49	108 N. Poppleton st..	Shoemaker.
F. Johnston, "	38	483 Saratoga street...	Carpenter.
Howard Scott, "	29	501 Lexington street.	Bricklayer.
Samuel Marker, "	31	63 N. Fremont street.	Carpenter.
John Gaffney, "	26	249 W. Biddle street.	Machinist.
Geo. W Krager, "	43	252 W Fayette street.	Cigar Maker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 9.

(Went in Service February, 1872.)

Engine House situated on Madison St., near Broadway.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; one Reserve Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; five Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
F. D. Kerr, Foreman.....	41	336 E. Madison street	Rigger.
D. Rogers, Engineman.....	35	360 E. Madison street	Machinist.
Wm. Stanton, Ass't "	33	223 N. Broadway....	Machinist.
John Harney, Hostler.....	34	336 E. Madison street	Driver.
J. McDevitt, Fireman.....	39	358 E. Madison street	Harness Maker.
G. Mineburg, "	39	24 N. Central avenue	Barber.
S. Uhlfelder, "	38	403 E. Madison street	Huckster.
Chas. Frey, "	29	295 E. Madison street	Huckster.
Chas. Neilson, "	28	394 E. Madison street	Bricklayer.
Lemuel Piercy, '	32	231 N. Ann street. ..	Laborer.
Wm. Burrier, "	30	394 E. Madison street	Laborer.
Wm. Baker, "	25	253 E. Jefferson street	Can Maker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 10.

(Went in Service December, 1872.)

Engine House situated on Columbia Avenue, East of Poppleton Street.

Has in charge: one Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. R. Ward, Foreman...	38	41 S. Calhoun street.	Carpenter.
Wm. Thompson, Engineman	58	20 N. Schroeder street	Machinist.
John W. Walsh, Ass't "	32	588 W. Pratt street..	Machinist.
Henry Dunn, Hostler.....	30	534 W. Pratt street..	Driver.
Alfred Squires, Fireman....	39	252 Washington ave.	Carpenter.
John Keily, "	32	501 W. Franklin st...	Bricklayer.
Jesse Keilholtz, "	36	382 W. Lombard st..	Mantel Setter.
John C. Brady, "	30	238 Columbia avenue	Can Maker.
John Lynch, "	30	197 Ramsay street...	Laborer.
John O. Leary, "	48	164 Ramsay street...	Laborer.
Charles Meyer, "	24	345 Columbia avenue	Porter.
B. F. Seipp, "	28	126 McHenry street..	Plumber.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 11.

(Went in Service December, 1874.)

Engine House situated corner of Eastern Avenue and Gist Street.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Andrew Perry, Foreman...	54	210 Gough street....	Pattern Maker.
John Calder, Engineman...	35	256 Gough street....	Machinist.
P. F. Moriarity, Ass't "	31	17 S. Front street....	Machinist.
Wm. H. Moore, Hostler....	40	277 Gough street....	Driver.
R. V. Pittinger, Fireman...	33	112 Collington ave...	Carpenter.
P. F. Bradly, "	37	50 Fawn street.....	Ship Carpenter.
Albert Gier, "	27	349 E. Lombard street	Painter.
H. R. Scippell, "	32	135 Gough street....	Barber.
James R. Baldwin, "	26	186 Gough street ...	Carpenter.
J. D. Daniels, "	42	123 S. Chester street.	Scroll Sawyer.
James A. Kelly, "	28	29 Stiles street.....	Gas Fitter.
Ebenezer Smith, "	37	278 N. Ann street....	Shoemaker.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 12.

(Went in Service February, 1875.)

Engine House situated corner of Johnson Street and Fort Avenue.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; one Reserve Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; one Fuel Wagon; five Horses and four sets of Harness, with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
L. J. Broadwater, Foreman.	34	6 Johnson street.....	Ship Carpenter.
Michael Lycett, Engineman.	36	232 Battery avenue..	Machinist.
T. S. Atkinson, Ass't "	32	159 Johnson street...	Machinist.
George D. Taylor, Hostler..	48	36 Fort avenue.....	Driver.
J. W. Moon, Fireman.....	30	287 Battery avenue..	Laborer.
D. McIntire, "	32	652 S. Charles street.	Can Maker.
Henry Seebach, "	30	200 S. Sharp street...	Laborer.
Wm. Schultey, "	27	128 West street.. ...	Carpenter.
B. T. Wirts, "	41	36 Little Church st..	Collar Maker.
John A. Young, "	44	223 Montgomery st..	Sail Maker.
P. McLaughlin, "	27	184 Dover street.....	Stone Cutter.
B. Carter, "	22	159 Hughes street....	Moulder.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 13.

(Went in Service March, 1876.)

Engine House situated corner of Myrtle Avenue and Fremont Street.

Has in charge: One Steam Fire Engine; two Four-wheel Hose Carriages; two Fire Extinguishers; six Horses and Harness, (two of which are for the use of the Lineman of the Telegraph Department,) with all necessary equipments for service.

NAMES	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
James Kelly, Foreman.....	30	268 Pennsylvania ave.	Plasterer.
John H. Deal, Engineman	39	378 Myrtle avenue....	Machinist.
John A. Bannon, Ass't "	38	117 N. Poppleton st.	Machinist.
Edward McGechan, Hostler	37	452 N. Fremont street	Driver.
E. C. Keyser, Fireman....	32	123 Mosher street....	Can Maker.
Wm. F. Clabaugh, "	24	297 Argyle avenue...	Painter.
George Bowers, "	29	492 W. Lexington st	Paper Hanger.
James LeDoyne, "	30	62 Woodyear street..	Cigar Maker.
Philip Bowen, "	30	170 Pennsylvania ave.	Cigar Maker.
Lawrence Pistel, "	32	Biddle and Penna. av.	Cigar Maker.
Louis C. Campbell, "	33	165 W. Townsend st.	Shoemaker.
Chas. C. Clabaugh, "	24	452 N. Fremont street	Merchant.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 1.

(Went in Service February, 1859.)

Truck House situated on Harrison Street, North of Baltimore Street.

Has in charge: One Hayes Truck; one Fuel Wagon; two Fire Extinguishers; three Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Henry W. Mears, Foreman.	33	45 N. Gay street.....	Undertaker.
J. V Daugherty, Tillerman.	32	80 N. Front street...	Steam Fitter.
J. E. Pattison, Hostler.....	35	16 Watson street....	Driver.
John B. Keene, Ladderman.	42	287 N. Eden street...	Carpenter.
John P. Ward, "	33	1 May street.....	Undertaker.
John R. Farr, "	33	53 N. Frederick st....	Driver.
Jas. Disney, "	39	286 N. Gay street....	Painter.
Geo. W. Haskell, "	36	29 Ensor street.....	Carpenter.
John Battee, "	31	40 E. Lombard street.	Bricklayer.
Wm. M. Dunn, "	26	59 N. High street....	Clerk.
Fred. Oelman, "	21	125 German street ..	Blacksmith.
Jas. L. Southcomb, "	32	143 Townsend street.	Wire Worker.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 2.

(Went in Service April, 1859.)

Truck House situated on Paca St., North of Fayette St.

Has in charge: One Truck; two Fire Extinguishers; two Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Fred. A. Marston, Foreman	42	117 Townsend street.	Painter.
John J. Gill, Tillerman ...	52	202 W. Fayette street	Painter.
Thos. Montgomery, Hostler.	41	28 N. Paca street.....	Driver.
Thos. Wagner, Ladderman.	40	6 Diamond street....	Blacksmith.
J. F. Schafer, "	43	77 St. Peter street..	China Packer.
Lewis Pistol, "	27	39 Penn street.....	Die Maker.
Chas. Rolf, "	27	36 Marion street.....	Box Maker.
Edward W. Windle, "	36	80 Amity street.....	Blacksmith.
Fred. Branan, "	35	266 Mulberry street..	Harness Maker.
Wm. H. Quigley, "	27	371 Mulberry street..	Carpenter.
Richard F. Rous, "	30	21 N. Schroeder st...	Can Maker.
Chas. H. Baker, "	30	Pearl, near Saratoga.	Scale Maker.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 3.

(Went in Service January, 1871.)

Truck House situated on Ann St., South of Pratt St.

Has in charge: One Truck; two Fire Extinguishers; one Fuel Wagon; three Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Geo. W. Foxwell, Foreman.	33	178 S. Ann street...	Shipwright.
John McClellan, Tillerman	47	139 S. Eden street...	Sailmaker.
Wm. E. Vanrossum, Hostler	33	112 S. Ann street....	Driver.
Richard Henrix, Ladderman	31	80 S. Ann street.....	Seaman.
George Bosse, "	39	40 S Castle street....	Cooper
Louis Locks, "	25	96 N. Ann street.....	Confectioner.
Jesse Vickers, "	48	513 S. Ann street....	Painter.
John Sauer, "	32	118 S. Central avenue	Cooper.
Andrew German, "	32	113 Fairmount ave...	Painter.
John N. Downs, "	33	410 Orleans street....	Painter.
Chas. Schoepperlein, "	27	55 S. Register street..	Upholsterer.
Wm. Patterson, "	26	16 Watson street....	Saw Maker.
Henry Heiderick, "	26	12 Watson street ...	Carpenter.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 4.

(Went in Service December, 1880.)

Truck House situated on Biddle Street, West of Druid Hill Avenue.

Has in charge: One Truck; one Truck in reserve; two Steam Fire Engines in reserve; four Horses and Harness, with all necessary ladders and equipments for service.

NAMES.	AGE	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Paul Hoffman, Foreman....	29	255 W. Biddle street.	Candy Maker.
John W. Blake, Tillerman..	45	172 N. Eutaw street..	Machinist.
James Gill, Houseman.....	36	29 Broom street.	Moulder.
George Thorp, Hostler. ...	30	14 Parkin street.....	Driver.
Jacob Green, Ladderman...	26	99 Pennsylvania ave.	Stone Cutter.
George W. Smith, "	30	196 W. Biddle street.	Bricklayer.
C. E. Eichelberger, "	35	466 W. Saratoga st..	Painter.
Harry C. Loane, "	29	224 W. Biddle street.	Bricklayer.
Louis P. Scheive, "	29	9 New street.....	Paper Hanger.
Andrew Bilson, "	30	30 Argyle avenue....	Plasterer.
Wm. La Shorn, "	35	110 Pennsylvania ave	Upholsterer.
Wm. Blondell, "	26	351 Pennsylvania ave	Painter.
John C. Turner, "	37	10 Tessier street.....	Bricklayer.

REPORT

SUPERINTENDENT

Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable Board
of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

In submitting to you my report of the extensions, improvements and changes made in the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year ending December 31st, it is a source of congratulation that we have passed through it without any serious damage to either wires or machinery.

A thorough inspection of the lines, made near the close of the year, show them to be in very good condition, the wear and tear of the wires, &c., being very small. The very large number of telegraph and telephone wires being run through our city, increase the liability of trouble, and I have no doubt our difficulties shall increase from year to year, so long as our wires are run over head.

There can be no relief from this except the underground telegraph.

As to the practicability of underground telegraphy, there is no question. The only and strongest objection

to this system is the heavy expense. Should the matter be considered by the Mayor and City Council, the burden could be made light by placing a portion of our wires under ground, annually.

The security from trouble, saving of repairs, &c., would more than compensate in a few years.

There is hardly a street in the business portion of the city but has a line of poles on each side; and the house-tops are fairly covered with wires.

I would also call your attention to the lack of protection to property of our citizens through the scarcity of fire-alarm boxes.

When our new telegraph was turned over to the city authorities, nearly five years ago, there was one hundred and fifty alarm boxes, and since that time only nine additional boxes have been put up.

The rapid growth of our city during that time, shows the positive necessity of an increase at an early date in that direction. The loss of time in getting the alarm to the engine companies frequently causes great damage to property, and sometimes loss of life.

In many localities the distance from box to box is from five to eight blocks.

In February last, by order of the board, all alarm boxes were taken out and speeded up by the representative of Gamewell & Co., New York.

Considerable time is saved by this change; the companies receive the alarm in at least one-third less time than formerly, which is of great assistance to the department.

Our independent circuit being overcrowed and almost rendered useless, by the large number of gongs thereon, we put up the new telephone line, relieving the independent circuit, and making both very useful.

The principal trouble experienced, is the leaving of the key open, after being used in the engine houses, and frequently compelling the lineman to go after the trouble during the night.

I would suggest, to remedy this, that the keys on telephone line be changed to back stroke.

While putting up this new line, had wires changed as follows:

No. 3 circuit, from house tops to poles, from German and Light streets, to Charles and Barre; and independent circuit for house tops to poles on Bethel street, between Eastern avenue and Pratt streets.

Again, I call attention to the condition of telephone line to Marine Hospital.

The line must be rebuilt shortly as a matter of economy, as it will take more to keep in repair than to rebuild.

In my inspection tour, many changes were noticeable which would benefit our lines, and would suggest them, as follows:

To change route of line up Carey street from Mulberry to box 451.

By making this change, it will take the elbow out of line from Mulberry and Carrollton avenue, along Carrollton avenue to Franklin street, thence to Franklin and Carey streets.

To place fifty-foot pole, corner of Green and Raborg street, to clear Western Union wires.

Forty-five-foot pole, corner Fremont and Raborg streets, for same purpose. At present our wires run through Western Union.

We have considerable trouble from wires running through trees, both from crosses and heavy escapes, and to relieve us of this, would suggest poles be placed as follows:

Two 45-foot poles on Bentalou street, between Mc Henry street and Frederick road.

One 40-foot pole, corner Fremont and Columbia streets.

One 45-foot pole, corner Fulton and Fayette streets.

Two 45-foot poles, Fremont and Lanvale streets.

One 40-foot pole, Patterson avenue and Gilmor street.

Two 40 foot and one 35-foot pole, McMechen and Bolton streets.

One 40-foot pole, Mt. Royal avenue and Wilson street.

We will be shortly called upon to change wires from No. 4 Engine House to new building. The best route would be from a fifty-five or sixty foot pole on Davis street to Middle Police Station, thence to fixture on City Hall—the connections could then be made to the rear of new building.

I made an examination of the route now covered by our house-top circuits, to which I am positively opposed, for fire-alarm telegraph purposes, but find the streets crowed with poles on both sides, so that it would be impossible for the city to put any up for its use.

The change could be made by securing the use of a great many poles belonging to private telegraph companies, which would be almost as bad as house-top wires.

Very little work was done during the year to lines, except extensions, a statement of which follows:

January.

Moved box 31, corner Pleasant and Calvert streets, to new pole.

Put second size trip gong in Assistant Chief Engineer Murphy's house

Connected 364 box, No. 4 Truck house in service.

Put gong in Foreman Southcomb's house.

Moved box 3 from side of No. 4 Engine House to pole.

February.

Reversed office wire at Eastern Police Station. Took out all boxes for Mr. Gardner to examine and speed up.

March.

All boxes speeded up and placed in position.

Moved loop, corner Howard and German streets, running to box 412, Baltimore and Hanover, on account of building being torn down.

Changed gong at Fire Inspector Holloway's office to new office, No. 12 German street.

Moved pole on Sharp street, near Lombard, in way of new warehouse being erected.

April.

Changed gong to Assistant Chief Engineer Murphy's new residence.

Placed in service three new boxes, 72, 73 and 67.

In extending lines to localities where boxes where placed, used thirty-nine thirty-five-foot poles, two forty-foot poles, three miles of No. 9 galvanized wire, forty-one two-wire cross-arms, six T-arms, forty-six bolts, twenty-five lbs. spikes, one hundred and fifty feet kerite wire, three pieces gas pipe, and other material in small quantities.

Changed box 65, from east side of Wells and Hanover streets, to west side.

Put gong in House of Foreman Broadwater.

Moved pole on Morton alley, near Eager street; interferred with erection of new stable.

June.

Run new telephone wire and changed wires as mentioned in beginning of report.

July.

Moved box 513, from Pratt and Sharp streets to Lombard and Sharp, for better protection of large and valuable warehouses lately constructed in that vicinity.

Put gong in house of fireman Frederick May.

Re-set pole corner Cross and Johnson streets on account of rottenness.

August.

Moved pole on Morton alley, near Eager street, to opposite side of the alley. Owner of new stable claimed pole interfered with the unloading of his hay wagons.

Put up forty-eight foot pole corner Light and West streets, and changed line from east to west side of Light street.

Put up new 35-foot pole at Southern Police Station.

Changed wires at Gay street bridge, from poles to house top, (temporarily) being in the way of derrick used in putting up new walls at Jones' Falls.

Took gong out of Foreman O'Neal's house.

September.

Moved pole corner Monument and Gay streets—in way of curbing.

Put up new thirty-five-foot pole, corner Baltimore and Green streets.

October.

Put in service new box 136, foot of Union dock; used six 35-foot poles, ½ mile wire, seven 2-wire cross-arms, 1 T-arm insulators, kerite wire, bolts, washers, &c.

Put up fifty-foot pole, corner Calvert and German streets, to clear wires—B. & O. R. R. Co. furnishing all material.

Raised wires corner Carey and Baltimore streets; Fayette and Green; Madison and Boundary avenues; corner Exeter and Baltimore; Broadway and Pratt. Took wires down corner Baltimore and Pine. These

changes were made to prevent interference of wires with Oriole procession.

Changed wires corner Sharp and German streets, to keep them clear.

Put gong in Commissioner Register's house.

Moved pole corner Fremont and Ridgely—in way of new building.

November.

Put up fifty-two-foot pole corner Camden and Eutaw streets, and changed wires from house top to pole.

December.

Moved pole from east to west side of Gilmor and Mulberry streets.

Put gong in Fire Inspector's Holloway's house, on alarm circuit No. 4.

Material in charge of batteryman Byrne, to date :

4 bbls. Blue stone.
75 New Zincs.
275 New Coppers.
50 Cells, Leclanche.
832 Cells, Gravity Battery, (in use.)
77 Leclanche, (in use.)
200 Battery Jars.
40 lb. of Brass screws, &c.

Consumed during 1881 :

10995 lbs. Blue stone.
1596 New Zincs.
355 New Coppers.

For this Department the following will be necesssry for 1882:

45 bbls. Blue stone.
1800 Zincs.
500 Coppers.

Material on hand in Lineman's Department, consist of:

1 Wire reel.
6 Coils No. 10 wire.
3 Coils No. 9 wire.
300 lbs. old wire.
4 Pike poles, and 1 butt pole.
4 Digging Irons.
1 Cant hook.
100 lbs. Spikes.
100 Bolts and Washers.
11 4-wire cross-arms.
15 T-arms.
1 Large Vise.
6 Drawing knives.
1 Kite Tail burner.
1 Soldering pot.
1 20-foot ladder.
2 Straps and Vises.
1 Single Vise.
2 Pair Plyers.
1 Ratchet brace.
12 Bits, different sizes.
4 Chisels.
2 Drills.
3 Axes.

This department will need cross-arms, glass insulators and other material necessary for repairs.

Alarms of fire passed through as follows:

1st Alarms, 210.
2d Alarms, 14.
General Alarms, 1.

Too much credit cannot be given to the assistants in this department, for strict attention to their duties. To them, members of the Police and Fire Department, and others, I feel greatly indebted for kind assistance.

The force of this office is—

Operators—H. P. Lucas,
Alex. Crummer,
F. J. Connor,
F. L. McAleese,

Substitute Operator—J. T. Grasty,

Lineman—Robert Kain.

Assistant Lineman and Batteryman—Thomas F. Byrne.

Respectfully,

CHAS. J. MCALEESE,
Supt. of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

McDONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND

AND INSTITUTE

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

AND

CATALOGUE

OF THE

McDONOGH FARM SCHOOL

1882.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute.

1881-82.

	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Wm. A. Stewart.	...44 N. Charles street	133 Lanvale street.
H. Clay Dallam.	....51½ St. Paul street.....	....269 N. Eutaw street.
Sam'l H. Tagart.	....43 Lexington street.....	....84 W. Madison street.
David L. Bartlett.	.24 Light street.....	....57 Hollins street.
German H. Hunt.	....7 German st., near South ...	192 McCulloh street.
Charles H. Mercer.	.72 Exchange Place..... ..	328 E. Baltimore street.
Robert T. Baldwin.	.Nat. Mechanics Bank.....	.335 Madison avenue.

PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL H. TAGART.

Vice-President:

WILLIAM A. STEWART.

Secretary and Agent:

H. CLAY DALLAM.

Finance Committee:

SAM'L H. TAGART,
DAVID L. BARTLETT,
ROBERT T. BALDWIN.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
McDONOGH EDUCATIONAL FUND AND INSTITUTE,

Baltimore, January 2, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In the last annual report made to your Honorable Body by the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute, it was stated that they contemplated the erection of a building for the purposes of a school, which would accommodate the present number of boys. Further reflection determined them, that the best economy dictated that they should at once erect a building of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the largest number of boys that could, with the present income, be received into the school. They accordingly, in the early part of last year, commenced the building, which, by the terms of the contract, was to cost sixty-one thousand dollars. It was stipulated also, that it should be finished by the fifteenth day of last November, but is not completed at

this time. The Board have no doubt, that after making due allowance for the delays and disappointments incident to most contracts of this nature, to be able to occupy it at the commencement of the second part of the present scholastic year. The material is of brick; the centre building having a frontage of about ninety feet four inches, with a depth of forty-six feet, being three stories in height, with a tower in the rear twenty by twenty feet. On either side are wings two stories in height, fronting seventy-three feet, with a depth of thirty feet, making the whole length two hundred and thirty-six feet. It is being constructed under the supervision of the building committee, who have provided in their plans every essential requirement for educational purposes. No less care has been exhibited in the provision made for the health and comfort of the boys, which is a consideration of primary importance.

Notwithstanding more attention has been paid to utility than appearance, it will nevertheless compare most favorably in the latter respect with similar institutions. We have already stated in our last report, in connection with the subject of enlarged facilities for the use of the school, that it should not excite any expectation of an increase in the number of pupils at this time. From the moment this fund was transferred to this Board, it has shared with the community in the laudible anxiety to use the proceeds to the fullest extent to which they were justified in the maintenance of a school. Yielding, perhaps improvidently, to this pressure and their own desires, the trustees improvised a building at considerable cost for temporary use. It has

served the purpose of the school from that time, but at the expense of comfort and advantages necessary for such an institution; upon the completion of the present building, it will be of little value for any purpose. Looking at the provisions of the ordinance, no motive, less than that of conferring education as speedily as possible upon the boys who were the objects of the founder's bounty would have justified us in this outlay. No temptation should allure us from the policy we are now pursuing in the construction of the buildings necessary for the purposes of the school. The ordinance creating the Board is very explicit in the authority it confers upon it, and in the directions to be pursued in the disposition of the fund. By its fifth section, it authorizes a sale of all the real estate then belonging to the trust in the city of Baltimore, and to invest the proceeds in real estate in the vicinity, for a school farm. In addition to the proceeds of this sale, authority is given the Board to use all the interest and income from all investments in the purchase of the school farm and the erection of such buildings and improvements thereon as may be necessary for such school farm, until the purchase money and cost of the buildings shall have been fully paid. Intending that there should be no misconception of the above section, the subsequent section provides: That when the school farm and the buildings erected thereon have been paid for, all the revenue shall be applied to the maintenance thereof, and the expenses incident to the instruction and education of such youths as are designated by the will of Mr. McDonogh. As no discretion is vested in the Board, no alternative is left, other than to execute the require-

ments prescribed by the ordinance; any other course would be in direct violation of its provisions. They were manifestly intended to anticipate and check the disposition to apply the revenue to educational purposes before the trustees were properly prepared and equipped for the undertaking. The Board have already expended a considerable sum upon the building now being erected, and when it is finished, another large sum will be required for the back building, which has not as yet been contracted for. The back building will contain the dining-room, kitchen and other rooms necessary for household purpose, as well as some of the dormitories for the boys. Without it the front building can not be utilized for general purposes. Another very large item to be considered now is the furniture and general equipment, as all we have is in a very dilapidated condition, and totally unsuited for the new school building. The farm requires a mill, barn and barracks, which are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the crops and proper protection of the stock. This is now becoming a demand which we can no longer postpone, as its increased productiveness is assured under the skillful hand of its present capable and energetic manager. When these things shall have been accomplished, we can, in the language of the ordinance, apply all of the revenue to educational purposes. Before the time arrives when an increase in the number shall take place, the Board will have to consider some remedy for a difficulty only felt by them and the boy who has just finished his course at the school. For such boys there seems to be but one avenue, and that leads to a clerkship in some store or counting-room. This presents an uninviting

and gloomy prospect to an energetic youth, who sees nothing before him but the chance of slow promotion, without the opportunity of making a name or fame other than is impressed upon the leaves of an accurate and well-kept ledger. Other means of employment should be presented to them in mechanical or manufacturing pursuits. For the proper preparation to enable them to enter upon this course is not the duty of the Board, nor has it the power to expend the means. The advantages they possess from a knowledge of mathematics and drawing acquired at school, to a great extent smooths their way, and enables them to master these arts with great facility. What they want are workshops and tools and teachers, and we would hail with delight their construction upon our ground. The knowledge of any mechanical art would at once enable a youth to gain a livelihood, and place him beyond the necessity of any assistance. No condition of greater helplessness can be imagined, than that of a youth who has just completed his education being thrown upon the world, without means, friends or a home. It is the turning point in his life for good or evil, when assistance is most needed, and if not rendered, or unless endowed with unusual energy, he will sink under the contemplation of his isolation. Happily, up to the present time, the boys who have ended their course at our school have been subjected to no such extremity. Fortunately, they have been able to lean upon some members of the Board, who are at the head of very extensive manufacturing establishments or banking institutions, whose positions throw them prominently in contact with the mercantile community and operative

classes. These gentlemen have either taken them into their own establishments, or by their influence, have procured for them elsewhere remunerative employment.

This is the first occasion upon which we have adverted to this want, which must sooner or later be supplied. It appeals directly to that philanthropic spirit which prevails so widely and largely in our own city. Within the last decade several of our most prominent and opulent citizens have devoted large portions of their estates to charitable objects—one of them, in the direction in which we are engaged, but in a much higher sphere, and in amount so large as entirely to dwarf the limited means under our control. Mr. Hopkins conceived the grand and noble idea of expanding education vastly beyond its present limits in our community, and devoted the larger portion of his colossal fortune to that object. To fulfill his purpose, the trustees, appointed by himself, called to their aid scholars whose reputations for learning in the various branches were not limited to the confines of this country. We have in our own school the evidence of their work, and are under obligations to them for the readiness and cheerfulness they exhibit in the delivery of lectures, from time to time, upon subjects which are full of information to the boys and within their comprehension. We have seen these scholars dive into the waters of the Chesapeake, and teach those who have passed their lives in fisheries how to propagate fish, thereby adding very largely to an important element in the wealth of our State, and no inconsiderable item in our commerce. We will no doubt soon find them penetrating the bowels of the

earth, and by the application of science, solve the most important problem known in agriculture—to make that plain which has always been a matter of experiment and speculation in the application of fertilizers to the soil.

There are numbers of persons of large means in our community who might be disposed to consummate the object upon which we have dwelt so soon as their attention is directed to it. Independent of the motive of charity, what greater satisfaction for the present, or happiness for the future, can money purchase, than the consciousness that it has put the instrument in the hands of poor but deserving young men which enables them to make their way through life, and become good and useful citizens. There is none, according to the testimony now before us of John McDonogh and Johns Hopkins, who have certified to the fact by their last acts and declarations. Upon just such shoulders must much of the burden of our political system have in the future to rest, and they should be so prepared as to furnish the best security for its permanency.

We herewith append the annual statement of the financial condition of the fund, which, with the exception of the abstraction of the amount reserved and used in paying for the new building, varies and will vary very little from year to year. This cannot be otherwise, as the whole fund is invested in the bonds and stocks of our own city, and the Finance Committee can never change it unless by repealing a resolution passed at their own instance, requiring the unanimous consent of the Board to make a change. The determination of

the Board not to infringe upon its principal is as decided now as when first formed, experience having convinced us that this is the true and sound policy, and any other dangerous. There is no source from which to expect any increase in the present amount of the fund, unless it be derived from an enhanced value in our properties in the State of Louisiana. We have every cause to believe that our anticipations, expressed in our former reports as to a favorable change in the condition of our properties in that State, will be fully realized. The information from individual sources (entitled to great weight, from their opportunities of forming correct opinions,) indicate greatly increased prosperity, especially in the city of New Orleans. The press of that city more than confirms these statements. The *Picayune,* one of the oldest and most reliable of their newspapers, in a recent editorial, says upon that subject: "We have a large commercial city, with a grand destiny looming up in the near future; with railroads converging from all points of the compass; with a mighty river bearing the wealth of the great West to our port." This picture should certainly convince the most incredulous that all who are interested in the success and prosperity of that city will soon realize the benefits of these advantages. Our school continues in the same satisfactory condition, and the demands upon us for admission into it increase with its reputation. The selection of boys from the large number continually presenting themselves proves not only the most difficult, but the most delicate task imposed upon the Board. With our line of duty very clearly defined by the will of Mr. McDonogh, we are nevertheless constantly confronted with consid-

erations which enter in the case of almost every application. The fact is recognized that the most needy have the strongest claims and best right to admission, but unfortunately they are frequently deficient in the necessary qualifications. We would that we could impress the parent, guardian or friend of this class, that whilst they are unfortunately unable to give the boy anything else, they at least can provide for him this preparation. In doing this they most probably ensure for him his future independence, and their own relief from his further care. It is apparent that the amount of knowledge which was sufficient to enable a boy to enter the school when it first commenced, would be insufficient at this time. The direct inference from any such presumption would be that in the meantime the school had stood still. Whilst it is true that there has been little variance in the course of studies, the proficiency in them has ascended to a much higher scale. It is this which has given it the high character it enjoys, and established its position. An appreciation of this fact upon the part of applicants would greatly benefit them, and relieve the Board of much of its present anxiety and care. What we have said in regard to the mental improvement in the education of the boys applies with equal force to their moral and physical culture. The principal, by a system of discipline unmixed with severity, supplants evil with good propensities, and whilst correcting their faults, endears the boys to him.

We have received the annual report of the principal, which shows in detail the operations of the school for

the past year. It is replete, as usual, with good suggestions, and will receive from the Board that consideration to which everything emanating from him relating to the subject of education is entitled. It is an epitome embracing the various branches of studies, duties and rules which prevail in the school, and which have the sanction of the Board. It especially furnishes a complete and perfect guide to applicants as to the qualifications necessary for admission, which it would be well for them to consult. The recommendations as to the admission of paying scholars, although enforced by strong reasons, is a subject which will require and receive the calmest deliberations of the Board.

At the commencement of a new year it is eminently proper, before closing our report, to invoke upon our institute a continuance in the future of that immunity from disease and death which, with all other blessings, a kind Providence has bestowed upon it and ourselves in the past.

Very respectfully,

S. H. TAGART,
President.

Test: H. CLAY DALLAM, *Secretary.*

REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Report of the Finance Committee.

BALTIMORE, January 2, 1882.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute:

GENTLEMEN:

The following is a statement of Receipts and Disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1881:

RECEIPTS:

Cash on hand as shown by last annual report.		$31,609 03
For interest on City Stocks and Loans.....		40,145 32
For part payment of Judgment, City of Baltimore vs. City of New Orleans.		11,400 87
		$83,155 22

DISBURSEMENTS:

For Repairs to buildings.....	$267 98	
" New blacksmith shop.....	300 50	
" Additions to garden and orchard.....	266 22	
" Additions to library and apparatus.....	499 71	
" Additions to house furniture..	25 46	
" Increase of live stock.	200 00	
Amount carried forward.....	$1,559 87	

Amount brought forward		$1,559 87	
For Farm implements		617 12	
" Improvements to farm		1,587 96	
" Insurance on buildings for 5 years, to November, 1886		551 32	
" Printing report and catalogue for 1880		154 76	
" Western Maryland Railroad transportation		125 88	
" Miscellaneous expenses		266 65	
" Taxes on property in New Orleans		240 10	
" New school buildings in process of erection		31,280 00	
" Temporary loan		20,000 00	
		$56,383 66	
" Expenses of tuition	$3,468 21		
" Expenses of house and lodging	2,935 24		
" Expenses of subsistence	8,257 38		
" Expenses of clothing	2,261 73		
" Medical attendance, &c	400 05		
" Stationery and postage	103 82		
" Expenses of the trust	2,300 00		
		19,726 43	
Balance of cash on hand		7,045 13	
			$83,155 22

The investments are as follows:

SIX PER. CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Defence Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	$210,000 00

Exempt Loan of 1893.

Interest payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st	70,000 00

Funding Loan of 1900.

Interest payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st	85,000 00

FIVE PER CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OF 1916.

Interest payable semi-annually, May 1st and November 1st	310,000 00

FIVE PER CENT. STOCK OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OF 1900.

Interest payable quarterly, February, May, August and November	30,000 00

Temporary Loan.

At six per cent	20,000 00
Productive investments	$725,000 00

Amount brought forward		$725,000 00
To which add:		
Real estate—Foxleigh farm and improvements		127,500 00
Payments on account of real estate in New Orleans		2,501 12
New school buildings		31,280 00
Personal, viz:		
Live stock on farm	$6,000 00	
Household furniture and material	3,500 00	
Library, furniture and instruments	1,000 00	
Farming implements	1,500 00	
		12,000 00
Amount cash on hand		7,045 13
Present value of the trust		$905,326 25

In addition to the real estate, stocks, &c., already enumerated, the Trust owns the following properties, viz:

1st. A tract of about ..... 3,000 Acres of heavily timbered land, lying about 96 miles north of New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and about two miles from the river. It is situated in the Parish of Iberville, about three or four miles from Bayou Goula, which is the seat of the Parish. There are

no improvements of any considerable value on the tract. Before the war this property was esteemed very valuable, and the Board of Trustees which preceded the present Board, made a contract for the sale of 1300 acres of the tract, at $73,000. This was the year before the war began, and during the war the purchaser made default, and Baltimore had to take the property back.

2d. A tract of..... 10,000 Acres
about fifty-five miles north of New Orleans, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, situated in the Parish of St. James.

In 1859 the joint Commissioners, who made the partition between New Orleans and Baltimore, appraised this property at $75,000, and it was charged to Baltimore at that appraisement.

In the report of the former agents (A. D. 1860) they, however, spoke of this tract as "low swamp land, probably of no great value."

At present it is believed to be wholly unsaleable, if not valueless.

3d. A one-half undivided interest with New Orleans to 177 Arpents of land, 88½ Arpents
lying in the rear of the city of New

Orleans, known as the "Livaudais Tract." The partition of this tract has never been made so as to definitely ascertain the respective rights of the parties in and to the same, and the suit is still pending in regard to it. It is alleged New Orleans holds possession of a portion of this which rightfully belongs to Baltimore.

4th. A small tract in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard and Orleans, bought in by Baltimore, under a judgment in its favor, at $280. — 1 Tract

5th. A tract of..... in the Parish of Livingston, La. It was the property of Mr. St. Martin, a debtor to Baltimore, and was sold under execution, and bought in by Baltimore for $640. — 640 Acres

6th. One hundred and eighty-five squares of ground in the rear of Versailles, Parish of St. Bernard, sold in 1859 to W. Dunbar, for $2000, but not paid for.

7th. Twenty-four certain lots of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, in square known as Number 370, bounded by Toulouse, White, St. Peter and Duprez streets; said property having been bought in by Baltimore at a tax sale, 5th October, A. D. 1875, for $138.85, it

having been sold for payment of taxes due by J. O. Thread, a debtor to Baltimore. Property assessed at $2000.

8th. The "Fassman" lots, situate in square Number 753, New Orleans, bounded by Scott, Pierre, Bank of Palmyra. Assessed at $1200.

The books of account, containing the various items embraced in the foregoing statements, were duly balanced on 31st ultimo; and the committee now present for your examination a balance sheet of the Trust Ledger, showing the investments of the Trust Funds on January 1, 1882.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.			*Cr.*	
City Stock	$705,000	00	Building Fund	$57,882 81
Bills Receivable	20,000	00	Judgment *vs.* City of New Orleans	11,400 87
Real Estate—Foxleigh Farm	127,500	00	McDonogh Trust Fund	836,042 57
Real Estate—New Orleans	2,501	12		
New School Buildings	31,380	00		
Live Stock on Farm	6,000	00		
Household Furniture	3,500	00		
Library and Instrum'ts	1,000	00		
Farming Implements	1,500	00		
Cash	7,045	13		
	$905,326	25		$905 326 25

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. TAGART,
D. L. BARTLETT,
ROBERT T. BALDWIN,
Finance Committee.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, sct:*

I hereby certify that on this 2d day of January, A. D. 1882, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city and State aforesaid, Samuel H. Tagart, President of the Board of Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute; H. Clay Dallam, the Agent and Secretary thereof, and Robert T. Baldwin, one of the Trustees thereof, and did each make oath, in due form of law, that the matters stated in the foregoing reports are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

GEO. McCAFFRAY,
Justice of the Peace.

The Report of the Principal,

AND

Catalogue of the McDonogh School,

1880-'81.

Officers of the School.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.
H. LEE SELLERS, M. A.
H. L. GANTT, A. B.

Matron:

Mrs. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

POSTOFFICE:

Owings' Mills, Md.

Historical Sketch.

The McDonogh School owes its existence to the munificence of John McDonogh, of New Orleans.

John McDonogh was born in Baltimore, December 29, 1779. His parents were poor, but seemed to have given him the best education within their reach, and were especially careful of his moral and religious training. He always spoke of them with the utmost gratitude and affection.

He was trained to mercantile pursuits, and while quite a young man removed, about 1803, to New Orleans. Here, during a long and successful business career, he steadily amassed wealth. Though at first indulging in social intercourse and living in a manner commensurate with his means, he gradually withdrew from society, and became more and more economical in his habits, until at last his whole nature became absorbed in the care and increase of his property. Exacting in his business relations, haughty and reserved with his fellow-men, during the latter part of his life he lived in the plainest manner, surrounded only by the faithful slaves, for whose welfare he showed the greatest solicitude, and for whose comfort he provided liberally. All his energies were bent to the enlargement of his estate.

He died October 27, 1850. On the next day his will, made twelve years before, the provisions of which had been kept strictly secret, was admitted to probate. It then appeared that virtually his entire estate, amounting to $1,400,000, was devoted to charitable purposes. After freeing his slaves and providing means for their removal to Liberia, and establishment there, the mass of his property was left to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, to be applied to the education of poor boys. For the greater part of his life he seems to have had this end in view. His mind had dwelt on it so long and persistently that all other objects seemed insignificant. He came to look upon himself as a steward of Divine Providence, whose duty it was to gather together all the wealth he could, to be devoted to the moral and intellectual education of the poor. As his imagination dwelt upon this noble object, it grew and expanded before him until it far transcended all other worldly aims. It seemed to justify the most unceasing toil, the most constant self-denial. It hallowed to him care, labor, privation, solitude. The endearments of kindred and of friendship, the sympathy of his fellows, became matters of no moment. All was made to bend to the one object of laying the foundations of a charity which was to bless large numbers of his countrymen for many generations to come. In his enthusiasm he greatly exaggerated his wealth and what it could accomplish, and still more his power to direct and control its increase after death. He directed that all his property and its increase for a time should be invested in real estate, and looked forward to the period when the income from it would be millions, and the beneficiaries would be numbered by tens of thousands.

Many of the provisions of the will it was impossible to carry out; others operated in a way very different from that designed, and entailed heavy charges on the estate. Much tedious and expensive litigation grew out of the condition of the property, and out of the various successive attempts made to set aside the will, or to establish the validity of codicils to it. The last important suit of the latter kind (that of Moses Fox, involving over $300,000,) was not finally decided until 1872.

Meanwhile, the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore accepted the bequest made to them, and made preparation for the administration of the property and the execution of the designs of the donor. It was found necessary and expedient to divide the estate, and the city of Baltimore proceeded to sell the portion falling to her, in order that the funds might be invested in some more manageable and profitable shape than in that of real estate, so scattered, and located at such a distance from home. While the estate was in process of liquidation, the war put a stop to all progress, and materially lessened the value of the real property yet unsold. After the war, the agents of Baltimore city continued their labors. In 1868 the present Board was constituted. The fund then amounted to $500,000. It increased in their hands; and when, in 1872, the suit of Moses Fox was decided in favor of the city, they held a fund amounting to $650,000, invested in Maryland and Baltimore City Stocks, besides a considerable amount of estate in Louisiana, then—and yet—unsold.

The McDonogh School was established in pursuance of one of the provisions of Mr. McDonogh's will, direct-

ing the establishment of a farm school near the city of Baltimore, for the benefit of the poor boys, first of Baltimore, then of the towns and villages of the State of Maryland, and then of the great maritime cities of the United States. Mr. McDonogh contemplated an endowment of $3,000,000 for the organization of this institution, (to be largely increased with the advancing values of the real estate investments.) So far the fund realized and its accumulations, including the property bought for the use of the school, amounts to about $800,000. The object aimed at by Mr. McDonogh was very comprehensive. It was nothing less than the "rescuing from ignorance and idleness, and of a consequence, from vice and ignominy, millions upon millions of the destitute youths of the large cities of the United States, and the bringing them up in knowledge and virtue to industry and labor."

The trustees, in 1872, finding themselves, for the first time, free from serious litigation and in possession of some $650,000, purchased the present site for the location of the school. The farm contains 835 acres, well watered and wooded, lying on the Western Maryland Railroad, twelve miles from Baltimore. It is in a perfectly healthy region, removed from the corrupting temptations of towns or large villages, and yet sufficiently convenient to the city.

The great advance that has taken place in regard to educational facilities since the death of Mr. McDonogh, as well as the diminished amount of the fund, presented matters of grave consideration to the trustees, in determining how best to carry out the intentions of this noble philanthropist.

Their views as to the field left for the school to occupy, and the work it should attempt to do, are indicated in a report adopted in May, 1872, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The city ordinance from which this Board derives its powers, imposes the duty of 'establishing a School Farm, as directed under the will of John McDonogh.' These directions state clearly the general objects in view, and the general character of the instrumentality to be employed, and must be regarded as controlling our action. In referring, however, to details, the directions are suggestive rather than mandatory. It is a fortunate circumstance that this latitude exists, and that in now seeking to carry out this great educational charity in the most practical and feasible mode, a discretion can be exercised that shall have regard to changes which have taken place in this community during the twenty-two years elapsed since the death of John McDonogh.

"During that period, a system of public free schools in the city of Baltimore has been matured and brought to a state of great perfection, so that at the present day little remains unaccomplished in that respect.

"The House of Refuge, founded seventeen years ago, as an institution of a reformatory character, is now caring for about three hundred and eighty (380) boys of the class known as juvenile delinquents. It is able to meet all the requirements of this community as far as regards that particular class of boys.

"The Manual Labor School receives indigent orphan and half orphan boys, assuming legal charge during

minority, under articles of apprenticeship, agreed to by parent or guardian. Its resources are stated as sufficient to maintain twenty-five per cent. more boys than have ever been its inmates. This is the case, in spite of the fact that constant efforts are made to increase the number; agents being employed to visit poor families, for the purpose of influencing them to commit their children to the care of the school. We are constrained, consequently, to regard this ground as preoccupied. The Manual Labor School appears fully to fill its own special sphere of usefulness.

"The Saint Mary's Industrial School, the Boys' Home, the Children's Aid Society, and several Orphan Asylums, have been founded within the past few years, and are devoting themselves, on an ever expanding scale, to the care of poor boys, or of boys without proper guardianship and homes.

"In seeking a field of usefulness for the McDonogh Institute commensurate with our resources, it is right to bear in mind the above changes, effected since Mr. McDonogh's time, in the condition of the class he desired to benefit."

The Board then adopted the suggestions that the pupils of the school should be "*poor boys of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore,*" and that "they be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen years." They were to be retained until sixteen years old. This regulation was subsequently modified by the creation of the prize scholarships, and the system of annual appointments, described in the catalogue. The catalogue

sets forth the course of instruction that has been pursued.

It was decided not to put up buildings at once, but to repair the large dwelling on the farm, so as to adapt it to the accommodation of a small number of boys, and to begin the work of the school without delay, leaving to experience to indicate the arrangement and character of the buildings needed, as well as the other requisites for putting the institution upon its permanent footing.

The principal and other officers having been appointed, the school was opened November 21, 1873, by the admission of twenty-one pupils. This number was gradually increased, as the accommodations were made ready, to fifty, by February 1, 1874. Want of room has prevented any further increase of numbers since that date. Applications have steadily increased from the beginning, and there are at present a large number on the list. As soon as the buildings and apparatus can be provided, the school will be filled to its capacity.

Report of Principal.

McDonogh School, January 2, 1882.

To the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute:

Gentlemen:

In the development of the McDonogh School, the ends set before us at the outset are kept steadily in view. We do not aim at establishing a hospital, and therefore do not admit boys who are diseased, or physically unable to attend to their duties; our course of instruction and discipline is not especially adapted to the purposes of a reformatory institution, and we therefore do not admit boys of bad habits and reputation; our object is not to provide a "home" for the feeble in mind and character, and therefore we do not retain, as pupils, those who we think will derive little or no benefit, beyond the supply of their physical wants.

Our purpose is the establishment of a good school, where boys of good character and fair capacity may be well fitted for a useful and honorable life-work. We try to avoid waste of time and money, by selecting with care the proper kind of boys, and we then aim to give

them the best training within our reach. The average age at which boys enter the school is about twelve years. Appointments are limited in duration to one year, but continued diligence and good character will secure successive reappointments until the pupil has completed his sixteenth year. A number of scholarships are annually distributed as prizes to those who have reached this age, which scholarships confer the privilege of an additional year of residence. Our course of instruction includes a careful training in the elements of the English Language, in Arithmetic, in Geography, in simple Drawing, and in some period of History, as well as systematic instruction in the Bible and in vocal music. To these subjects are added, in the higher classes, German, Algebra and Geometry, the elements of Physics or Chemistry, and Physiology. As much time, labor and care are devoted to instruction as in the best private schools.

This course of study is supplemented by a steady and strict discipline, the object of which is to encourage and develop industry and self reliance, as well as truthfulness, honesty, and manliness of character. From the very nature of our foundation, those admitted to its privileges will be entirely dependent upon themselves for their station and progress in after life. We desire to equip them with sufficient knowledge to enable them to enter, with fair prospects, upon any of the avenues of work that may be open to them; we desire to do what is far more important, develop and confirm such moral and mental habits as will most conduce to rendering them good men and useful citizens. Our boys all come to us from the city, and in the immense majority of

cases will return to it, there to engage in some business or trade. No attempt has been made to draw them away permanently from city life, towards agricultural or other country pursuits, and we are convinced that such an attempt, if made, would be a failure. The course of instruction has therefore been arranged with reference to the fact that the great majority of our scholars will find their way into mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. But it has not been strictly confined within these limits. Every facility and encouragement are offered to those who possess the capacity and ambition to work their way into the literary or scientific professions. The out-door work, though an important feature of our system, is kept strictly subordinate to the work in school. So far, it has consisted of such farm and garden work as is best adapted to general training purposes. This work has not been arranged with any special reference to technical instruction in Agriculture or Horticulture, because such instruction would in large part be misapplied to boys who are not preparing to be farmers or gardeners. During the school session of nine and one-half months, out-door work is confined to a part of Saturday and of the afternoons of the other week days. At times in the spring and autumn it is regular, but is never enough to interfere with the full requirements of the school. In the other two and one-half months of the year, however, from the first of June to the middle of August, this work takes the place of the ordinary school exercises, and is conducted with the same system and order.

So far, strictly technical instruction in the direction of mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, has not been

within our reach, but such an addition to our course is a thing to be desired in the future. It is entirely in keeping with the objects of our foundation. Though a new thing, it has been tried in this country and is of thoroughly well recognized value in Europe. Its utility, indeed, is so great that it promises in a short time to be indispensable to a successful manufacturing community. In the cases of many of our boys, the time spent by them in work during the four years of average residence here would suffice to give them such a knowledge of the simpler tools and processes in some kind of skilled labor, as would enable them, on leaving, to enter upon this kind of work with great advantages over boys not thus trained. Such boys, if otherwise worthy, would find it easy to secure places in shops, &c., and would make far more rapid progress in the acquisition of their business than is now the rule.

A number of applications have been made since the school has been in operation, for the admission of non-foundationers or pay scholars. Such applications have always been declined, because, among other reasons, our limited accommodations did not admit of it. The completion of the new building will remove this difficulty, as the development of the school has done away with certain others, and I now see no reason why non-foundationers may not be admitted so far as we have surplus room, on terms similar to those of first class schools. Such a course would not be a new experiment. It has long been the practice of many of the great English endowed schools, and there are numerous similar instances in this country. The result of my own expe-

rience and observation is the conviction that such a course would promote the interests, and extend the usefulness of the institution by widening its influence, by increasing its income, and by affording advantages to the foundationers which we cannot otherwise command.

Under the order of the Board, made three and a half years ago, the tenure of places in the school has gradually changed, until now all the appointments will expire with the current session, and thenceforth there will be none but annual appointees. Experience confirms our expectations of the utility of this change, in promoting a higher appreciation of the advantages of the school and a greater desire to improve them.

The vigorous competition which exists for places in the school, and the care the Board have taken in the selection of scholars, have had a marked effect in improving the average of the recent classes. The same causes, it is hoped, will continue to operate until appointments to the school will be prizes, to be won only by those who can and will faithfully use them.

Mr. H. Lee Sellers, for more than two years an efficient and valued member of our faculty, resigned at the close of the last session. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. John Johnson, one of our former pupils, who had just completed his bachelor's course, and taken his degree at the Johns Hopkins University. The classes in music were placed in charge of Mr. C. H. Sumwalt, another of our old pupils.

We are under renewed obligations to members of the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University for the

pleasant and instructive course of lectures which, through their kindness, we enjoyed last year. The course comprised a lecture, December 10, by Prof. H. B. Adams, on "Our Asiatic Forefathers;" one, January 14, by Prof. H. C. Adams, on "Some Principles of Currency;" one, February 4, by Prof. A. S. Cook, on "Wickliffe and his Times;" one, February 18, by Prof. C. D. Morris, on "Rome in the First and Second Centuries;" the reading of selected pieces by Prof. C. L. Woodworth on March 18, and a lecture, April 1, by Prof. A. M. Elliott, on "Student Life in an Arab University." Our thanks are also due for similar favors to the Rev. Robert H. Williams, who gave us his lecture on "Boys;" to George W. Bagby, Esq., for one of his humorous lectures, and to Col. William Norris, for selected readings from Dickens. Other lectures were delivered by the Principal and Mr. H. L. Sellers, of the School.

The Hon. W. Pinkney Whyte was the orator at our last Commencement, June 1, and gave us a thoughtful and valuable address. On this occasion, after the delivery of the usual certificates of distinction, two prizes for elocution were awarded by a committee selected for the purpose. The prizes were two silver medals, which, for a second time, had been generously offered by Prof. C. L. Woodworth, of the Johns Hopkins University. They were awarded—the first to C. H. Sumwalt; the second to Charles D. Delphey.

On our last founder's day, November 21, the eighth anniversary of the opening of the school, W. A. Stewart, Esq., delivered an interesting address on the early life and times of John McDonogh. This discourse contained

many reminiscences of Baltimore, and also of Louisiana, in the early years of this century.

During the past year the Rev. W. S. Jones has continued to hold religious services at the school on alternate Sunday afternoons. We are also under obligations to the Rev. R. H. Williams for occasional services.

The resignation of Mr. George B. Jobson as farm manager took effect at the close of 1880. Mr. V. J. Clousher, who was appointed in his stead, did not enter upon his duties until the end of March. In the meantime, I entrusted the management of the farm, in large part, to Messrs. R. L. DeWitt and W. P. Fairbank, two of our graduates, who performed their duties satisfactorily. Many improvements have been made under Mr. Clousher's direction, and more are in contemplation for the coming year.

The same exemption from sickness and serious accident, which had marked the previous history of the school, continued during the past year. During my own severe illness in the spring and early summer, the institution was under the direction of Mr. Lyle; and to him, in conjunction with my other associates and with Mrs. Young, is largely due the progress and success of the year's work. For full details as to the condition of the school, course of instruction, &c., I respectfully refer you to the accompanying catalogue.

With gratitude to God for his blessing in the past, we pray for a continuance of it in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

W. ALLAN,
Principal.

Catalogue of the McDonogh School.

ADMISSION OF SCHOLARS.

The following paragraphs, taken from the report of a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, to prepare a general plan for the organization of the school, set forth the rule of action that has guided the Board in making the appointments of scholars.

"It is suggested that pupils be admitted between the ages of ten and fourteen.

"The description of boys proposed to be taken may be defined as poor boys, of good character, of respectable associations in life, residents of the city of Baltimore.

"By 'poor' are meant those who are without adequate means for their maintenance, or who, in consequence of their indigent condition, are withdrawn from the public schools before acquiring a sufficient degree of education.

"By 'respectable associations in life,' it is intended to designate those whose parents or guardians may be expected to duly appreciate the advantages of education and of moral and physical training; to commit, in good faith, their children to the institution for so long a period as the welfare of the children may require, and

from whom unreasonable and capricious interference may not be anticipated."

Appointments are made for the current scholastic year only, all of them terminating on the first of June next succeeding the date of entrance. Boys who improve their opportunities are eligible for reappointment at the end of that time.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

At the close of the session of 1879–'80, 50 boys were present, and 19 were appointed during the following year. Of these 69 boys, 9 were honorably discharged, because they had completed their term of residence; 5 were withdrawn, and 6 were not reappointed. There were thus 49 boys present at the close of the session 1880–'81. Their names and standing are given below.

REGISTER OF SCHOLARS.

The "Standing" is the average mark for the whole session of ten months, and is estimated with reference to 100 *as the maximum.*

FIRST CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES	STANDING.
1.	Atwood, Albert Hammond	86.50
2.	Netre, Edward	85.40
3.	Sumwalt, Charles Hamlin	85.
4.	DeWitt, William Russell	84.65
5.	Anschutz, Frank Hamilton	78.
6.	Griffith, Alfred Crabb	77.
7.	Riach, William	64.

SECOND CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	†Van Hollen, George Henry	87.50
2.	Briessen, Robert	81.50
3.	Thompson, DeValangin Francis	78.
4.	*Chabot, William Hinson	76.
5.	†Miller, George Winchester	74.10
6.	†Burgess, George Lewis	74.
7.	Sanderson, Harry Schley	73.
8.	†Bourne, Thomas	71.50
9.	Henry, William Coltman	68.
10.	Milburn, Robert Frederick	60.50

*Promoted from the Third Class at the beginning of the year.
†Dropped from the First Class at the beginning of the year.

THIRD CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Johnson, Ernest Helmsley	84.
2.	Riston, James Preston	82.50
3.	Collier, Charles Ashby	76.50
4.	Brundige, John Price	75.50
5.	Kersey, John David	72.
6.	Chenowith, Richard	67.30
7.	Dorsey, Thomas Henry	66.
8.	Miller, William Elliott	64.

FOURTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Baldwin, Benjamin Franklin	81.25
2.	Middlekauff, William Emanuel	80.50
3.	Rogers, Harry	78.35

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
4.	Diamond, Walter Gormley	75.50
5.	McColm, Robert Lewis	75.
6.	Brown, George Russell	72.50
7.	Chandler, Archibald Lewis	72.
8.	Schutz, John Lawrence	71.80
9.	Fairbank, David Church	69.50
10.	Leamy, Eugene	67.75
11.	Richard, Augustus Claude	65.15
12.	Johnson, William Broadbent	57.

FIFTH CLASS.

GRADE.	NAMES.	STANDING.
1.	Dannelly, Charles Otis	86.
2.	Miller, William Haman	85.25
3.	Chase, William Floyd	80.05
4.	Russell, Allen Traves	79.85
5.	Lewis, Robert Proud	75.50
6.	Strong, Harry Clinton	74.
7.	Smith, James Vernay	73.
8.	Marsh, William Lee	71.
9.	Black, Samuel Sutton	68.50
10.	Sheffer, John William	67.10
11.	Delphey, Charles Duhurst	63.
12.	Crook, Henry Wallis	62.75

PRIZES.

A CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION is conferred at the close of each half-session of the school upon every boy whose mark on the examination and final standing are each 80 per cent. or more, in any three of his studies—one

certificate being given for each group of three studies in which the requisite 80 per cent. is made. But in awarding these certificates, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Drawing (in the third or fourth class) and Declamation are counted as one study each; while English, Geography, German, History, Physiology (in the third class), Botany, Drawing (in the first or second class) and Book-Keeping are counted as two studies each; and Mathematics, Physiology (in the first or second class), Chemistry and Physics are each counted as three studies.

A Certificate of Special Distinction is conferred upon each boy who obtains two or more Certificates of Distinction, and whose grade is not below 60 per cent. in any one of his studies.

Certificates of Distinction were awarded, in accordance with the above scheme, to a respectable proportion of the boys, and were conferred by the Principal at the close of the examinations in January and May.

Certificates of Special Distinction were won at the examinations in January by the following boys, who passed satisfactorily all their examinations, and made distinguished attainments in the required number of studies:

First Class—F. H. Anschutz, A. H. Atwood, W. R. DeWitt, E. Netre, C. H. Sumwalt.

Second Class—R. Briessen, G. L. Burgess, G. W. Mille, DeV. F. Thompson, G. H. Van Hollen.

Third Class—E. H. Johnson, J. P. Riston.

Fourth Class—B. F. BALDWIN, W. E. MIDDLEKAUFF, H. ROGERS.

Fifth Class—W. F. CHASE, C. O. DANNELLY, W. H. MILLER, A. T. RUSSELL.

At the examination in May, CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL DISTINCTION were awarded to the following boys:

First Class—A. H. ATWOOD, W. R. DEWITT, E. NETRE, C. H. SUMWALT.

Second Class—W. H. CHABOT, DEV. F. THOMPSON, G. H. VAN HOLLEN.

Third Class—E. H. JOHNSON, J. P. RISTON.

Fourth Class—W. E. MIDDLEKAUFF.

Fifth Class—W. F. CHASE, C. O. DANNELLY, W. H. MILLER, A. T. RUSSELL.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the term during which boys may continue in the School expires when they reach the age of 16 years.

But to encourage a spirit of excellence and attention to duty, as well as to furnish still further advantages to those who are most worthy, the Board has established scholarships, which are conferred as prizes at the end of each session on those boys who, up to the age of 16 years, have best improved the opportunities afforded them at the School.

Recipients of these Scholarships are entitled to the privileges of the School for an additional year, and are required, in consideration thereof, to perform such extra duties as may be assigned to them.

In accordance with this action of the Board, Prize Scholarships for the year 1880–'81 were conferred on

F. H. ANSCHUTZ,
W. H. CHABOT,
C. A. COLLIER,
W. R. DEWITT.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the beginning of the session of 1878–'79 a number of the older boys organized the ALLAN DEBATING SOCIETY. During the past session its exercises were regularly conducted, and they were closed by a public dialogue given on Commencement day.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The School was divided into five classes.

The First Class (the highest) completed Peck's Ganot's Physics and 75 selected pages of Peck's Mechanics; Venable's Algebra from equations of the first degree to harmonical progression; the whole of Bradbury's Plane Geometry; 200 pages of Smith's History of Greece; 200 pages of Smith's History of Rome; read 90 pages of Adler's German Reader, Minna Von Barnhelm, and 80 pages of Der Geisterseher, with exercises in translating English into German; finished Book Keeping; and had Music and Drawing throughout the year.

The Second Class completed Morse's First Book in Zoology; Hutchinson's Physiology and Hygiene; about 50 selected pages of Packard's Our Common Insects; White's Arithmetic from Interest to the end; Venable's Algebra from the beginning to simultaneous equations involving quadratics; read 40 pages of Adler's German Reader, 50 pages of Otto's German Reader, the first act of Wilhelm Tell, and finished Sheldon's German Grammar; completed Swinton's Condensed History of the United States: and had Book-Keeping, Music and Drawing throughout the year.

The Third Class completed Part First of Gray's How Plants Grow, with exercises in finding the names of flowers by means of the key; Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; Swinton's English Grammar, with compositions three times a week; read selected stories; completed the Eclectic Intermediate Geography; 60 pages of McGuffey's Speller; finished White's Arithmetic from Percentage to the end; Venable's Algebra to simultaneous equations of the second degree; finished Sheldon's German Grammar, and read 50 pages of Adler's and 20 pages of Otto's German Reader, and had Book-Keeping, Music, and Free Hand Drawing throughout the year.

The Fourth Class finished White's Arithmetic from Common Fractions to Bank Discount; Swinton's Language Lessons, with four compositions a week; Eclectic Intermediate Geography; 65 pages of McGuffey's Speller; read McGuffey's Fourth Reader and selected stories; studied 25 pages of Sheldon's German Grammar; and

had Free-Hand Drawing, Map Drawing, Music and Writing throughout the year.

The Fifth Class finished 60 pages of McGuffey's Speller; the Eclectic Elementary Geography; 80 pages of Swinton's Language Lessons, with compositions; read selected stories; completed White's Arithmetic to interest; and had Writing and Music throughout the year.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The following were used during the session: The Bible; McGuffey's Speller and Readers; Swinton's Language Lessons and English Grammar; the Eclectic Series of Geographies; Smith's Smaller Histories of Greece and Rome; Swinton's Condensed U. S. History; Browne and Scharf's History of Maryland; Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-Keeping; Mason's Music Charts and Second Music Reader; Krusi's Drawing Books; Walton's Arithmetical Cards; White's Complete Arithmetic; Ray's Test Examples in Arithmetic; Fish's Arithmetical Problems; Venable's Algebra; Brooks's Algebra; Bradbury's Geometry; Beasley's Trigonometry; Otto's German Reader and Second German Book; Adler's German Reader; Sheldon's German Grammar; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell and Geisterseher; Adler's and Whitney's German Dictionaries; Peck's Ganot's Physics; Peck's Mechanics; Morse's First Book of Zoology; Hutchinson's Physiology and Hygiene; Packard's Our Common Insects, Gray's How Plants Grow.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The School is opened with religious exercises, and closed with sacred music. On Sunday, the boys are re-

quired to attend services at the School, or at the neighboring churches when the weather permits, and systematic Bible-class instruction is given every Sunday night during the school session.

MILITARY TACTICS.

The School is organised into a military company, and regularly drilled, in good weather, about a quarter of an hour a day. Only the simpler evolutions of squad and company drill are taught, without arms. Four Sergeants and four Corporals are appointed each year, who not only have authority over the company while in ranks, but have considerable power and responsibility in the general management and discipline of the school.

The officers for 1880–'81 were

E. NETRE, First Sergeant.
W. R. DEWITT, Second Sergeant.
A. C. GRIFFITH, Third Sergeant.
W. H. CHABOT, Fourth Sergeant.
W. RIACH, First Corporal.
DEV. F. THOMPSON, Second Corporal.
C. A. COLLIER, Third Corporal.
A. H. ATWOOD, Fourth Corporal.

LENGTH OF SESSION.

The school session of the past year opened on the 9th of August, and continued till the 28th of May, a period of 42 weeks. It was divided into two terms, the second of which began on the 1st of February.

The current session opened on the 15th of August, 1881, and will close on the 3d June, 1882.

DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY EXERCISES.

The work of the day has been distributed as follows:

The boys rise at 5:45, and make up their beds. The rooms are then put in order by the boys detailed for this duty, and a sergeant afterwards inspects rooms and beds. At 6:30, chapel exercises for fifteen minutes; then a lecture of fifteen minutes by the Principal on the current news of the day. Breakfast at 7. At 7:40 recitations begin, and continue, with two recesses of ten minutes each, till 1:15, at which time the school is dismissed with music, and the boys march out.

Dinner at 1:30. At 2:15, squad or company drill. The remainder of the afternoon is given to play, or in busy seasons, to outdoor work. Those boys, however, who fail on the morning's recitations, are required to devote a part of the afternoon to making up the deficiency.

Supper at 6:30. After supper the school library is opened, and books are given out or returned. At 7:15 the preparation of lessons for the next day is begun, and is continued for an hour and three quarters. At 9:10 all the boys are required to be in bed.

Saturday is given to recreation or to work, according to circumstances.

SCHOOL LIBRARY.

A library for the use of the scholars and officers of the school has been established. It now contains about

1550 volumes, which have, in great part, been selected with reference to furnishing the boys with pleasant and healthful reading. Other books will be added, from time to time, as means and opportunity permit.

OUTDOOR WORK.

During the session of the school, which extends over ten months of the year, the outdoor work required of the boys is little, and is not allowed to interfere with school duties—the conviction being entertained, that it would be unwise to require any considerable amount of manual labor of boys while their energies are fully occupied with study. The result of such a requirement would be to cripple the efficiency of the school, without securing any compensating advantage; yet during the session, there are many ways in which the boys aid in the current farm and garden work. A certain amount of outdoor work, to be done in their play-time, is the penalty attached to many minor offences, (not failures in recitation,) and takes the place of translations, or columns of words to be written, and the simple confinement, that constitute the usual penalties for such faults. In this way, almost every afternoon, a number of boys are required to work at tasks assigned them, for from one to two hours. In addition to this, in busy seasons, such as the time for corn-planting and corn-gathering, all the pupils are required to work on Saturdays, and sometimes in the afternoons. Such work, however, is considered as extra, and is only imposed when it can not be conveniently avoided.

For the months of June and July, covering the period most important, as regards garden and farm work, school duties are suspended, and the boys are regularly employed out of doors. They work from seven in the morning till noon. In the afternoon they are free, except when penalties have to be worked off, or when harvest renders it necessary to keep the whole force at work all day.

Care is taken so to vary and arrange the work assigned, as to familiarize each boy with all the more important operations on the farm and in the garden.

FURLOUGHS AND VISITS.

Furloughs are given to all the boys for two or three days at Christmas, to allow them to visit their homes or friends. A holiday, varying in length from four to ten days, according to the standing of the boy during the preceding session, is also given at some time during the vacation months.

The afternoons of the first Saturday in April and the first Saturday in October are set apart for visits to the boys from their relatives and friends. At no other time are visits to the boys permitted.

EXAMINATIONS.

In addition to special examinations in certain classes, held at various times during the year, there are two general examinations for the whole school—one at the end of the first half-session; the other at the end of the school year.

The following are some of the examinations that were given in May, 1881:

FIRST CLASS.

GEOMETRY.

(*Bradbury's Geometry, from the exercises in Book II to the end.*)

1. The area of a trapezoid is equal to twice the area of the triangle formed by joining the extremities of one non-parallel side to the middle point of the other.
2. Two triangles having an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other are to each other as the products of the sides containing the equal angles.
3. Given the chord of an arc; find the chord of half the arc, and show how this proposition may be used to determine the value of n.
4. The segments of two chords cutting each other within a circle are reciprocally proportional.
5. Given two sides of a triangle and the angle opposite one of them; construct the triangle. When are there two solutions? When one? When none?
6. Divide a given line into extreme and mean ratio.
7. Through a given point in a given angle, draw a line such that the segments of it included between the point and the sides of the angle may be in a given ratio.
8. Construct a square which shall be $\frac{5}{17}$ of a given square.

9. Given the base, an angle at the base, and the sum of the other two sides; construct the triangle.
10. Divide a given triangle into parts, having the ratio of 7 and 11, by a line from a given point in one of its sides.
11. In a given circle inscribe a triangle similar to a given triangle.
12. What is the difference between the perimeters of two lots of land, each containing one acre, if one is a square and the other is a circle?

Time: 5 hours.

PHYSICS.

(*Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, as given in Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy, and also, parts of Peck's Mechanics.*)

1. Explain the construction and graduation of a Centigrade mercurial thermometer. Illustrate it with figures. Find the readings on the thermometers of Farenheit and Roemer corresponding to 18° Centigrade.
2. Explain heating by convection, and Harrison's compensating pendulum.
3. Tell all you know about latent heat, and show how to find it for the fusion of ice. Name the causes that modify the boiling point of liquids, and tell the effect of each.
4. Give the laws of magnetic attraction and repulsion. State the difference between magnetic and mag-

netized bodies. Explain fully the terms "magnetic meridian" and "declination."

5. Explain fully the electrophorus and the Leyden jar, showing how to discharge the latter.

6. Describe the action of a current upon a magnet, giving Ampere's law; also, explain a system of telegraphy.

7. Explain fully the balance, and find an expression for the true weight of the body when one arm of the balance is larger than the other.

8. Two weights keep a horizontal lever at rest; the pressure on the fulcrum is 10 lbs.; the difference between the weights is 4 lbs., and the difference of lever arm is 9 in. What are the weights and their lever arms?

9. A body fell through a distance of 100 ft. in the last second. How long was it falling, and how far did it fall?

10. A body which has fallen 20 ft. has a velocity of 40 ft. per second; it continues to fall for 5 seconds. What is its velocity at the end of the 5 seconds, and how far has it fallen in all?

Time: 4 *hours.*

SECOND CLASS.

ALGEBRA.

(*From equations of the first degree, through proportion.*)

1. A can do a piece of work in 10 days, which B can do in 8 days; after A has been at work on it for 3

days, B comes to help him; in what time will they finish it?

2. How many minutes does it want of four o'clock, if three quarters of an hour ago, it was twice as many minutes past two o'clock?

3. Two trains, 92 and 84 feet long respectively, are moving with uniform velocities on parallel rails. When they move in opposite directions, they pass each other in $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, but when they move in the same direction, the fast train passes the slow one in 6 seconds. Find the rate at which each moves.

4. Assuming that the law for the multiplication of quantities with positive integral exponents holds good when the exponents are fractional or negative, determine the meaning of a^{-1}, a and $a^{-\frac{2}{3}}$.

5. Express with positive indices and with the sign of evolution:

$$\frac{a^{-2}}{b^{-\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{b^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{-\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{b^{-\frac{3}{4}}}{a^{-\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{b^{-2}}.$$

6. Divide $x_2^3 - xy^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}y - y_2^3$ by $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

7. When a quadratic is reduced to the form $x^2 + 2px + q = 0$, the product of the roots is equal to the third term.

8. Form an equation which shall have $\frac{2}{3}$ and $-\frac{3}{2}$ for its two roots.

9. The fore wheel of a wagon makes six turns more than the hind wheel in going 120 yards; but if the circumference of each were increased by 3 feet, the fore wheel would make only four more

turns than the hind wheel in going the same distance. What is the circumference of each?

10. Find x and y in the equations $x^3 + y^3 = 189$, and $x^2y + xy^2 = 180$.

11. A person buys a quantity of wheat. He sells it so as to gain 5 per cent. on his outlay, and thus clears £16. If he had sold it at a gain of five shillings per quarter, he would have gained as many pounds as each quarter cost him shillings. Find how many quarters he bought, and what each quarter cost.

12. What quantity must be added to each term of the ratio $a : b$, that it may become equal to the ratio $c : d$?

13. If $a : b = c : d$, show that $a + b : a = c + d : c$.

14. Given $x + y + 1 : x + y + 2 = 6 : 7$, and $y + 2x : y - 2x = 12x + 6y - 3 : 6y - 12x - 1$, find the values of x and y.

Time: 5 hours.

GERMAN.

(*Forty pages of Adler's Reader and the first act of Wilhelm Tell.*)

1. *Translate:*

Der Eichwald brauset, die Wolken ziehn,
Das Magdlein sitzet an Ufers Grun,
Es bricht sich die Welle mit Macht, mit Macht,
Und sie seufzet hinaus in die finstere Nacht,
Das Auge vom Weinen getrubet.

Das Herz ist gestorben, die Welt ist leer,
Und weiter gibt sie dem Wunsche nichts mehr.
Du Heilige, rufe dein Kind zuruck,
Ich habe genossen das irdische Gluck,
Ich habe gelebt und geliebet.

2. *Translate:*

Vor dieser Linde *sass* ich jungst, wie heut,
Das schon Vollbrachte freudig uberdenkend,
Da *kam* daher von Kussnacht, seiner Burg,
Der Vogt mit seinen Reisigen *geritten.*
Vor diesem Hause *hielt* er wundernd an;
Doch ich *erhob* mich schnell, und unterwurfig
Wie sich's *geburht, trat* ich dem Herrn entgegen,
Der uns des Kaisers richterliche Macht
Vorstellt im Lande. Wessen ist dies Haus?
Fragt' er bosmeinend, denn er *wusst'* es wohl.

3. Tell the mood, tense, number and person of the words italicized in the above.

4. *Translate:*

Blinder alter Vater,
Du kannst den Tag der Freiheit nicht mehr schauen,
Du sollst ihn horen. Wenn von Alp zu Alp
Die Feuerzeichen flammend sich erheben,
Die festen Schlosser der Tyrannen fallen,
In deine Hutte soll der Schweizer wallen,
Zu deinem Ohr die Feuerkunde tragen,
Und hell in deiner Nacht soll es dir tagen!

5. *Translate into German:* In the first scene of William Tell the fisher-boy sings on the lake the tale of the water spirits. Goethe has given us the

same tale. His poem is called The Fisher. In it he tells of a fisher who sees a maiden in the water. She sings to him. And when he hears her voice he is enticed into the water. Schiller's poem, which the fisher-boy sings, is very similar to this. But in Schiller the fisher falls asleep. He sees nothing, but he hears voices. Without knowing it he is drawn into the water. The second singer is a Senne. Sennen are found only in Switzerland. They are the herdsmen who remain on the mountains all the Summer.

Time : 2½ hours.

HISTORY.

(*Swinton's Condensed History of the United States.*)

1. Where did the original thirteen States lie? What territory was gained by the Revolutionary War? What did the United States get from France? How was California got? Florida?
2. What was the Missouri Compromise? Tell of the John Brown raid. Name the four political parties of 1860 with their platforms. Tell what you can about Fort Sumter.
3. What made Virginia secede? In May, 1861, how were the troops on both sides placed? What did the battle of Bull Run show the country?
4. What was the position of England and France in reference to the troubles in the United States? What was thought of this in the North? In the South? What was the Trent affair?

5. Tell of the capture of New Orleans. Give a brief account of the invasion of the North.
6. Describe the Overland Campaign. Give an account of Sherman's campaign against Johnston and Hood.
7. Mention briefly the events from the Spring of 1864 to the end of the War.
8. How many troops were called for during the War? What was the debt at its close? What was the loss in killed and wounded on both sides?
9. What can you say of the material prosperity of the country?

Time: 3 hours.

THIRD CLASS.

ARITHMETIC.

(*From Interest through Percentage to Proportion.*)

1. How much stock must be sold at 80 that the proceeds invested in 8 per cent. bonds at 108 may give an annual income of $960.
2. A 60-day draft on Chicago, exchange being $3\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{0}$ per cent. discount and money worth 7 per cent., cost $2850. Required the face of the draft.
3. How much stock must be bought at 25 per cent. discount, brokerage $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. and sold at 16 per cent. discount, brokerage $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., to gain $121.66\frac{2}{3}$?
4. The Illinois Central Railroad sold in one month 26,780 acres of land at $10.95 per acre, payable in

3 years, 6 months, without interest. What was the cash value of the sale, money being worth 6 per cent?

5. What is the compound interest of $512.50 for 3 years, 6 months, 21 days, at 8 per cent.

6. The bank discount, at 6 per cent., on a note drawn for 60 days, was $12.40. What was the face of the note?

7. Paid $2,797.20 duty on 126 watches at 30 per cent. ad valorum; what was the invoice price per watch, and at what price must each be sold to gain 25 per cent.?

8. Write a note, payable in sixty days, without interest, so that when it is discounted at bank at 8 per cent. on the day of its date the proceeds shall be $961.35

9. In what time will any sum of money loaned at interest at 23 per cent. quadruple itself.

10. What is the annual interest in currency from $10,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds which bear interest at 5 per cent. in gold, gold being worth 122½?

Time: 2½ hours.

GRAMMAR.

(*Swinton's English Grammar.*)

1. Explain the three kinds of sentences. Tell to which class each of the following belongs, and why: 1. He that fights and runs away may live to fight another day. 2. Heaven from all creatures hides

the book of fate. 3. Now leave complaining and begin your tea.

2. Name the equivalents of the noun and give an example of each.

3. Write down the third person singular of the verb *see* in all the moods and tenses—first, in the active voice; second, in the passive voice; third, in the progressive form. Give the progressive form of the verb *rain* in full.

4. Correct the following sentences if they are wrong and explain the correction: 1. In Greenland the winters are long and the cold intense. 2. This exercise is very easy done. 3. They told me of him having failed. 4. That kind of sums is very hard. 5. Did you expect to have heard so poor a speech? 6. Gold is heavier and more valuable than any metal. 7. When will we three meet again? 8. It could not have been he. 9. Of what gender are each of the following nouns? 10. I don't like those sort of sentences. 11. It is easier said than done. 12. Apples taste sweet.

5. Write a composition on Puss in Boots.

Time: 4 *hours.*

FOURTH CLASS.

GEOGRAPHY.

(*Eclectic Intermediate Geography from South America to the end.*)

1. Name the divisions of South America and their capitals. Describe the Amazon River system, naming as many tributaries as you can.

2. Bound the German Empire. Name five rivers flowing through it. Name the different bodies of water bounding Europe on the South.
3. Tell all you can about Great Britain and Ireland.
4. Name in order the mountain ranges running east and west in Central Asia, beginning at the South. Where are the following rivers: Yangtse Kiang? Indus? Cambodia? Euphrates? Name the divisions of Farther India and their capitals.
5. Name the States of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Name six capes on the western cost of Africa. Name and describe four rivers in Africa.
6. Name the divisions of Australia and their capitals. What gulf on the north? On the south?
7. Where are the following cities: Bahia? Odessa? Palermo? Madras? Mecca?
8. Where are the following mountains: Carpathian? Pindus? Lupata? Liverpool Range?

Time: 3 hours.

GRAMMAR.

(*Swinton's Language Lessons.*)

1. What is a declarative sentence? An interrogative sentence? A complex sentence?
2. What is a noun clause? An adverbial clause? An adjective clause? An adverbial phrase?
3. What is a relative pronoun? An interrogative pronoun?

4. Copy the following on alternate lines and write over each word what part of speech it is: Then came a burst of thunder sound—The boy, O where was he? Ask of the winds that far around, With fragments strewed the sea.

5. Correct the following and give your reasons for changing: 1. I am very fond of those kind of peaches. 2. I will drown, nobody shall help me. 3. Them horses are very fast. 4. A boy said I wish Christmas would come. 5. Who did you vote for? 6. I believe it to be he. 7. I would try to do better if I were them. 8. Joseph reads very slow. 9. She looked beautifully. 10. Come along with William and I.

6. Analyze: When the door was opened the people crowed into the hall.

7. Give a synopsis, (3d sing. masc. passive voice) of the verb *hate*. Give the emphatic form in full of *write*. Write down the progressive form of the future tense of *fail*

Time: 3 *hours.*

FIFTH CLASS.

GEOGRAPHY.

(*Eclectic Series, No.* 1.)

1. Name and locate the capitals of: Massachusetts, Ohio, Alabama, Missouri, Utah, Peru, France, Austria, Egypt and China.

2. Locate: Buffalo, Galena, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Memphis, Vicksburg, Savannah, Concord, Venice,

Marseilles, Naples, Birmingham, Jerusalem, Calcutta, Shanghai, Yeddo, Cape Town, Rio Janeiro.

3. Bound Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and the United States. What kind of mines are in California? in Arkansas? In what part of the United States is cotton raised? What do you know about the desert of Sahara? (size, &c.) About the Himalaya mountains? To whom does Australia belong?

4. Describe the following rivers: Delaware, Ohio, Tennessee, Columbia, Ganges, Amazon, Nile, Danube, Rhine, Hoang Ho.

5. Locate: Lake Itasca, Cape Horn, Lake Champlain, Ozark Mountains, Pyrenees Mountains, Baltic Sea, Bass Strait, Altai Mountains, Liberia, Ceylon.

Time: 4 *hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

(*Compound Numbers and part of Percentage.*)

1. If a cow cost £30, how many cows can be bought for 21600 d.?
2. Find the cost of 3000 lbs. of nails at $5 per cwt.
3. If an oz. of silver cost $2.45 what will be the cost of 2 doz. silver spoons, each weighing 1 oz. 11 pwt. 16 gr.?
4. How many pills 8 gr. each can be made from 10 lbs. avoirdupois?
5. How many steps 2 ft. 6 in. each will I take in going 22 mi.?

6. A family use 2 qts. of milk per day; what is the cost of milk for them in a leap year, if milk is worth 24 cts. per quart?

7. Reduce $_1\frac{5}{9}{}_7$ gal. to the fraction of a gi.

8. Reduce $£\frac{2}{3}$ to units of lower denominations.

9. Reduce 213 rd. 17 yd. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the fraction of a mile.

10. Reduce .1296 tons to units of lower denominations.

11. A farmer has 26 fields, containing 278 A., 112 sq. rd., 13 sq. yd. What is the area of each, all being equal?

12. How many rolls of paper, each containing 4 sq. rd., are required to paper the walls and ceiling of a room 25 ft. long, 15 ft. 8 in. wide, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, deducting 51 sq. ft. for windows and door?

13. What was the cost of excavating a cellar 48 ft. 6 in. long, 24 ft. wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep at $.40 per cu. yd.?

14. Change 6 lb. 10 oz. 15 pwt. troy to avoirdupois weight.

15. Bought a farm for $1800, which was 25 per cent. below the price asked for it; what was asked for it?

16. A clerk's salary is $2500 per yr.; if he pays 15 per cent. for board, 8 per cent. for clothing, 5 per cent. for books, and 12 per cent. for incidentals, how much can he save in a year?

17. A gentlemen bought a yacht for $3500, sold it at a loss of 20 per cent., and the buyer sold it at a gain of 25 per cent., what did the latter receive for it?

18. The loss is 20 per cent., selling price $875; what was the cost?

19. The commission is $182, the rate 5 per cent., what is the amount of the sales?

20. I sent my agent at Chicago $9,020 with which to purchase grain at $1.10 per bushel; he charged $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission. How many bushels did he buy?

21. 75 shares of stock (100, par value) at 113 were exchanged for 140 shares of stock; what was the value of the latter per share?

22. I pay for 2 polls at $1.25, a tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mills on my income, and a tax of 5 mills on my property assessed at $12,500. What is my entire tax?

23. A man owns 98 shares of P. R. R. stock (par value, 50); the company declares a 2 per cent. dividend. How much does he get?

24. What is the duty on 650 hhds., each weighing 495 lbs.; tare, 6 per cent. of the gross weight; duty, 5 cents per lb.

25. What is the interest on $980 for 3 years, 5 months, 10 days, at 6 per cent.

26. Three men agree to build a fence 400 yards long, and after building $\frac{3}{4}$ of it they hire another man to help them. Supposing that all worked equally well, how much would the last man get at 50 cents per panel, each panel being 12 feet long?

27. The capital of an insurance company is $250,000; its receipts for a year are $58,760; its losses and

expenses are $40,010; what rate of dividend can it declare?

28. An army of 5,000 men has provisions for 15 days, at the rate of 20 oz. per day for each man. They are reinforced by 3,000 men. On what allowance must each man be put so that the provisions may last 20 days?

29. Gunpowder made according to the Government receipt is $\frac{3}{4}$ nitre, and equal parts of sulphur and charcoal. How much of each in 1 ton of powder?

Time: 5 hours.

SESSION OF 1881-'82.

Officers of the School.

Principal:

WILLIAM ALLAN, M. A.

Instructors:

D. C. LYLE, M. A.
H. L. GANTT, A. B.
J. JOHNSON, JR., A. B.
C. H. SUMWALT, (*Music and Drawing.*)

Matron:

MRS. JOSEPHA YOUNG.

Register of Scholars.

FIRST CLASS.

Anschutz, Frank Hamilton,
Atwood, Albert Hammond,
Chabot, William Hinson,
DeWitt, William Russell,
Henry, William Coltman.

SECOND CLASS.

Collier, Charles Ashby,
Dorsey, Thomas Henry,
Johnson, Ernest Hemsley,
Kersey, John David,
Miller, William Elliott,
Riston, James Preston.

THIRD CLASS.

Baldwin, Benjamin Franklin,
Brown, George Russell,
Chandler, Archibald Louis,
*Chase, William Floyd,
*Dannelly, Charles Otis,
Diamond, Walter Gormley,
McColm, Robert Lewis,
Middlekauff, William Emanuel,
*Miller, William Haman,
Rogers, Harry,
*Russell, Allen Traves,
Schutz, John Lawrence,
Taylor, Frank Wilhelm.

*Promoted from the Fourth Class at the beginning of the year.

FOURTH CLASS.

Black, Samuel Sutton,
Crook, Henry Wallis,
Duvall, James Birch,
Evans, Charles Amos,
†Fairbank, David Church,
Lanier, Charles Day,
†Leamy, Eugene,
Lewis, Robert Proud,
Marsh, William Lee,
†Richard, Augustus Claude,
Sheffer, John William,
Smith, James Vernay,
Strong, Harry Clinton.

†Dropped from the Third Class at the beginning of the year.

FIFTH CLASS.

Anderson, John William,
Billingsley, James John Russell,
Crist, George Edward,
Delphey, Charles Duhurst,
Ditman, Nelson Gibson,
Franklin, Benjamin Alvey,
Gantt, Charles Steuart,
Hauer, Daniel Jacob,
Jones, Russell Aubrey,
Landreth, Clarence Patterson,
McVeigh, Edward Warren Ratcliffe,
Nason, Robert Lautenbach,
Taylor, George Edward Marshall.

Table of hours per week assigned to the various subjects of study during the first term of the Session of 1881–'82.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.
English (Spelling, Reading, Grammar)	1½	10½	9	10	9
History	3½	4	.....	.....	.....
German	7½	.....	5	.....	.....
Geography	.....	.....	3½	4	5
Mathematics	11	9	12	16	12
Chemistry	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zoology	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Drawing	2½	1½	1½	1½	.....
Book-Keeping	1½	4½	.....	.....	.....
Writing	.....	.....	2	2	2
Music	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
	35	36	35	35	29½

DONATIONS.

The following gentlemen have made donations of books to the school during the past year:

LIEUT. G. M. WHEELER, U. S. A., U. S. Geological Survey, 3 volumes.
Report of Chief of Engineers, 1880, parts I, II, III.

GEN. JOHN EATON, Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1878.
Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1879.

PROF. C. V. RILEY, Report of the Government Entomologist, 1878–'79.
General Index to Reports on Insects of Missouri
History of the Chinch Bug.
History of the Cotton Worm.

HON. J. F. C. TALBOTT, Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1879.

PROF. S. F. BAIRD, Smithsonian Report, 1879.

CAPT. A. MCLAUGHLIN, Pompeii and the Earl of Mayfield.

MR. C. O. DANNELLY, Cactus (Poems.)

MR. G. W. MILLER, The Western Boy.

We are also indebted to

CAPT. A. MCLAUGHLIN, for a pair of full-bred Yorkshire pigs, from imported boar and sow.

And to

V. J. CLOUSHER, ESQ., for fine full-bred Yorkshire boar and Poland-China sow.

Instructors since the Organization of the School in November, 1873.

W. Allan, M. A., appointed July, 1873. Principal.

D. C. Lyle, M. A., appointed November, 1873.

J. Kruttchnitt, B. S., C. E., appointed November, 1873. Resigned June, 1878. Now Assistant Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad. Stationed at Algiers, La.

A. C. H. Russell, appointed July, 1874. Resigned August, 1877. Now Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. On duty with the Pacific Squadron.

S. T. Moreland, C. E., M. A., appointed August, 1876. Resigned August, 1880. Now Professor of Physics in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

D. C. Humphreys, C. E., appointed August, 1878. Resigned April, 1879. Now Chief Draughtsman to the Corps of United States Engineers engaged in the survey of the Missouri and Arkansas rivers. Stationed at St. Louis, Mo.

W. I. Jones, appointed August, 1877. Resigned August, 1879. Now clerk with J. C. Ergood & Co., Washington, D. C.

H. Lee Sellers, M. A., Appointed April, 1879. Resigned July, 1881. Now in business in Texas.

H. L. GANTT, A. B., appointed August, 1880.
JOHN JOHNSON, JR., A. B., appointed August, 1881.
C. H. SUMWALT, appointed August, 1881.

ALUMNI.

1874.

Ashlock, Charles Marion. From December, 1873, to June, 1874.

Baker, George Franklin. From January, 1874, to June, 1874.

Carlisle, Edward Grafton. From November, 1873, to June, 1874.

Cook, Joseph Thomas. From November, 1873, to July, 1874.

Keller, Samuel Frederick. From November, 1873, to October, 1874.

Scrimger, Harold Bruce. From December, 1873, to July 1874.

Switzer, Geo. Washington, from January, 1874, to July, 1874.

1875.

Adreon, Christopher Columbus. From November, 1873, to June, 1875. Dentist in Baltimore.

Baker, John Lee. From November, 1873, to February, 1875. Now a house painter in Washington, D. C.

Clark, George Beauregard. From December, 1873, to February, 1875.

Cochrane, Charles Edward. From November, 1873, to August, 1875. In the office of the Northern Central Railway Company, Canton.

Criss, Lloyd Parks. From December, 1873, to February, 1875. On United States Ship Saratoga.

Hutchinson, Robert James. From August, 1874, to February, 1875.

Jarrett, Harry Millington. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Reporter for the Baltimore Evening News.

Judson, Edward Stoubt. From February, 1875, to June, 1875. Clerk with Alphonso Young, Washington, D. C.

McDuffie, Archibald Fitzhugh. From February, 1874, to February, 1875. Removed to Florida.

Mealy, Alfred. From November, 1873, to January, 1875.

Person, Samuel Jones. From January, 1874, to June, 1875. Lawyer in North Carolina.

Rourke, William. From January, 1874, to July, 1875. Painter in Baltimore.

Stewart, William Francis. From January, 1874, to May, 1875. Removed to Nebraska.

Stocksdale, Jacob Papplar. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. Clerk in New York city.

Smith, Franklin. From November, 1873, to July, 1875. In the shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., iron founders and machinists, Scott and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

Taliaferro, Gawin Corbin. From December, 1873, to February, 1875.

1876.

Barton, Lewis Philip. From February, 1874, to June, 1876. Removed to Indiana.

Burgan, Charles Edward. From July, 1874, to May, 1876. Entry clerk for N. Rohr, wholesale millinery, 249 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Cutino, Andrew Vincent. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. Reporter for the Baltimore Item.

Finney, John Alphonso. From March, 1874, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar, 1875–6. Draughtsman with Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, Woodberry, Md.

Haney, Charles Knowles. From January, 1874, to December, 1876. Honorary scholar 1876–7. Clerk in the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, Baltimore.

Hook, Richard Franklin. From January, 1873, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875–6. Civil Engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Hynson, Percy Ringgold. From January, 1874, to October, 1876. Clerk with George Young & Co., commission merchants, 80 North street, Baltimore.

Mealy, James Nelson. From December, 1873, to July, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875–6.

Medairy, John Sommerfield. From November, 1873, to May, 1876. Clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company.

Nullet, George. From January, 1874, to May, 1876 Employed on McDonogh Farm in charge of the Short Horn Herd.

Smith, Horace Lawrence. From November, 1873, to May, 1876. Honorary scholar 1875–6. Traveling

agent for Taylor & Levering, coffee dealers, 5 Commerce street, Baltimore.

Straughn, William Lawrence. From July, 1874, to September, 1876. Honorary scholar 1876–7.

Underwood, Harry. From November, 1873, to July, 1876. In the shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., iron founders and machinists, Scott and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

Willis, Hervey. From January, 1874, to May, 1876. Machinist, Mount Clare works. Died August, 1880.

1877.

Bond, George Lednum. From November, 1873, to May, 1877. With T. K. Carey & Co., rubber commission house, S. Charles street, Baltimore.

Dawson, Charles Francis. From November, 1873, to May, 1877. End Assistant in the Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dunn, James Wilson. From August, 1874, to August, 1877. Artist in oil and crayon, 410 E. Madison street. With Buffham Brothers, photographers, 116 S. Broadway, Baltimore.

Gibbons, Francis Marion. From October, 1876, to July, 1877.

Gilmyer, William. From June, 1875, to May, 1877. Blacksmith in Baltimore.

Harding, Charles Howard. From February, 1874, to January, 1877. Clerk with Moses Cohen & Sons, dry goods, 269 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Harding, William Henry. From November, 1873, to January, 1877. Clerk in the Consolidated Gas Company, 8 South street, Baltimore.

Jones, William Irving. From November, 1873, to July, 1877. Honorary scholar, 1876–7. Teacher on the McDonogh Farm, 1877–'9. Instructor in Music in McDonogh School, 1877–'9. Now clerk with J. C. Ergood & Co., grocers, Washington, D. C.

King, John Clinton Foulk. From December, 1873, to March, 1877. Tonnage clerk in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Kolb, William Albert. From June, 1875, to May, 1877. In training to become a pilot. Stationed at Cape Henry.

Medairy, Charles Marshall. From December, 1873, to February, 1877. Clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company.

Nicols, Jeremiah Dorsey. From January, 1874, to August, 1877. Honorary scholar, 1876–'7. Salesman with Hodges Brothers, 23 Hanover street, Baltimore.

Pollitt, Frank Alexander. From November, 1873, to August, 1877. Book-Keeper for David Reay & Co., wholesale paints, 17 S. Gay street, Baltimore.

Wilson, William Hiland. From August, 1875, to July, 1877.

1878.

Bieler, Alphonsus Henry. From July, 1874, to August, 1878. With George A. Frederick, architect, 25 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

Brooks, Joseph Dixon. From December, 1874, to August 1878. Honorary scholar, 1877–'8. Book-Keeper with Thomas L. House, grocer, Washington, D. C.

Canby, Harry Lee. From September, 1876, to July, 1878.

Dorrittee, Thomas Edward Aringdale. From August, 1877, to July, 1878.

Edwards, Americus. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. Honorary scholar, 1877–'8. Teacher on McDonogh Farm, 1879–'80. Now clerk in the Office of Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, Woodberry, Md.

Gantt, Harry Laurence. From November, 1873, to August, 1878, Honorary scholar, 1877–'8. A. B. of the Johns Hopkins University, June, 1880. Now instructor in McDonogh School.

Garrett, Frank Lee. From January, 1873, to July, 1878. Clerk with Stoneburner & Richards, grocers, 22 and 24 S. Howard street, Baltimore.

Nevins, William Wilberforce. From August, 1875, to July, 1878. Clerk with William J. Youngman, provisions, Townsend and Argyle Avenue, Baltimore.

Poet, Harry Benson. From November, 1873, to August, 1878. With C. A. Warner, tobacconist.

Richards, Arthur Orlando. From July, 1876, to August, 1878.

Russell, John William. From March, 1875, to July, 1878.

Smith, Rush. From November, 1873, to July, 1878. Clerk for the Sterling Manufacturing Company, Limited, 202 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore.

Wigart, Pliny Earl. From August, 1877, to July, 1878.

Traylor, James Geddy. From February, 1875, to August, 1878. Secretary for Maj. T. B. Ferguson, U. S. Fish Commission, Washingtan, D. C.

Young, Charles Selden. From November, 1873, to July, 1878. Honorary scholar, 1877–'8. Civil Engineer on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad.

1879.

Adams, Walter Scott. From March, 1875, to July, 1879. Clerk with Gibson & Kirk, lock and bell manufacturers, 5 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Bremer, Harry Cooper. From June, 1875, to October, 1879. With Darby & Co., confectioners, corner Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore.

Crane, Arthur Bathurst. From July, 1876, to June, 1879. In the U. S. Signal Corps, stationed in New York city.

Dorman, John. From July 1878, to August, 1879. Farmer in Jefferson county, West Virginia.

Glascock, Eustace Straughn. From January, 1875, to August, 1879. Cadet Engineer, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Johnson, John Jr. From November, 1873, to August, 1879. Honorary scholar, 1878–9. A. B. of the Johns

Hopkins University, June, 1881. Now Instructor in McDonogh School.

Lindsley, William Lawson. From March, 1875, to July, 1879. In the United States Secret Service.

Lusby, Louis Edward. From April, 1877, to June, 1879. Clerk with N. H. Sollers, ladies shoes, 75 Lexington street, Baltimore.

Marriott, James Curley. From October, 1876, to October, 1879. In the Baltimore Patent Office, Baltimore and Holliday streets, Baltimore.

Rogers, Grafton Lloyd. From August, 1875, to August, 1879. Honorary scholar, 1878–9. Solicitor for Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, corner South and Second streets, Baltimore.

Tichner, James. From August, 1877, to June, 1879. In the office of Thomas F. Baer, attorney, 49 Lexington street, Baltimore.

Williams, George Franklin. From March, 1877, to June, 1879.

Wilson, James Kirkland. From August, 1878, to June, 1879.

1880.

Betts, William Bailie. From August, 1876, to July, 1880. With Sharp & Dohme, chemists and druggists, Pratt and Howard streets, Baltimore.

Brundige, Edward Parish. From July, 1876, to May, 1880, Clerk with William M. Oler & Co., ice dealers, 176 West Falls avenue, Baltimore.

Cole, Doyens Ballard. From July, 1879, to July, 1880. With Thos. J. Irving & Co., manufacturers of shirts, St. Paul and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

DeWitt, Robert Lee. From January, 1875, to August, 1880. Honorary scholar, 1879–80. Steward at McDonogh School.

Evans, Walter Mead. From June, 1877, to July, 1880. In the shops of Bartlett, Hayward & Co.

Fairbank, William Prescott. From January, 1877, to August, 1880. Honorary scholar, 1879–80. Clerk in office of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, Baltimore.

Fales, Charles Eshbaugh. From January, 1877, to June, 1880. Clerk with Charles T. Foster & Co., public weighers, 61 South Gay street, Baltimore.

Fardwell, Harry Ringgold. From February, 1875, to June, 1880. Book-Keeper with Young, Kimmell & Diggs, wholesale boots and shoes, 327 West Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Fowler, Harry Milton. From August, 1879, to July, 1880.

Harrington, John Samuel. From October, 1879, to July, 188[illegible].

Morris, John Edward. From July, 1876, to June, 1880. With Mann & Co., solicitors of patents, 116 West Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Riley, John William Matthew. From September, 1876, to June, 1880. Clerk with R. T. Waters & Son, lumber commission merchants, 1 Union Dock, Baltimore.

Masson, Charles Edgar. From October, 1879, to July, 1880.

Roberts, Howland. From December, 1879, to July, 1880.

Simonds, James Montgomery. From July, 1879, to August, 1880. With A. Hoen & Co., lithographers, Holliday and Lexington streets, Baltimore.

Wagner, Charles Flemming. From August, 1878, to December, 1880. With C. B. Hamilton, paperhanger, 135 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore.

Wilkinson, Allen Byron. From August, 1876, to July, 1880. With Sickle, Hellen & Co., 22 Hanover street, Baltimore.

1881.

Bourne, Thomas. From November, 1876, to June, 1881. With Dorgan & Co., stoves, Light and Lombard streets, Baltimore.

Briessen, Robert. From July, 1878, to June, 1881. In the office of the Beaver Dam Marble Company, Constitution street, near Madison, Baltimore.

Brundige, John Price. From July, 1878, to July, 1881. Pupil at Business College, Baltimore.

Burgess, George Lewis. From June, 1877, to June, 1881. Honorary scholar, 1880–81. With Jackson C. Gott, architect, 7 North Charles street, Baltimore.

Chenowith Richard. From August, 1878, to July, 1881. Clerk with H. Balderston & Son, wire works, 66 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

Griffith, Alfred Crabb. From January, 1877, to August, 1881. Honorary scholar, 1880-81.

Hinton, Presley Lewellyn. From July, 1879, to February, 1881.

Johnson, William Broadbent. From August, 1879, to July, 1881. With Mentzel & Warner, cards and tags, 14 Water street, Baltimore.

Milburn, Robert Frederick. From June, 1877, to June, 1881. With Charles E. Keyworth, tobacconist, 217 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Miller, George Winchester. From June, 1877, to November, 1881. Entry clerk with Pearre Brothers & Co., wholesale dry goods, 2 and 4 Hanover street, Baltimore.

Netre, Edward. From February, 1875, to June, 1881. Clerk in the Howard Bank, corner Howard and Fayette streets, Baltimore.

Norris, Lloyd Matson. From August, 1878, to January, 1881. With Richard Walzl, photographer, 46 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

Riach, William. From June, 1875, to June, 1881. Clerk in the office of Poole & Hunt, iron founders and machinists, 7 German street, Baltimore.

Sanderson, Harry Schley. From August, 1877, to August, 1881. Clerk with the Eagle Wringer Company, Wilmington, Del.

Sumwalt, Charles Hamlin. From August, 1876, to August, 1881. Honorary scholar, 1880–'81. Instructor in McDonogh School.

Thompson, DeValangin Francis. From July, 1878, to July, 1881. Entry clerk with D. Holliday & Co., wholesale dry goods, 21 Hanover street, Baltimore.

Van Hollen, George Henry. From August, 1876, to June, 1881. Clerk with A. Vogeler & Son, wholesale druggists, 6 S. Liberty street, Baltimore.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.

BALTIMORE, MD.:
PRINTED BY KING BROTHERS,
City Printers.

1882.

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools

FOR 1881.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT ..... JOHN T. MORRIS.
SECRETARY ..... HENRY M. COWLES.
SUPERINTENDENT ..... HENRY E. SHEPHERD.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT ..... HENRY A. WISE.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WARD.		TERM EXPIRES.
1.	FRANCIS J. RUTH	1885.
2.	GEORGE H. BUDEKE	1883.
3.	WM. C. ATKINSON	1884.
4.	DENIS NOBLE	1882.
5.	WM. M. IVES	1885.
6.	*JOHN B. WENTZ	1884.
7.	ROBERT H. SINCLAIR	1882.
8.	JAMES BOYLE	1883.
9.	JOSHUA PLASKITT	1883.
10.	JOHN T. MORRIS	1882.
11.	JOHN P. POE	1884.
12.	BENJAMIN PRICE	1885.
13.	FRANK W. GERMON, M.D.	1883.
14.	†G. S. GRIFFITH, JR.	1884.
15.	J. WM. KINES	1885.
16.	WM. E. ADDISON	1882.
17.	H. B. ROEMER	1884.
18.	JOHN N. CONWAY	1882.
19.	JOSEPH H. GALE	1883.
20.	‡JAS. W. DENNY	1885.

*On the 3d of November, Mr. John B. Wentz vacated his position in the Board to take the position to which he had been elected in the Second Branch City Council, and on the 7th of November Mr. John F. Hancock was elected his successor.

†Mr. G. S. Griffith, Jr, resigned November 15th, and the Board elected F. G. Connolly, M.D., to succeed him, which election was afterwards confirmed by the City Council.

‡Mr. Jas. W. Denny also vacated his position on November 3d, to take his place in the First Branch of City Council, and on November 7th Mr. Calvin J. King was elected to succeed him.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Messrs. Wentz, Griffith, Denny, Sinclair, President and Superintendent.

2. FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Poe, Atkinson, Roemer, Ives, Price, Budeke, President and Superintendent.

3. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Messrs. Gale, Denny, Sinclair and Superintendent.

4. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Sinclair, Gale, Kines, Conway and Ruth.

5. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Plaskitt, Price, Noble, Boyle, Ives and Assistant Superintendent.

6. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Budeke, Roemer, Conway, Addison, Noble, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

7. COLORED SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Addison, Wentz, Ruth, Plaskitt, Boyle and Superintendent.

8. BOOKS.

Messrs. Denny, Poe, Atkinson, Griffith, Plaskitt, President and Superintendent.

9. FURNITURE.

Messrs. Ives, Germon, Addison, Plaskitt and Kines.

10. MUSIC.

Messrs. Roemer, Wentz, Atkinson, Germon and Kines.

11. DISCIPLINE.

Messrs. Boyle, Denny, Gale, Kines, Price, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

12. ACCOUNTS.

Messrs. Griffith, Germon, Roemer, Ives and Atkinson.

13. EXPENDITURES.

Messrs. Roemer, Gale, Conway, Griffith, Kines and President.

14. EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. Atkinson, Denny, Budeke, President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

15. BI-WEEKLY REPORTS.

Messrs. Conway, Wentz and Sinclair.

16. CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Kines, Poe, Price, Noble and Ruth.

17. BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Ruth, Boyle, Denny, Griffith, Germon, President and Superintendent.

18. PRINTING.

Messrs. Noble, Addison and Sinclair.

19. HEALTH.

Messrs. Germon, Conway and Addison.

20. DRAWING.

Messrs. Price, Poe, Budeke, Wentz and Gale.

21. INTESTATES' ESTATES.

Messrs. Poe, Wentz and Price.

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools

OF BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

January 1st, 1882.

The Honorable the Mayor
and City Council of Baltimore:

In compliance with the ordinance of the city establishing the Public Schools, the Board of Commissioners respectfully presents its

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT,

showing its transactions during the past year, and furnishing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the schools, and other information with reference to their work, condition and wants.

The accompanying reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Assistant Superintendent contain valuable information concerning the progress and success of these schools, and important suggestions for their future advancement, which are entitled to our consideration.

It is a recognized fact that one of the most important of the municipal departments is that of public education. The origin and growth of our system of public instruction have been so often presented and its value and importance are so fully appreciated by our community, that it is not necessary now to recapitulate what has so often been said, and is so well known.

During the past year the work of the schools has been successful and satisfactory in many respects, though somewhat embarrassed and retarded by the causes which are hereafter specially mentioned. The cordial co-operation and practical sympathy of the city authorities and the public, have materially aided those to whose supervision the schools have been confided. New buildings have been erected and old ones repaired by the Inspector of Buildings, who has promptly responded to the many demands which have been made upon him. Additional facilities have been furnished to some of the schools which have heretofore been conducted under many disadvantages. The number of pupils has increased—the teachers have generally performed their work with zeal and fidelity, the standard of public free education has been elevated, and there is evidence of progress and improvement.

In submitting this satisfactory statement with reference to the condition of our schools, the Board congratulates you and the public on the success of our system of popular instruction.

It is intended to be a system of public free education which shall meet the wants of every citizen, and furnish the children in the schools with such instruction as will prepare them to perform successfully their duties to society.

Whilst they have accomplished so much in the past, it is not pretended that they have done all of which they are capable. Although they are generally performing the work for which they were established, yet there is much which may be done to improve their management and promote their advancement. They require public confidence, and must be sustained by the sympathy and co-operation of our community, and we invoke the aid and advice of all good citizens in their behalf.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The whole number of schools under the charge of the Board during the past year was 120, containing 35,630 enrolled pupils, classified as follows:

1	Baltimore City College,	543
2	Female High Schools,	885
19	Male Grammar Schools,	4,961
20	Female Grammar Schools,	5,660
29	Male Primary Schools,	7,857
30	Female Primary Schools,	7,944
5	Public (formerly English German) Schools,	3,436
14	Colored Schools,	4,344

These schools have been conducted by 824 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 29,424, and the whole number of different pupils during the year was 47,048.

Number of White pupils,	31,286
Number of Colored pupils,	4,344
Number of Pay pupils,	12,203
Number of Free pupils,	23,427
Number of Male teachers,	84
Number of Female teachers,	740

The average annual increase in the number of pupils during the past twenty years has been about 1,000, but it has not been so large during the last year, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemic diseases in our city, which not only prevented the entrance of new pupils, but also largely diminished the attendance of those already connected with the schools. The city ordinance to prevent the spread of disease is very rigid in its application to the schools, and necessarily excludes many of the pupils from attendance until all fear and danger from contagion has passed. The existence of the epidemic elsewhere has caused the same decrease in the entrance and attendance of children in the public schools throughout our State, and also in other cities. In view of this fact, the increase during the past year, though small, must be deemed satisfactory.

The per capita cost in the several grades of the Schools during the year was as follows: Baltimore City College, $53.60; Female High Schools, $34.25; Grammar Schools, $20.50; Primary Schools, $13.40; Public Schools, $16.40; Colored Schools, $13.90; of all the schools, $17.50. The average salary of the teachers was $590.14; the cost per capita of pupils and the salary of the teachers being very moderate, and really less than in most of the other large cities.

The attendance of the pupils has not been prompt in the lower departments of the schools, owing to the causes above mentioned, and the percentage is therefore reduced, being from 94 in the Western Female High School to 74.9 in Colored Schools, as follows:

Western Female High School,	94
Baltimore City College,	91.6
Public Schools,	91.6
Eastern Female High School,	91
Male Grammar Schools,	86.6
Female Grammar Schools,	83
Female Primary Schools,	79.9
Male Primary Schools,	79.7
Colored Schools,	74.9

One of the most serious obstacles to improvement in all public schools is the irregular attendance of pupils, and this difficulty can be more effectually removed by the aid of parents than by any other means that can be adopted. Every possible effort may be made by school officials and teachers to encourage and enforce attendance of pupils, but they will be unsuccessful without the co-operation of parents. It is the constant complaint of those in charge of schools that the children are too often permitted to be absent without just and proper cause, and thus a serious injury is not only inflicted on the absentees, but the general success of the schools is impaired. It results in a pecuniary loss of a portion of the appropriation for the support of the schools, and tends to discourage the friends of free education. The statement of these results should induce all parents to discourage this pernicious practice, and to cordially co-operate with teachers in securing prompt and punctual attendance of their children.

During the year 1881, 200 candidates for the position of teachers were examined, being nearly 100 less than during

the previous year. Of this number, 120 passed and received certificates of qualification, one as Principal of Female Grammar Schools, six as Principals of Male Grammar Schools, one as Principal of Primary School, two as first assistant in Male Grammar Schools, one as first assistant in Female Grammar School, one hundred as second assistants in Primary or Grammar Schools, one as assistant in Colored School, one as vice-Principal of Public School, and six as assistants in Public Schools. The percentage of successful candidates was unusually large, and the work was remarkably well done, thus indicating better preparation on the part of those who applied for examination.

Most of those who have passed have applied for positions in the schools, and have thus largely increased the number of applicants already on the Superintendent's roll. As the supply is now largely in excess of the demand, and the number of annual appointments is about one fourth of the number annually passed and certified, it must necessarily be a very long time before most of those enrolled can obtain positions in the schools. In view of this condition of this department of the schools, and for the purpose of securing even a higher grade of qualification, it may be necessary to adopt some other method of examining and selecting teachers, either by limiting the number of those examined to the absolute requirements of the schools, or by competitive examination, or other method to secure the best results.

FINANCIAL.

During the past year, the Board exercised the greatest possible economy in expending the money appropriated for the

support of the schools, and yet was greatly embarrassed by reason of the insufficient appropriation. A reasonable and proper estimate was submitted with the hope that the full amount would be given, and thus the schools might be conducted successfully, and their necesssary wants supplied during the year. The appropriation was however $25,000 less than the estimate, and the necessary result was that the schools were deprived of books, and furniture, and other important supplies and appliances, and the Board was compelled to deduct 20 per cent. from the salaries of the teachers in December to enable it to pay other claims which could not be postponed. There was no other mode of avoiding an infraction of the law which forbids any department from expending beyond its appropriation, unless the schools had been entirely closed during the last months of the year for the purpose of preventing additional expense.

The board did not wish to do this because it would have been unsatisfactory to the public, and thus it was seriously embarrassed by the unwise policy of reducing its appropriation below the amount absolutely necessary to defray current expenses. It is unreasonable to expect any department to successfully and satisfactorily perform its work without the necessary means for the purpose, and public sentiment does not demand such reduction in taxation as will impair, if not ruin, the departments of the municipal government.

The expenses of the schools must increase from year to year, in proportion to their growth and increase. If the schools numerically increase at the rate of 1,000 pupils each

year, it must be apparent that these new pupils require additional teachers, and books, and furniture, and other appliances of school life, beyond the requirements of the previous year, and of course there must be an increased appropriation for this purpose. It is not sufficient that the same appropriation be made from year to year for the support of the schools without reference to their increasing number and wants; but liberal provision should be made for the instruction of all who are received, and they should be supplied with all that is necessary for this purpose.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts from all sources for the support of the schools for the past year were as follows:

City Collector, City taxes, - - - -	$413,457 45
State Treasurer, for White Schools, - - -	131,814 47
" " for Colored Schools, - -	18,550 69
White Pupils, use of books, - - - -	46,835 01
Colored Pupils, " " - - - -	92 25
Estate of Annie Gibson, intestate, - - -	188 63
" " Michael Reul, intestate, - - -	539 27
" " Patrick Jordan, intestate, - - -	335 19
" " Patrick Barton, intestate, - -	527 20
John F. Plummer, interest on legacy, - -	129 59
	$612,469 79

The amount received from the State Treasurer was $3,061.17 more than during the previous year. The city annually con-

tributes to this general school fund of the State a much larger amount than it receives as its proportion of the distribution from the Treasurer, and thus materially assists in defraying the expenses of the county schools.

The amount paid by the pupils for the use of books was $764.36 more than during the year 1880, the increase being from white pupils, whilst the amount for colored schools has decreased.

The number of non-resident pupils was 256, and the amount received from them was $4,063.68, being 20 more pupils, and the amount being $731.37 greater than during the previous year.

The *expenditures* by the Board for current expenses of the schools, and by the Inspector of Buildings for new houses and repairs were as follows:

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Salaries of Officers and Teachers, - -	$456,702 41
Rents and Ground Rents, - - - -	24,444 69
Books and Stationery, - - - -	32,674 80
Heating Apparatus and repairs, - - -	14,149 36
Furniture, - - - - - -	6,810 85
Fuel—Coal and Wood, - - - -	17,014 19
Repairs and Cleaning, - - - -	4,428 43
Printing, Supplies and Incidentals, - -	6,233 95
Total for White Schools, - - -	$562,458 68

Total for White Schools brought forward.....		$562,458 68
COLORED SCHOOLS.		
Salaries of Teachers, - - -	50,379 15	
Rents and Ground Rents, - -	3,260 75	
Books and Stationery, - - -	2,801 08	
Heating Apparatus, - - -	1,015 05	
Furniture, - - - -	256 00	
Fuel, - - - -	2,052 89	
Repairs and Cleaning, - - -	524 37	
Supplies and Incidentals, - -	241 88	
Total for Colored Schools, - -		$60,531 17
Total expenditures by Board for current expenses,		$622,989 85

Expenditures by the Inspector of Buildings:

Balance on Grammar School No. 7,	$7,916 00	
Enlarging Primary School No. 18, -	5,913 00	
Public School, No. 2, on account, - -	6,843 31	
" " No. 4, on account, -	3,831 07	
Primary School No. 14, on account, - -	500 00	
Additional Stairways to 26 houses, -	9,922 73	
Shutters for Grammar School No. 4, -	425 00	
" " Primary School No. 12, -	442 00	
Iron Railing for Grammar School No. 7,	190 00	
" " " " No. 12,	298 00	
General repairs and Painting of school houses, - - - -	22,650 09	
Total expenditures by Inspector of Buildings, - - - -		$58,931 20
Total expenditures by Board and Inspector of Buildings, - -		$681,921 05

The amount deducted from the teachers salaries in December was about $8,000, and the Board was compelled to apply to the City Council for an appropriation to refund that amount to them during this month.

ESTIMATE FOR 1882.

The estimate for current expenses for this year is $650,000, of which $588,000 is for White Schools, and $62,000 for Colored Schools, as follows:

Salaries of Officers and Teachers,	White	Schools,	$470,000
Rents and Ground Rents.....	"	"	26,500
Books and Stationery.....	"	"	35,000
Heating Apparatus and repairs...	"	"	14,000
Furniture.....	"	"	15,000
Fuel.....	"	"	15,000
Repairs and Cleaning.....	"	"	4,500
Printing, Supplies and Incidentals	"	"	8,000
Colored Schools.....			62,000
			$650,000

The above estimate is larger than the appropriation for last year, and has been made after the most careful consideration of the increasing wants of the schools. The items of the estimate are presented to enable you to ascertain the manner in which the money is expended, and that you may judge whether the amount is fair and reasonable. In view of the difficulty in properly sustaining the schools during the past year for want of sufficient funds, it can scarcely be necessary now to urge a more liberal appropriation. You understand the cause of the embarrassment and can apply the remedy. The Board has done the best in its power with the means at its disposal.

The most rigid economy is exercised in all its expenditures, and every reasonable caution is taken to protect the public interest. There is no evasion or concealment of its expenses, and it is always willing to submit to the strictest scrutiny and to be judged by its acts.

In this connection it may be proper to repeat what we have heretofore said with reference to the expenditure by the Board of the money appropriated for the support of the schools. The matter of the expense of each department of the City Government is always a subject of serious consideration and frequently of complaint by those in charge of its finances—sometimes justly but often without proper cause. It is of course necessary and proper that they should see that neither exorbitant estimates nor wasteful expenditures are made by any of the departments, and this rule may be strictly applied to those in charge of the Public Schools. The ordinance of the city and the rules of the Board throw every necessary safeguard around the city's interest. No member can be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplies for the schools, and not a dollar can be collected or paid by him on account of any expenses.

All contracts for the erection of new buildings or the repairs of old ones, are made by the Inspector of Buildings, and all payments on account of the same are made by that officer, with the approval of the Mayor. All bills for current expenses of the schools are paid by the City Comptroller, and all fees for the use of books are received by the Secretary, who promptly returns the same to the City Register.

By this system of receipts and expenditures a double supervision is exercised over this department, and every possible protection is given to the appropriations for the use of the schools.

By the rules of the Board, all the necessary supplies, such as books, furniture, stationery, heating apparatus and fuel, are furnished upon contracts, which are awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice and honorable competition among those who are seeking such contracts. The Board knows of no better plan in the interest of economy, but if any can be suggested which will accomplish more satisfactory results, it will be cheerfully adopted.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

The number of pupils of this class during the past year was 256, and the amount received for admission in the schools was $4,075.68 as follows:

Baltimore City College,	30	$1,399 80
Eastern Female High School,	9	183 00
Western Female High School,	11	280 00
Male Grammar Schools,	92	940 13
Female Grammar Schools,	52	765 00
Public Schools,	21	198 00
Male Primary Schools,	20	134 25
Female Primary Schools,	17	166 50
Colored Schools,	4	9 00
	256	$4,075 68

The number of pupils and the amount received were both larger than during the previous year.

The above amount is credited to the receipts from pupils for use of books, but in fact arises from the charge made for admission of children of non-resident parents and guardians, into the schools, under the ordinance adopted in 1874, as follows: Baltimore City College, $50 per annum; Female High Schools, $32 per annum; Grammar Schools, $16 per annum; Primary Schools, $12 per annum.

Our views with reference to this subject are unchanged since the last annual report, when we stated the history and cause of the ordinance. Its object was to exclude from the schools of this city the children of all non-resident parents or guardians, who permanently resided in the counties, to escape taxation, and, at the same time, wished to enjoy the benefit of the schools, upon the same terms as citizens. Its application to such non-residents is just and fair, and the amount charged for the admission of their children is not unreasonable nor exorbitant.

The Public Schools of Baltimore are intended exclusively for the children of parents who are citizens, and who contribute by taxation for their support, and it is proper that those should be excluded from the privileges who are unwilling to accept the terms, or oppose the material interests of the city. If they permanently reside in the counties from choice, and contribute all their taxes to sustain the local government of the counties, and nothing to the city, they certainly cannot complain if their children are forbidden the use of our schools.

But the law is too rigid and general, and could be modified without impairing its force, by permitting the Board to exercise its discretion in such exceptional cases as it might deem meritorious and proper. There are some persons who transact all their business, and are the owners of valuable property in the city, but who are compelled to reside in the county for health or other reasons. They contribute largely to the support of the schools, and pay more taxes for this purpose than many who reside in the city; and they feel that their children should be admitted on the usual terms. They are residents of the counties, but have not surrendered their citizenship or their legal rights in the city, and yet they are excluded under a strict construction of this law.

Another class consists of artizans and mechanics whose whole capital is their daily labor, with which they help to develop and sustain the material interests of the city, but who are compelled to reside in the counties, on the outskirts of the city, because they find it much cheaper to support their families there. These are unable to pay taxes either in the city or county, but are generally willing to pay the usual small charge of one dollar per quarter for use of books, whilst they cannot spare the amount required by this ordinance.

There may be some merit in the claims of these classes of non-residents, and the Board should be authorized to examine such applications, and act in accordance with its judgment.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

During the past year the City Council made liberal appropriations for the improvement of the school houses, and the

Inspector of Buildings has faithfully and judiciously applied the money thus appropriated.

The new building for Grammar School No. 7, on Eastern Avenue was completed and was formally dedicated in the presence of the Mayor and many other citizens, who were much interested on the occasion. It is a beautiful location opposite Patterson Park, having a front of 100 feet and 140 feet in depth, and the new building contains all the desirable conveniences, being commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and of sufficient size to accommodate a large number of pupils. The school was removed from its old home at Canton, and is now in successful operation under the charge of efficient teachers.

A new building is now in course of erection at the corner of South Charles and Ostend streets for the use of Public School No. 2, which has heretofore been located in a rented house on Hamburg street. The lot is 74 feet front with a depth of about 220 feet, and the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the building, and it will probably be completed before the end of the present scholastic year.

Authority was also given to erect a new building for the use of Public School No. 4, which is now occupying the old house at the corner of Bond and Chew streets; and a lot was selected at the corner of Chase and Ann streets, having a front of 82 feet and depth of 223 feet. A contract has been made for $21,000, and the house is now in course of construction, and will be ready for occupation by the school at the opening of the September term.

These two new buildings will furnish increased facilities to the schools, which have so long been suffering great inconvenience for want of sufficient accommodations; and the only regret that we have in the matter is that the appropriations were not sufficient to allow the erection of larger houses.

The pupils now in these schools will probably be sufficient in number to fill the new houses, and it will not be possible to receive additions to this number unless they are enlarged.

In the erection of a new building for a school already established, the true policy is to build one sufficiently large, not only for those in attendance, but also to provide ample room for the certain increase in the future. It involves a larger outlay in the beginning, but is more economical in the end.

Complaint was made of the condition of the building on Eutaw street used by Primary Schools No. 14, by reason of the proximity of stables and from other causes, and it was ascertained to be detrimental to the health of teachers and pupils. In view of those facts, and upon the urgent petition of many citizens, authority was given to select a lot elsewhere for the use of those schools, and application made for an appropriation of $20,000 for a new building. A suitable lot has been leased at the corner of Linden avenue and Wilson street, having a front on the avenue of 108 feet and depth of 150 feet, and a plan for the new house has been prepared by the Inspector of Buildings, and it is hoped that a sufficient appropriation will be made this year to secure the erection of a commodious and attractive building for that desirable section of our city.

Grammar School No. 16, has occupied a small rented house at Locust Point for several years, which was wholly unsuited for school use. The people of that part of the city were entitled to better school accommodations for their children, and upon proper representation of the matter to the City Council during the past year, permission was given to lease a lot for a new house. A very desirable lot has been selected at the corner of Hull and Clement streets, having a front of 100 feet and depth of 155 feet, and a small appropriation of $10,000 is now needed to construct a suitable building.

The attendance of this school is not as large as most of the other schools, and it has been deemed sufficient for the present to erect a house at the above cost, which is supposed to be ample for the purpose.

An addition was made to the building occupied by Primary School No. 18, on Argyle avenue, and increased facilities thus furnished which were very much needed. At the earnest solicitation of the Board, the City Council directed an inspection of all the school houses for the purpose of ascertaining their means of egress, and a report was made, showing that thirty of them had but one stairway of exit from the second-story. It was apparent that in case of a panic, resulting from a fire or other alarm, many of the pupils would be seriously injured and lives probably lost; and prompt action was therefore taken to remove the existing danger by the construction of additional stairways. An appropriation of $10,000 was made for this purpose, and during the past year the Inspector of Buildings has added stairways to twenty-six houses at the cost of

$9,922.73. In addition to this important work, he has improved the ventilation of a number of the buildings by a successful plan recommended by Mr. Roemer, a member of the Board, and has also painted and repaired most of the buildings at a cost of $22,650.09.

The annual appropriation to the department of the Inspector of Buildings is for the repair of old houses, and they are of course much improved by the money thus expended under the direction of that efficient officer, and it is hoped that a liberal appropriation will be made for his use during this year.

Although so much has been done during the past few years for the improvement of our school houses, there is yet much more needed to make them what they should be. Many of the old houses are deficient in space, light and ventilation, and the lots are too small. They were probably better adapted for the use of schools when erected many years ago, because the number of pupils was small and less space was required, but they are insufficient now and ought to be replaced by new houses adapted to present wants.

A new building is recommended for the use of Grammar School No. 11, corner of Bond and Jefferson streets. The present building was erected in 1845, and its size is 44 by 85 feet, and the lot is only 105 feet in depth. The result of this is, that there is only 20 feet of yard beyond the building, and the water closet is located there, and is so near the entrance to the school as to be very objectionable. In addition to this annoyance, the interior of the building is so dark that it has been necessary to dispense with afternoon sessions of the

schools for want of necessary light. The present condition of the building is injurious to teachers and pupils, and ought to be remedied by purchasing additional ground in the rear of the present lot, and erecting a new house.

The Committee on Buildings has also examined the condition of the buildings occupied by Primary School No. 23, at the corner of Gough and Wolfe streets, and by Primary School No. 29, on Hill street, and reported that both are unsuited for the use of these schools, and have recommended that new houses be erected. In consequence of the appropriations to be made this year for the completion of the buildings now in course of erection, it may not be possible to obtain the necessary amount for these two schools, but the Board deems it a duty to call attention to their present condition with the hope that the needed appropriation will be made next year. An order was adopted by the Board and presented to the City Council, asking permission to lease additional ground for the use of the Baltimore City College in the rear of the present lot, which is very contracted.

The space between the lot and an alley in its rear is now occupied by several small houses of little value, but of a disagreeable character, and this ground should be obtained and added to the College lot. It will not require the outlay of any money at this time, as the property can be leased with the privilege of extinguishing the ground rent at any time.

Additional ground should also now be obtained adjoining Primary School No. 18, and in the rear of Grammar School No. 17, for the use of these schools, and to prevent the erec-

tion of buildings so near as to exclude the light and air, and otherwise injure the value of the property. An examination of these premises will satisfy any one of the necessity of securing these vacant lots for school purposes. It is certainly the best policy to obtain ground which is necessary and desirable for school use before it is improved, and when it can be purchased or leased at a reasonable price.

The number of buildings now occupied by the schools is 65, of which 59 are owned by the city and 6 are rented. Of the above buildings owned by the city, 1 is occupied by Baltimore City College, 2 by Female High Schools, 14 by Grammar Schools, 25 by Primary Schools, 6 by Grammar and Primary Schools jointly, 4 by Public Schools, 1 by Colored Grammar School, and 6 by Colored Primary Schools. The estimated value of these buildings is about $1,200,000, and the annual ground rents on the same amount to $26,247.44.

An interesting table is annexed to the report of the Committee on Accounts, showing the location and size of all the lots and buildings, and the cost and date of their erection.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Committees in charge of the several departments of the schools report satisfactory progress during the past year. Of course, there has not been uniform progress and success in all the schools, because there is a great difference in the qualification of teachers, as well as in the capacity of pupils, and there will therefore necessarily be a difference in the results.

There is, however, undoubted evidence from year to year of the improvement of both teachers and pupils in some matters of material interest to the general success and welfare of the schools. This results in part from the careful supervision of the schools by the superintendents whose frequent visits and examination of the classes, and judicious advice and criticism have assisted both teachers and pupils. The establishment of a free library for the use of teachers, and the successful work of the teachers' association, have also contributed to their general benefit, and both of these valuable aids are entitled to cordial encouragement and support.

There has been but little change in BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE during the past year, the number of teachers and students being about the same as the previous year. There has been no change in the cirriculum of studies, and the course continues to be for five years. The only complaint made is, that there are too many studies, and therefore that more is required than can be satisfactorily accomplished. It is undoubtedly true that it is better to teach a few things thoroughly rather than many things superficially. If, therefore, there is risk of superfluity in the results, it would be our duty to remove the cause, and with that view an examination of the matter will be made at an early period.

We believe, however, that the instruction in the college is as thorough and practical as can be given in a public institution of its kind, and that its students and graduates are as well educated as those of any other college of the same grade. An additional teacher is needed, and if possible the want will be

supplied during the year. The number of students who have entered the Johns Hopkins University from the college is 29, and others will probably be admitted at the end of the present scholastic year.

The FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS have increased in the number and efficiency of pupils, and continue to enjoy public confidence and support.

The reduction of studies last year has resulted beneficially to the pupils, and complaint is now seldom made by parents. The health of the children should be carefully considered in connection with their education, and they should not be overburdened by school studies.

It would be inexcusable folly to tax their brain at the expense of their vital energy, and we hope our schools will never be guilty of this wrong. Their intellectual culture should be commensurate with their physical and mental vigor, and this should be the standard of our public schools.

The reports of the Principals show that the schools are in need of new philosophical apparatus and a small library of books of reference for the pupils, and we hope to be able to furnish both during the year if the appropriation is sufficient.

During the past year a rule was adopted by which all graduates of these schools who receive a graduating scholarship of not less than $5, shall be eligible to the position of second assistant in Grammar and Primary Schools, thus removing the restriction which had limited these appointments to those graduates only who received the Peabody medals.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Principals of the City College and Female High Schools have expressed the opinion that the competition for these Peabody prizes and medals are detrimental to the health of the pupils, and they believe it would be to the interest of these schools and the benefit of the pupils if the existing rule were abolished, by which they are annually given to graduates.

It can scarcely be necessary to say anything in commendation of these schools which are now an important and popular department of our system. They were originally authorized by the City authorities because of the general demand by the community for a higher grade of instruction than was furnished the Grammar Schools, and their success has exceeded even public expectation.

They not only give a thorough education to their pupils, but also furnish a large proportion of all the teachers in the other schools. They act as a stimulus to those of the lower grades and thus benefit the whole system; and though they may sometimes seem to be expensive, yet we are satisfied that they are an essential part of our plan of instruction, and the results accomplished are commensurate with their cost.

The GRAMMAR and PRIMARY SCHOOLS constitute the most important part of our system, and contain the largest proportion of all the pupils, and therefore receive special care and attention.

The Committees report that the work of these schools has progressed favorably during the past year. The teachers as a

rule have been faithful in the performance of their duties, and there have been but few complaints of neglect.

The good effects of the sixth grade in the Grammar Schools are now becoming apparent. It has lightened the pressure on the lower grades, and the work is therefore more thoroughly performed than before this grade was established. More attention is given to reading and composition than in former years, and there has been considerable improvement in these branches of instruction. The examinations for admission to Baltimore City College and Female High Schools in 1881, were remarkably successful, from 90 to 95 per cent. of the candidates having passed in all the prescribed studies.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent shows that there has been an increase in number of pupils in the PRIMARY SCHOOLS. He also makes a very favorable statement with reference to their work during the past year, but thinks that even better results could be obtained if a sixth grade were established, and three years were required for the curriculum of these schools.

He again calls attention to the condition of several buildings occupied by this grade of schools, which ought to be thoroughly repaired or rebuilt, so that they might have the proper facilities to successfully perform their work. His recommendations with reference to these matters as well as others, are entitled to earnest consideration with a view to benefit these schools, which contain nearly two-thirds of all the pupils receiving instruction.

The Committee on PUBLIC (formerly English-German) SCHOOLS, report satisfactory scholarship and discipline of the pupils in this department, and that there has been an improvement in the qualification of the teachers of German who have acquired a greater proficiency in their work. The number of applicants for admission to these schools has exceeded the accommodations and many have been refused for want of room. It is hoped that this inconvenience may be partly remedied by the erection of the two new houses now in progress, though they will certainly be insufficient in size to accommodate all who have applied. The attendance of the pupils is good, and the receipts for use of books are proportionally larger than in any other department of the schools.

There has been no material changes in the work of the COLORED SCHOOLS during the past year. The number of day schools is the same as in 1880, but there has been an increase in the number of teachers and pupils.

The great disproportion between pay and free pupils increases from year to year, and though there are now 4,344 on roll, yet the receipts for use of books only amounted to $95.25 during 1881.

There can be no great complaint against these schools, as the same grade of instruction is furnished as in the White Schools by faithful and competent teachers. The Grammar School under the charge of its efficient principal is successfully performing its work, and a number of the pupils have completed the course of study and have obtained appointments in the Colored Schools of the counties.

A proposition has been presented to the Board and is now under consideration, with a view to establish either a higher grade of instruction in this school or a separate High School for the use of colored children.

It is the duty of those in charge of the public schools to furnish this class of our community with all the education that is necessary to make them properly understand their obligations as citizens, and thus to remove every possible cause of dissatisfaction.

There may be difference of opinion now as to the best method of accomplishing these desired results, but experience will probably remove doubts and reconcile conflicting views, and entire harmony prevail.

Evening Schools were originally established as a part of our school system, for the benefit of those who were unable to attend the day schools either by reason of their age or occupation, and if properly sustained would be a valuable aid in the general educational work. During several years the Board opened these schools for white and colored pupils, and for a portion of the time they were well attended and seemed to be appreciated. But in 1879 and early part of 1880, the attendance became irregular and the number of pupils diminished, and it was thought that the beneficial results were not commensurate with their cost. The Board therefore refused to re-open these schools last year, and will probably adopt the same course during this year, unless fully satisfied that some practical benefit will result.

The exercises of the Normal Class were suspended during

the year in consequence of objection made to the methods of instruction, and the subject has been referred to a Committee for examination, and with a view to a re-organization upon an improved system.

The Board has often expressed its high appreciation of the importance of normal training for those who desire to become teachers in our schools. The success of every system of instruction, public or private, depends more upon the character and capacity of the teachers than upon books or furniture or the other school appointments.

If they are cultured and capable of properly imparting knowledge, they will certainly improve the schools; but if deficient in these essential qualifications, their efforts will fail and result in the injury of their pupils. Preliminary training and probationary tests should always be required before the permanent appointment of a teacher. These results are partly secured by the rule of the Board, which requires all applicants to serve satisfactorily a probationary period of ninety days before election.

It would be better, however, that they should serve even a longer period, and thus acquire a more thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching before they are entrusted with the important work of public schools.

The time devoted to instruction in the Normal Class as heretofore conducted, has hardly been sufficient to accomplish the desired results, and it is hoped that some plan may be adopted by which a Normal School may be established with all the

required appliances for complete instruction, or that normal classes may be added to the curriculum of the High Schools for the benefit of graduates and others who intend to become teachers, and that all such shall be required to attend it before they are employed in our schools.

The Committee on Discipline reports that the general discipline of the schools has been satisfactory, and no cases of a serious character have been reported for its consideration. Corporal punishment is still retained, but the teachers are directed to govern the schools as far as possible without its infliction. The bi-weekly reports of the Principals show that many of the schools are satisfactorily conducted without resort to this kind of punishment, and it is hoped that it may be possible, at some future time, to abolish it entirely, and that all the schools may be controlled by a different and better influence.

A detailed statement of all the expenditures of each of the schools has been carefully prepared by the Secretary of the Board, and may be found upon page 10 of the report.

It is a pleasant duty to acknowledge the valuable services of this efficient officer of the Board, who for many years has faithfully and promptly performed the laborious work of his office, and who has the entire confidence of all who are associated with him.

This brief summary of the general condition of the schools shows the kind and amount of work done during the past year, and we hope it may be satisfactory, and commend them to the cordial support of our community.

COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The term of office of some of the present Board will soon expire, and they will cheerfully surrender their honors and burdens to their successors.

The position is one of trust and great responsibility, and no one should accept it unless he intends to conscientiously and faithfully perform all its duties. Commissioners are invested with large powers, and control one of the most important interests in the community, and should therefore be men of intelligence, probity and fitness for the office. They should not be appointed from sectarian or political considerations, but solely because they are friends of public education, and are willing to aid its advancement.

It is the duty of those in charge of every public school system to so enlarge its scope of instruction as to embrace every grade, from the primary to the collegiate, so far as may be necessary to meet the demands of the community in which it exists. Anything less than this would be only a half performance of their work. Our system which was once weak is now strong, and enjoys public confidence.

It has been controlled and developed by a spirit of judicious conservatism which retains that which is useful and good of the past, and strives for further improvement in the future. Those in charge of our schools realize that their work is often imperfectly performed, and regret that they are unable to secure better results. They recognize the existence of errors

in management and seek to remove them as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

They solicit the advice of those whose experience and judgment may assist them in effecting these results, and have often been benefited by their judicious counsel.

But whilst thus aided by friendly criticisms and advice, our system and its management have sometimes encountered the obstructive influence of enemies, whose opinions are biased by prejudice, and whose criticisms are unjust.

It is of course impossible to entirely reconcile the conflicting views which exist in every community with reference to public education. Every system has its friends and its enemies, the former often so enthusiastic as to be blind to its faults, and the latter so ignorant and prejudiced as to be unwilling to see or admit its value. The true mean between these extremes is the person who has the necessary knowledge to properly understand and appreciate the great importance of free education to the community, and to distinguish intelligently between the good and the bad of the system.

The advice and criticism of such persons are always entitled to earnest consideration, and would be most cordially accepted and appreciated by those in charge of our schools.

In concluding this report of the schools for the past year, we beg to acknowledge the official and personal courtesy and assistance tendered to this department by the Mayor and other officers of the city, with whom we have business relations, and

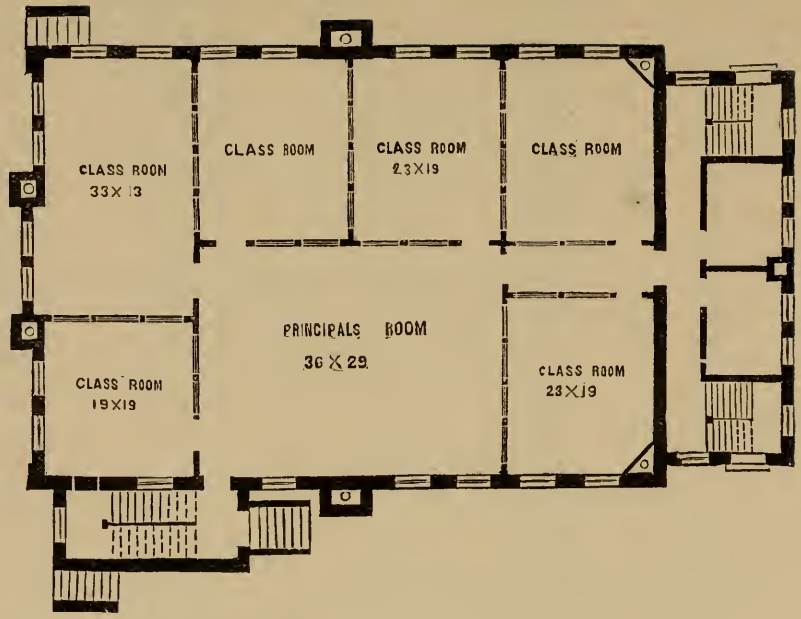
express the hope that the same confidence and sympathy may be continued during the year upon which we have just entered.

If our hope in this respect is realized, we are satisfied that you will have no cause to regret the support thus liberally bestowed, and that the next annual report will record the satisfactory progress of our schools.

JOHN T. MORRIS,

President.

Male and Female Grammar School No. 21, Corner Gilmor and Presstman Streets.



Ground Plan of No. 11.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

TO THE

Board of Commissioners of Public Schools.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1881.

The Committee would state that they have examined the accounts of the Secretary of the Board, and find that they correspond with the Statements made by the Principals of the Schools.

The entire amount received through the Schools for the use of books, during the year ending December 31st, 1881, was $46,927.26, which was transferred to the City Register, the Secretary holding his receipts for the same.

The accompanying tables show the moneys received, from what sources, and how expended; a schedule of the salaries of officers, teachers, etc.

In connection with the above Report, the Committee beg leave to express their entire satisfaction with the accounts submitted to their inspection by the Secretary, with the clear and concise rendering of said accounts, and with their exactness. Mr. Cowles has, at all times, shown the utmost courtesy in his bearing towards the Committee, and it is their pleasure to speak in these terms of his manner of performing the duties of his office.

J. Wm. Kines,
Frank W. Germon, M.D.,
H. B. Roemer,
Wm. M. Ives,
William C. Atkinson.

TABLE A.

Amounts received for school purposes:

From City Collector (taxes)	$413,457	45
" State for white schools	131,814	47
" " " colored "	18,550	69
" white pupils for use of books	46,835	01
" colored " " "	92	25
" estate of Annie Gibson, intestate	188	63
" " Michael Reul "	539	27
" " Patrick Jordan "	335	19
" " Patrick Barton "	527	20
" Jno. F. Plummer, interest on legacy	129	59
	$612,469	75

TABLE B.

Expended by the Board for white schools:

For salaries	$456,702	41
" rents and ground rents	24,444	69
" books and stationery	32,674	80
" heating apparatus, and its repairs	14,149	36
" furniture	6,810	85
" fuel	17,014	19
" repairs and cleaning	4,428	43
" incidentals, printing, supplies, &c	6,233	95
Total for white schools	$562,458	68

TABLE C.

Expended by the Board for colored schools:

For salaries	$50,379	15
" repairs and cleaning	524	37
" books and stationery	2,801	08
" rents and ground rents	3,260	75
" heating apparatus and its repairs	1,015	05
" furniture	256	00
" fuel	2,052	89
" incidentals	241	88
Total for Colored Schools	$60,531	17

TABLE D.

Expended by the Inspector of Buildings:

For completion of No. 7 Grammar School	$ 7,916	00
" enlarging No. 18 Primary	5,913	00
" building No. 2 Public (on account)	6,843	31
" " " 4 " "	3,831	07
" plans, &c., for No. 14 Primary	500	00
Total on account of new buildings	$25,003	38

For iron railing at No. 7 Grammar	$ 190	00
" " " " 12 "	298	00
" shutters at No. 12 Primary	442	00
" " " 4 Grammar	425	00
" additional stairways to 26 houses	9,922	73
" painting and general repairs	22,650	09
Total for repairs and improvements	$33,927	82
Total by Inspector of Buildings	$58,931	20

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

By the Board for white schools		$562,458 68
" " " colored "		60,531 17
		$622,989 85
By Inspector of B'ld'gs, for new work,	$25,003 38	
" " " " repairs, &c.	33,927 82	
		$ 58,931 20
Total expenditures		$681,921 05

ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

For salaries (white schools)	$470,000 00
" rents and ground rents (white schools)	26,500 00
" books and stationery " "	35,000 00
" heating apparatus " "	14,000 00
" furniture " "	15,000 00
" fuel " "	15,000 00
" repairs and cleaning " "	4,500 00
" incidentals, printing, supplies, &c. (white,)	8,000 00
" colored schools	62,000 00
	$650,000 00

TABLES

Showing the Itemized Expenditures for each of the Several Schools, the Total Expenditure for each, and the Amount Received from each School for the Use of Books.

Schools.	Am't Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
General Expense Acc't	$ 14,859 00	78 62	194 42	361 25	.....	21 10	.....	3,573 98	19,088 37	.....
Baltimore City College	22,710 86	328 37	706 60	3,600 00	90 60	614 30	525 48	544 26	29,120 47	3,054 67
East. Fem. High School	10,950 00	217 13	743 60	540 91	498 60	.....	386 03	195 07	13,531 34	941 00
West. " " "	12,712 00	99 25	551 23	1,188 00	591 25	.....	525 88	198 11	15,865 72	1,752 00
Male Grammar No. 1.	6,013 45	12 50	711 38	177 00	1,422 50	12 00	324 31	43 00	8,716 14	907 25
" " " 2.	5,159 50	46 25	636 66	122 22	99 95	62 50	199 03	20 37	6,346 48	612 33
" " " 3.	4,043 50	110 13	408 74	234 00	50 81	4 50	114 85	26 50	4,993 03	299 50
" " " 4.	4,995 00	30 34	492 57	300 00	74 95	131 50	154 78	10 50	6,189 64	419 50
" " " 5.	3,772 00	50 00	365 69	300 00	47 90	8 75	156 55	.....	4,700 89	103 00
" " " 6.	6,019 50	12 56	413 61	550 00	246 50	12 00	264 90	10 75	7,529 82	1,226 00
" " " 7.	3,351 00	31 37	535 45	87 50	513 48	1,365 50	338 83	138 34	6,361 47	220 00
" " " 8.	5,436 50	25 16	400 92	350 00	20 50	97 10	235 40	30 58	6,596 16	582 00
" " " 9.	3,774 00	24 40	316 58	.....	60 99	3 75	107 38	23 45	4,310 55	283 50
" " " 10.	4,936 10	28 66	535 70	87 50	135 29	.....	216 78	78 45	6,018 48	207 20
" " " 11.	4,758 25	43 47	484 53	.....	21 60	591 40	132 63	9 00	6,040 88	191 00
" " " 12.	5,321 60	37 34	771 68	310 33	14 85	17 50	377 00	26 35	6,876 65	157 00
" " " 13.	4,243 50	43 00	319 69	12 50	129 69	.....	170 78	17 54	4,936 70	383 50
" " " 15.	7,155 50	64 08	882 89	200 00	58 15	150 00	180 45	24 80	8,715 87	1,229 00
" " " 17.	4,247 00	52 23	406 60	186 00	68 39	10 75	123 85	67 34	5,162 16	445 67
" " " 18.	4,104 00	24 25	396 20	175 34	400 00	12 00	194 60	29 50	5,335 89	302 50
" " " 19.	4,658 50	45 25	454 02	137 25	51 48	.....	126 35	.....	5,472 85	943 50
" " " 20.	5,393 00	29 82	594 66	134 00	108 47	17 50	227 06	14 00	6,518 51	429 00
" " " 21.	4,478 50	13 10	430 22	310 00	73 57	.....	171 00	.....	5,476 39	636 80
Total Male Gram.....	91,860 40	723 91	9,557 79	3,673 64	3,599 07	2,496 75	3,816 53	570 47	116,298 56	9,578 25

Public School No. 1...	7,452 00	36 00	837 31	150 00	201 54	.....	187 70	.....	8,864 55	732 00
" " " 2...	8,964 50	7 40	673 78	1200 00	85 77	.....	218 85	.....	11,150 30	2,020 00
" " " 3...	12,375 30	143 05	1,282 95	1000 00	44 81	30 00	424 13	52 05	15,352 29	3,592 06
" " " 4...	7,925 10	22 50	758 28	130 00	42 07	.....	115 55	.....	8,993 50	1,725 00
" " " 5...	10,285 05	49 22	1,011 47	.....	292 48	33 00	282 28	.....	11,953 50	1,529 75
Total Public Schools..	47,001 95	258 17	4,563 79	2,480 00	666 67	63 00	1,228 51	52 05	56,314 14	9,598 81
Female Grammar No. 1	6,309 90	57 60	381 22	547 37	800 00	201 30	214 75	19 55	8,531 69	1,329 50
" " " 2	4,276 50	73 65	628 01	122 22	81 16	69 75	141 00	52 12	5,444 41	378 00
" " " 3	3,143 50	39 00	318 04	234 00	.....	.....	97 30	12 50	3,844 34	276 25
" " " 4	3,830 00	32 60	302 75	300 00	75 00	2 00	105 80	9 00	4,657 15	502 50
" " " 5	3,519 50	31 50	433 13	300 00	58 60	18 75	127 05	.....	4,488 53	130 50
" " " 6	4,408 25	7 70	279 21	400 00	235 00	24 00	238 75	3 50	5,596 41	971 87
" " " 7	1,747 50	35 00	665 93	87 50	497 00	1,237 90	315 35	275 80	4,861 98	151 00
" " " 8	4,898 60	62 60	688 21	350 00	38 27	5 00	235 40	15 00	6,293 08	698 75
" " " 9	2,618 00	54 34	242 99	.....	196 38	17 50	77 61	.....	3,206 82	207 00
" " "10	4,048 50	32 73	351 98	87 50	69 32	.....	139 23	61 71	4,790 97	249 20
" " "11	3,890 00	15 50	405 00	.....	60 20	486 15	123 38	.....	4,980 23	268 45
" " "12	4,106 75	12 00	386 18	310 34	15 15	.....	350 75	.....	5,181 17	166 00
" " "13	4,596 00	78 64	560 13	12 50	148 80	.....	127 03	.....	5,523 10	664 00
" " "15	5,568 00	51 59	675 90	200 00	58 99	27 50	162 20	3 00	6,747 18	992 00
" " "16	1,594 50	50 10	190 26	150 00	43 83	.....	35 45	.....	2,064 14	71 00
" " "17	4,218 00	42 75	299 88	186 00	87 71	3 00	85 33	65 00	4,987 67	619 25
" " "18	3,673 50	53 58	246 03	175 33	389 45	32 00	168 35	7 75	4,745 99	334 25
" " "19	3,095 75	10 00	212 16	137 25	49 64	.....	96 58	.....	3,601 38	528 00
" " "20	4,412 25	31 18	440 80	134 00	100 13	168 75	160 58	5 50	5,393 19	254 00
" " "21	4,355 25	1 75	403 48	310 00	69 69	12 00	132 48	96 50	5,381 15	921 80
Total Female Gram...	78,310 25	773 81	8,111 29	4,044 01	3,074 32	2,245 60	3,134 37	626 93	100,320 58	9,713 32
Male Primary No. 1...	4,528 30	19 25	195 91	177 00	1,422 50	5 00	292 23	20 25	6,660 44	763 25
" " " 2...	2,112 50	37 37	197 26	125 00	51 92	4 50	123 35	7 00	2,658 90	45 62
" " " 3 .	3,116 25	67 94	267 75	225 00	.....	52 00	97 30	.....	3,826 24	177 50
" " " 4..	3,121 90	25 80	185 49	105 00	119 89	130 50	98 56	.....	3,787 14	278 00

TABLES.—Continued.

Schools.	Paid Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
Male Primary No. 5...	4,823 30	45 50	248 52	300 00	157 10	10 00	293 63	.....	5,878 05	68 00
" " " 6...	3,520 00	37 37	216 57	56 25	26 53	45 25	175 05	.....	4,077 02	255 00
" " " 7...	2,215 25	49 88	74 17	.....	103 00	37 75	62 15	.....	2,542 20	157 00
" " " 8...	2,429 25	23 98	88 09	85 50	27 69	6 75	84 25	15 62	2,761 13	123 00
" " " 9...	1,711 50	34 65	153 37	.....	42 22	24 00	63 62	24 75	2,054 11	83 00
" " " 10...	2,611 50	72 76	144 37	100 00	24 20	52 55	96 85	2 50	3,104 73	67 25
" " " 11...	2,572 00	21 85	112 17	90 00	28 00	14 25	89 88	4 50	2,932 65	121 65
" " " 12...	3,558 00	29 25	146 51	134 00	68 57	17 50	96 85	3 90	4,054 58	154 25
" " " 13...	2,507 70	31 87	138 90	100 00	39 98	10 00	136 70	2 00	2,967 15	25 00
" " " 14...	3,094 90	25 15	141 74	100 00	41 21	8 75	93 85	3 75	3,509 35	390 00
" " " 15...	4,542 00	44 95	203 46	350 00	55 76	.....	157 80	15 00	5,368 97	793 00
" " " 16...	3,035 75	37 05	145 45	396 00	12 65	.....	294 60	53 25	3,974 75	36 50
" " " 17...	3,924 65	12 50	147 03	108 50	63 15	.....	163 53	27 90	4,447 26	191 25
" " " 18...	2,635 50	52 20	134 96	97 50	217 02	88 50	79 38	.....	3,305 06	483 00
" " " 19...	2,208 00	16 19	73 31	137 25	47 47	.....	76 35	38 29	2,596 86	211 40
" " " 20...	3,602 50	31 27	123 67	134 00	76 01	22 50	126 82	.....	4,116 77	204 00
" " " 21...	3,593 00	26 19	170 25	160 00	64 50	.....	132 90	12 25	4,159 09	325 35
" " " 22...	3,116 25	12 95	112 79	88 76	71 13	.....	171 03	.....	3,572 91	39 00
" " " 23...	3,132 75	17 00	235 94	75 00	71 67	.....	135 33	32 50	3,700 19	240 97
" " " 25...	2,493 50	21 57	205 37	67 00	2 00	54 45	112 33	15 10	2,971 32	93 30
" " " 26...	2,510 50	.....	121 45	63 00	15 00	.....	115 10	.....	2,825 05	102 25
" " " 27 ..	3,226 50	16 00	32 50	137 50	52 74	.....	128 45	14 00	3,607 69	308 09
" " " 28...	3,073 25	14 00	168 64	135 00	75 40	.....	126 65	5 00	3,597 94	36 00
" " " 29...	2,187 25	41 29	73 91	96 00	85 94	15 50	92 50	11 35	2,603 74	76 00
" " " 30...	4,187 50	15 50	187 43	375 00	14 50	.....	236 70	.....	5,016 63	317 30
*" " " 32...	382 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382 50	21 25
Total Male Primary..	89,773 75	881 28	4,446 98	4,018 26	3,077 75	599 75	3,953 74	308 91	107,060 42	6,187 18

*Organized in October.

Female Primary No. 1.	4,569 80	7 00	169 07	547 38	808 00	109 50	213 95	37 95	6,462 65	882 01
" " " 2.	2,565 80	26 12	210 68	125 00	64 52	27 75	96 85	6 50	3,123 22	40 00
" " " 3.	3,173 75	51 20	92 22	225 00	.....	.....	97 30	.....	3,639 47	201 00
" " " 4.	2,644 00	49 99	75 76	105 00	105 24	.....	84 58	.....	3,064 57	269 75
" " " 5.	4,852 25	52 49	142 74	300 00	130 14	13 75	240 63	.....	5,732 00	81 25
" " " 6.	3,718 05	32 39	247 85	56 25	37 29	16 25	126 07	.....	4,234 15	253 00
" " " 7.	2 208 25	46 32	63 65	.....	102 69	5 00	58 63	11 21	2,495 75	155 85
" " " 8.	1,957 25	37 23	68 90	85 50	32 84	51 00	66 75	10 50	2,309 97	103 00
" " " 9.	2,194 25	85 48	113 96	.....	139 27	.....	63 62	4 61	2,601 19	87 50
" " " 10.	2,663 00	50 95	136 84	100 00	26 80	138 55	79 35	.....	3,195 49	110 50
" " " 11.	2,187 25	17 10	61 35	90 00	27 75	100 00	63 62	1 00	2,548 07	128 06
" " " 12.	4,074 25	40 30	257 44	134 00	63 57	8 75	79 35	.....	4,657 66	114 15
" " " 13.	2,478 50	34 67	113 20	100 00	27 70	17 50	110 20	.....	2,881 77	40 00
" " " 14.	2,188 25	27 40	54 79	100 00	28 57	.....	76 35	4 00	2,479 36	348 75
" " " 15.	4,144 75	44 86	245 58	350 00	55 00	10 00	115 00	.....	4,965 19	436 65
" " " 16.	3,195 75	25 00	71 37	396 00	9 00	4 50	285 60	46 00	4,033 22	44 50
" " " 17.	3,140 25	30 82	77 12	108 50	75 41	.....	111 03	.....	3,543 13	176 00
" " " 18.	2,610 00	52 00	76 10	97 50	181 80	253 30	63 62	.....	3,334 32	405 00
" " " 19.	2,163 75	39 75	56 29	137 25	53 12	.....	76 35	.....	2,526 51	154 75
" " " 20.	3,136 25	19 50	103 60	134 00	58 06	7 00	126 82	.....	3,585 23	277 00
" " " 21.	3,115 75	25 45	189 24	160 00	71 09	7 50	94 23	.....	3,663 26	281 10
" " " 22.	3,134 75	14 12	111 51	88 74	44 39	.....	139 55	.....	3,533 06	53 09
" " " 23.	3,486 25	18 00	254 01	75 00	73 40	.....	100 33	12 75	4,019 74	239 70
" " " 25.	2,156 75	18 67	145 04	67 00	14 85	.....	71 75	.....	2,474 06	70 66
" " " 26.	2,189 25	.....	80 73	63 00	14 10	.....	80 10	.....	2,427 18	148 00
" " " 27.	3,098 55	23 80	131 39	137 50	59 36	.....	93 45	13 90	3,557 95	338 25
" " " 28.	3,091 25	29 98	103 95	135 00	85 68	.....	109 75	.....	3,555 61	76 00
" " " 29.	2,187 25	41 20	47 46	96 00	69 50	.....	66 00	.....	2,507 41	82 50
" " " 30.	3,889 50	13 50	115 14	375 00	20 77	.....	219 20	.....	4,633 11	295 60
" " " 32.	2,309 50	112 60	182 12	150 00	71 19	.....	233 62	15 75	3,074 78	116 25
Total Female Primary.	88,524 20	1,067 89	3,799 10	4,538 62	2,551 10	770 35	3,443 65	164 17	104,859 08	6,009 78

TABLES.—Continued.

Schools.	Paid Salaries	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Received from Pupils.
Gram. Colored No. 1..	$6,520 50	65 50	789 95	153 00	89 94	28 75	200 00	3 00	7,850 64	35 00
Male " " 1..	1,888 00	48 30	163 67	153 00	37 16	.....	99 28	.....	2,389 41	2 75
" " " 2..	3,414 75	37 98	112 73	12 50	77 33	.....	184 26	50	3,840 05	4 00
" " " 3..	3,777 00	43 28	160 60	60 00	41 40	13 25	127 15	26 46	4,249 14	.....
" " " 4..	3,917 75	26 58	68 75	590 00	52 88	.....	133 65	6 00	4,795 61	29 50
" " " 5..	2,285 25	24 97	106 77	93 75	53 09	124 50	116 44	.....	2,804 77	4 00
" " " 6..	4,717 25	68 97	217 00	300 00	96 38	25 00	184 95	2 00	5,611 55	3 00
" " " 7..	4,528 50	27 00	205 22	240 00	152 65	17 50	265 80	20 85	5,457 52	.....
" " " 8..	1,665 00	.....	97 77	156 00	49 37	17 50	55 70	6 50	2,047 84	.....
Female " " 1..	2,163 25	24 25	284 84	600 00	37 51	8 75	89 81	.....	3,208 41	4 00
" " " 2..	3,581 85	70 02	201 46	12 50	74 34	6 00	133 55	16 45	4,101 17	2 00
" " " 3..	3,599 00	46 77	179 72	60 00	36 00	14 75	93 00	.....	4,029 24	2 00
" " " 4..	3,099 00	15 00	95 97	590 00	52 00	.....	116 00	.....	3,967 97	4 00
" " " 7..	4,042 05	25 75	116 63	240 00	165 00	.....	248 30	1 55	4,839 28	2 00
General Expense, Col'd	1,180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 57	1,338 57	.....
Total Colored.....	50,379 15	524 37	2,801 08	3,260 75	1,015 05	256 00	2,052 89	241 88	60,531 17	92 25

SUMMARY

Of the Amounts Expended for the several grades of Schools, with the Amounts Received from the same for the Use of Books.

Schools.	Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Repairs and Cleaning.	Paid for Books and Stationery.	Paid for Rents and Ground Rents.	Paid for Heating Apparatus and its Repairs	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Fuel.	Paid for Incidentals, Printing, &c.	Totals.	Am't Received from Pupils.
General Expense (White)	$ 14,859 00	73 62	194 42	361 25	.....	21 10	.....	3,573 98	19,088 37	.....
B. C. C. and F. H. Schools	46,372 86	644 75	2,001 43	5,328 91	1,180 45	614 30	1,437 39	937 44	58,517 53	5,747 67
Male Grammar "	91,860 40	723 91	9,557 79	3,673 64	3,599 07	2,496 75	3,816 53	570 47	116,298 56	9,578 25
Public Schools	47,001 95	258 17	4,563 79	2,480 00	666 67	63 00	1,228 51	52 05	56,314 14	9,598 81
Female Grammar Schools	78,310 25	773 81	8,111 29	4,044 01	3,074 32	2,245 60	3,134 37	626 93	100,320 58	9,713 32
Male Primary "	89,773 75	881 28	4,446 98	4,018 26	3,077 75	599 75	3,953 74	308 91	107,060 42	6,187 18
Female Primary "	88,524 20	1,067 89	3,799 10	4,538 62	2,551 10	770 35	3,443 65	164 17	104,859 08	6,009 78
Total for White Schools	456,702 41	4,428 43	32,674 80	24,444 69	14,149 36	6,810 85	17,014 19	6,233 95	562,458 68	46,835 01
Colored Schools	50,379 15	524 37	2,801 08	3,260 75	1,015 05	256 00	2,052 89	241 88	60,531 17	92 25
Total for all Schools	$567 081 56	4,952 80	35,475 88	27,705 44	15,164 41	7,066 85	19,067 08	6,475 83	622,989 85	46,927 26

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection, &c.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Baltimore City College....	Howard street, opposite Centre.....	120x200	100x162	$3,600 00	$134,000	1874
E. F. High School.....	Aisquith and Mullikin streets.....	102x210	102x56	540 91	97,805	1868
" " "	" " "	Rear Bld'g	51x58			
W. F. High School.....	Fayette street, near Paca.....	98x144	72x132	1,188 00	60,000	1858
Male Gram. and P. No. 1.	N. E. corner Fayette and Greene streets.....	97x102	83x96[7]	354 00	17,350	1880
F. Gram. & Pri. No. 1...	S. W. corner Fayette and Greene streets.....	77[6]x170	62x140	1,094 75	29,520	1875
Grammar No. 2.....	S. W. corner Broadway and Bank street.....	100x141	52x72	244 44	10,000	1834
" & P. " 3.....	West side High street, north of Fayette.....	80x167	50x145	918 00	28,863	1875
" " 4.....	East side Sharp street, near Montgomery.....	100x155	56x85	600 00	20,000	1869
" " 5.....	S. W. cor. Greenmount ave. and Eager street..	66x150	55x100	600 00	17,000	1872
" " 6.....	N. E. side Division street, near Lanvale.....	104[3]x171[3]	55x120	800 00	28,338	1877
" " 7.....	S. E. cor. Eastern ave. and Burke street.....	100x140	52x105	350 00	13,823	1880
" " 8*.....	N. side Hollins street, near Fulton.....	139x129	54x112	700 00	19,512	1877
" & P. " 9.....	E. side Courtland street, near Saratoga.....	82x90	44x90	In fee.	18,350	1868
" " 10.....	S. E. cor. William and Warren streets.....	70x140	44x103	175 00	17,900	1850
" " 11.....	N. W. cor. Jefferson and Bond streets.....	70x104	44x85	In fee.	10,000	1845
" " 12.....	S. side Ridgely street, near Fremont.....	124[1]x155	73x125	620 67	29,265	1877
" " 13.....	E. side Aisquith street, near Mullikin.....	55x180	44x100	25 00	20,000	1870
" " 15.....	E. side Carrollton ave., near Lexington street.	100x150	55x107	400 00	25,000	1860
" " 17.....	E. side Washington street, near Fayette.....	93x134	52x80	372 00	17,000	1871
" " 18.....	N. side Mulberry street, near Fremont.....	87[5]x134	54x85	350 67	20,000	1868

TABLE

Containing the Location of Public School Buildings, Size of Lots, Size of Buildings, Cost of Buildings, Date of Erection, &c.—Continued.

Schools.	Location.	Size of Lot.	Size of Building.	Ground Rent.	Estimated Value or Cost of Building.	Date of Erection.
Gram. & Prim. No. 19....	E. side Park avenue, near Preston street.....	91.6x150	68x103	$549 00	$32,000	1869
" " " 20....	N. W. corner John and Eden streets.....	100x191	51x167	536 00	32,000	1868
" " 21....	N. E. corner Presstman and Gilmor streets...	102.5x155.7	55x96	620 00	19,741	1876
Public No. 1.....	E. side Druid Hill ave., near Biddle street....	75x100	44x100	150 00	15,000	1841
" " 3.....	N. side Baltimore street, near Aisquith.....	90x170	54x118	1,000 00	15,026	1879
" " 4.....	S. E. corner Bond and Chew streets.....	80x80	40x54	130 00	8,000	1864
" " 5.....	W. side Fremont street, near Lombard.....	74x150	44x65	In fee.	10,000	1843
Primary No. 2.....	N. E. corner Gough and Stiles streets.....	75x92	32x55	250 00	10,000	1854
" " 4.....	N. E. corner Hanover and Lee streets.....	80x76.6	52x76	210 00	10,000	1834
" " 5.....	S. E. corner Broadway and Chew street.....	120x120	60x113	600 00	18,791	1876
" " 6.....	E. side Ann street, near Canton avenue.....	65x140	46x160	112 50	14,831	1878
" " 7.....	N. side Mullikin street, near Aisquith.....	74x100	45x65	In fee.	6,000	1864
" " 8.....	E. side Caroline street, near Lombard.....	57x92.6	34x50	171 00	3,000	1855
" " 10.....	N. side Hollins street, near Schroeder.....	60.6x134	46x70	200 00	5,000	1855
" " 11.....	N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder streets.....	60x100	34x70	180 00	8,000	1854
" " 12.....	S. W. corner Barre and Warner streets.....	67x120	55x84	268 00	18,000	1870
" " 13.....	N. side Jefferson street, near Caroline.....	83.6x80	32x80	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 14.....	E. side Eutaw street, near Preston.....	45x150	33x60	200 00	6,000	1855
" " 15.....	S. W. corner Saratoga st. and Carrollton av...	100x150	50x120	700 00	22,800	1872
" " 16.....	N. E. corner Harford av. and Chew street...	105x158	56x113	792 00	21,451	1876
" " 17.....	S. W. corner Light and Poultney streets.....	62.1x122	50x72	217 00	10,000	1875

" " 18	E. side Argyle ave., near Lanvale street	60x140	45x68	195 00	7,000	1858
" " 21	E. side Pennsylvania ave., cor. Robert street	80x155	50x80	320 00	18,500	1869
" " 22	S. side Ramsay street, near Scott	71x128$^{6'}$	45x95	177 50	11,000	1855
" " 23	N. E. corner Gough and Wolfe streets	75x95	45x50	150 00	5,000	1852
" " 24	Corner Chesapeake and Hudson streets	80x100	32x50	In fee.	8,000	1853
" " 25	W. side Caroline street, near Bank	76x90	45x65	134 00	5,000	1867
" " 26	N. side of Orleans street, near Bond	84x75	50x65	126 00	15,000	1874
" " 27	S. W. cor. Fayette and Chester streets	92x120	48x72	275 00	18,000	1869
" " 28	N. W. cor. Battery ave. and Clement street	75x82	46x82	270 00	12,000	1869
" " 29	N. side Hill street, near Sharp	48x90	34x50	192 00	6,000	1854
" " 30*	N. side Hollins street, near Fulton	150x129$^{6'}$	55x82	750 00	15,618	1874
Col'd Gram. No. 1 } " Prim. M. " 1 }	E. side Holliday street, near Lexington	52x107$^{6'}$	52x80$^{6'}$	306 00	10,000	....
" " F. " 1	N. side Saratoga street, near St. Paul	30x193	30x40	600 00	2,000	....
" " No. 2	E. side East street, near Douglass	75x105	49x80	25 00	14,809	1874
" " " 3	S. E. cor. Howard and Montgomery streets	50x104	40x64	120 00	10,000	1872
" " " 5	S. side Eastern avenue, near Broadway	51x60	51x60	93 75	3,000	....
" " " 6	N. side Barre street, near Eutaw	65x112	40x80	300 00	15,000	1854
" " " 7	N. side Waesche street, near Fremont	143$^{9'}$x120	59x120	480 00	22,074	1877
RENTED.						
Female Gram. No. 16	Locust Point	.....	.....	150 00	.....	1852
Public No. 2	174 Hamburg street	.....	.....	900 00	.....	1875
" " 2	St. Stephen's Church	.....	.....	300 00	.....	1877
Colored No. 4	Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue	.....	.....	1,180 00	.....	1877
Public No. 2—lot for	Cor. Charles and Ostend streets	74$^{6'}$x219	.....	372 50	.....	1881
" " 4—" "	S. W. cor. Chase and Ann streets	82x223	.....	501 75	.....	1881
Primary No 14—lot for	Linden avenue and Wilson street	105x150	.....	840 00	.....	1881
	Total ground rents	.....	.....	$26,247 44		
	Total value of buildings, actual and estimated	.....	.....	.....	$1,123,367	
	Total amount of rents	.....	.....	$2,530 00		

*The two lots leased for Grammar No. 8 and Primary No. 30 aggregate 289 front feet, but only 160 of it are used by those buildings.

SCHEDULE

OF

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GENERAL EXPENSE ROLL.

Superintendent of Public Instruction	$2,500
Assistant Superintendent	1,800
Secretary	1,700
Librarian	1,000
Messenger, etc	900
Teachers of Music, each	1,200
Teachers of Drawing, each	500
Librarian of Public School Library	900

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

Principal	$2,400
Professors (not otherwise specified)	2,000
Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping	1,800
Professor of Drawing	1,800
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics	1,800
Tutors, each	1,000

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals	$2,208
First Assistants	1,008
Second Assistants	900
Teachers of French and Drawing, each	900

MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
First Assistants (Male)	804	900	
First Assistants (Female)	588	672	
Second Assistants	456	516	
Third Assistants	444	504	

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.
Principals	$804	$900
First Assistants	564	648
Second Assistants	444	504
Third Assistants	432	480

SATURDAY NORMAL CLASS.

Principal	$200
Assistants	150

MALE AND FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$600	$696	
Assistants	408	432	$468

UNCLASSIFIED SCHOOLS.*

Composed of Primary and Grammar Scholars.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$696	$780	$900
First Assistants	504	552	600

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals	$1,296	$1,404	$1,500
Vice-Principals	804	900	1,008
First Assistants (Male)	600		

Assistants, Grammar Grades, same as Third Assistants in Male Grammar Schools.

Assistants, Primary Grades, same as Assistants in Primary Schools.

COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The same as the Male Grammar Schools.

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*There are at present no schools of this class.

COLORED (PRIMARY) SCHOOLS.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.
Principals (Male)	$804	$900	
Principals (Female)	600	696	
Assistants (Male)	700		
Assistants (Female)	408	432	$468

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Principals, $2 per night, for actual service.

Assistants, $1.50 per night, for actual service.

The Schedule of Salaries to be subject to the following conditions:

All below the grade of Second Assistant in Male and Female Grammar Schools to be graded as Third Assistants, the Board of School Commissioners to determine, at the annual election, the grade of each Assistant; in case of failure to do so, the Senior Assistant to grade highest in all cases.

In Male and Female Grammar Schools not employing three Assistants, the lowest Assistant shall rank as Third Assistant, and so continue until there are three Assistants employed in that school, excepting the First Assistant, who shall, in all cases, rank as First Assistant.

Teachers who may have served for *two full* years in any of the Public Schools of Baltimore, upon promotion to Grammar Schools, shall be entitled to the second year's salary of that grade to which they may be assigned, excepting that of Principal.

Teachers who may have been engaged in teaching for *three* years previous to their election, shall be entitled to the highest salary of that grade to which they may be assigned (excepting that of Principals of Grammar Schools), upon producing satisfactory evidence of that fact to the President of the Board.

Teachers elected during the month of September shall receive the full salary for the months of July and August of the succeeding year; those elected in October shall receive nine-tenths of said salary; in November, eight-tenths, and so on to the close of the scholastic term.

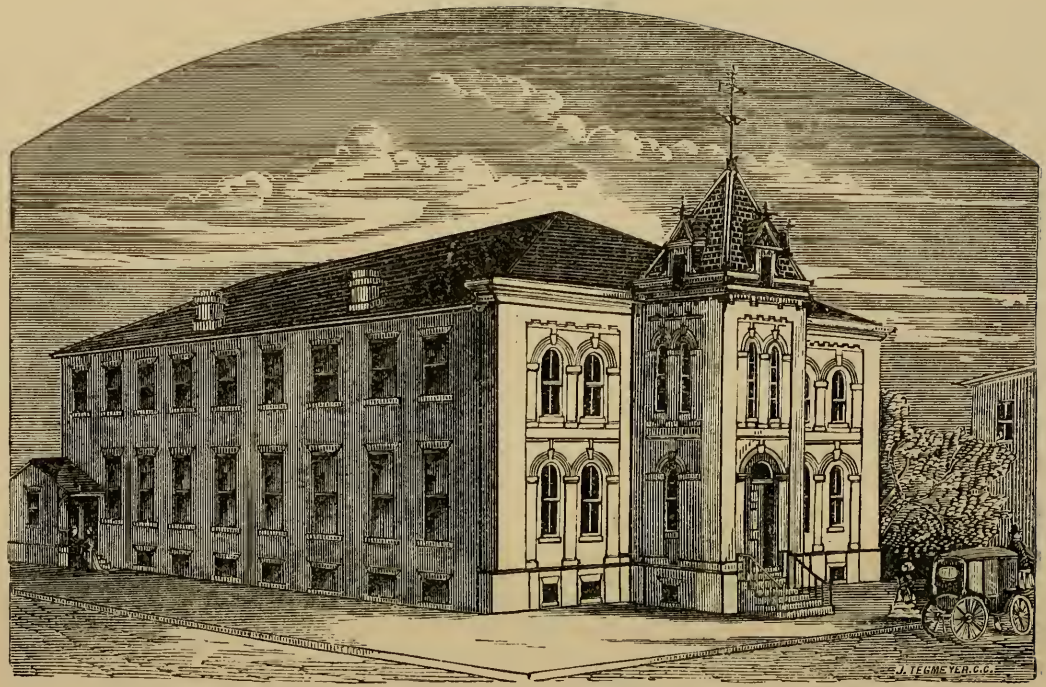
SALARIES OF JANITORS, JANITRESSES AND FIREMEN.

Janitor and Fireman of Baltimore City College.....$900 00
Firemen of Female High Schools, each..... 400 00
Janitresses of Female High Schools, each..... 300 00

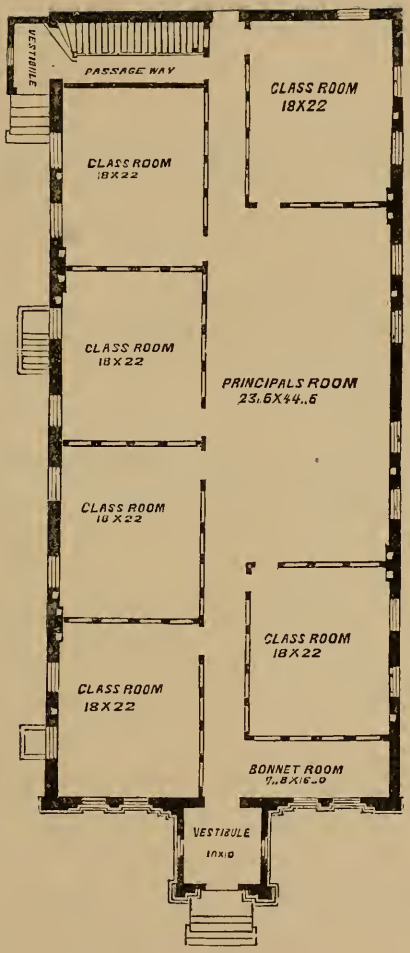
Fireman and Engineer of No. 1 Male Grammar and Primary Schools, $30 per month; of No. 3 Grammar and Primary Schools, $20 per month; and of No. 3 Public School, $20 per month; and for all furnaces in other schools, $5 each per month during the season.

Janitresses of schools having 3 classes, shall receive $8 per month; 4 classes $9 per month; 5 classes $10 per month; 6

classes $10.50 per month, and increase 50 cents per month for each additional class. They shall also receive 50 cents per month for each fire required in stoves in the schools from October to April inclusive.



Male and Female Grammar School No. 13, Aisquith Street, near Mullikin.



Ground Plan of No. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1881.

To the Mayor and City Council, and the Board of Public School Commissioners of the City of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

I submit the following report of the work of the Public Schools for the year ending with the date above named:

Date	1881
Population	332,190
Enumeration, Public School Census 1879	86,961
Number of pupils in school during the year	47,048
Enrollment, November 20	35,630
Average attendance	29,424
Number of teachers	821
Number of pupils to a teacher on enrollment, exclusive of special teachers	44
Number of pupils to a teacher on average attendance exclusive of special teachers	36
Percentage of enrollment on population	10.7
Percentage of average attendance on enrollment	82.6
Percentage of average attendance in Baltimore City College	91.6

Percentage of average attendance in Eastern Female High School	91
Percentage of average attendance in Western Female High School	94
Percentage of average attendance in Male Grammar Schools	86.6
Percentage of average attendance in Female Grammar Schools	83
Percentage of average attendance in Male Primary Schools	79.7
Percentage of average attendance in Female Primary Schools	79.9
Percentage of attendance in Public Schools	91.6
Percentage of attendance in Colored Schools	74.9
School age	6-21
Number to a teacher on enrollment in High Schools.	41
" " " Grammar "	40
" " " Primary "	45
Number to a teacher on enrollment in Public Schools	42.5
Number to a teacher on average attendance in High Schools	37
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Grammar Schools	34
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Primary Schools	37
Number to a teacher on average attendance in Public Schools	38.5
Number of Schools	120

There is little of special interest to record, so far as the inner workings of our school system, during the year 1881, are concerned. Our teachers have labored with their characteristic faithfulness, our schools have maintained their numerical standard, and every thing *in the schools*, has for the most part, moved on with its accustomed regularity. There has been no essential change in High School or Grammar School curriculum, and only two changes in text-books during the scholastic year. My own labors have had the same general direction as in previous sessions. To reduce the amount of pressure imposed upon the teacher, to relieve the physical as well as the mental strain, imposed by the exacting requirements of modern competition have been my constant endeavor. Our High School curriculum is still too multifarious in its character, and though somewhat modified and improved, still tends to produce a diffused, rather than a vigorous and solid culture. To attempt the impossible, is the characteristic weakness of our higher education, in all its forms. No precipitate measures will remedy the evil: it must be accomplished gradually and cautiously if accomplished at all. Elimination and retrenchment here and there until the course is reduced to moderation, is the only rational line of action. As the evil has been gradual in its growth, so the remedy must be gradual in its action.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

The college has accomplished all that could be expected, considering the severe requirements of its curriculum. Its principal disadvantage continues, with as little apparent prospect of relief as in former times.

Mr. G. Emory Morgan has been appointed to succeed Mr. H. Gordon, and has been very cordially welcomed back by his former associates. Mr. Gordon has transferred his fine abilities and scholarship to another sphere, in which he bids fair to be eminent as well as useful. The department of physical science has been expanded and improved with devoted energy by the Professor in charge, and requires only greater facilities as to laboratory and appointments, to render it a complete success. In mathematics, in ancient and modern languages, the school is accomplishing all that is possible under existing conditions.

ENGLISH-GERMAN (PUBLIC SCHOOLS.)

During the past year these schools have done all that can be reasonably expected of them. They are not responsible for defects in their condition; such as exist are inevitable. Their work is faithfully performed, and there is no just ground of censure or criticism, so far as the schools themselves are concerned.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

The reports of the respective Committees in charge of these special Departments, will exhibit fully their condition and progress during the past year.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The report of my colleague, Mr. Wise, will set forth in detail, the workings of most of these schools. I desire, however,

to mention, as worthy of special commendation, the fact that several pupils of our Colored Grammar School passed, with decided credit, our late teachers' examination, November, 1881.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Our Library has grown in usefulness if not in books, during the year '81. It is becoming more thoroughly appreciated with every successive year. Mr. Thayer has conducted it with the greatest attention and faithfulness. There is nothing lacking to its complete success except an *annual appropriation*.

MR. H. D. REESE.

I regret to chronicle among the sad events of the year 1881, the tragical death of Mr. Henry D. Reese, late Principal of Male Grammar School No. 10. Mr. Reese was a man of decided convictions and strong impulses. He was sincere, frank, and truthful; not controlled by considerations of mere expediency or obsequious regard to official position. As a teacher, he was lucid and rational in his methods, teaching with a view to intellectual development, more than to the accomplishment of immediate results. His acquirements were thorough, especially in history, for which he possessed a peculiar fondness, and in which he was unusually well versed. Mr. Reese was succeeded by Mr. Jacob Goodman, first assistant of the school, in whose praiseworthy appointment the principle of promotion upon the ground of capability alone, has been strictly observed. Mr. Goodman is a graduate of our City College and of Yale; his record is in every respect, unexceptionable, and his advancement is in all points worthy of commendation as well as imitation.

MR. H. B. GWYN.

During the past year, Mr. H. B. Gwyn, formerly First Assistant Male Grammar School No. 4, was unanimously elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Galveston, Texas. The selection of Mr. Gwyn was made without any solicitation on his part, and was in every sense, a just tribute to his professional and personal worth. He has assumed charge of the Public Schools of Galveston, and is laboring for their advancement, with his wonted energy. There is no reasonable doubt, under favorable auspices, of his assured success.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—GENERAL REMARKS.

No careful observer of current events can have failed to observe that our common school system is passing through a crisis that must "try it as by fire." I must confess to a feeling of serious apprehension for the future efficiency of our schools. Nor do I speak of *system* in the local or restrictive sense, but of that great fabric of schools, which is now rapidly extending from one extreme of the continent to the other, and is fast absorbing many of the landmarks of our oldest system of classical education. It requires no prophetic vision to discern the "signs of the times." They are too plain and significant to be mistaken; it is devoutly to be hoped that they may be regarded before it is too late. The strongly developed tendency of our American civilization to incorporate all features of our national life into politics, is beginning to reveal itself very vigorously in our common school system. There is

really no exemption from the political taint in any phase of our modern life. Genius, talent, aptitude, skill, culture, inspiration, all are in some degree subject to the dominion of this baleful influence. It is with common schools, however, that we are directly concerned, and our reflections must be confined to a discussion of the evils that now so seriously threaten their efficiency, if they do not possibly imperil their existence. Of late years a strong disposition has been developed to subject our school system to political control. Chiefs of contending parties have claimed its patronage as a legitimate portion of the "spoils," and in certain localities this infamous doctrine is not only asserted, but actually enforced. No one expects perfect immunity from corruption in the purest forms of government devised by human wisdom; such a Utopian dream can never be realized until the dawn of the political millennium. At the same time, no one, unless he blind himself to the truth, can fail to see the deplorable result to which the present tendency of our school system must inevitably lead. *Corruptio optimi pessima*—the worst corruption is the corruption of that which is intrinsically most beneficent. If the school system lose its purity, if its administration be confided to the irresponsible control of a depraved oligarchy, how pernicious the result must be. For corruption here comes home to every man's hearth and fireside—it is a kind of political sacrilege, against which we feel called upon most solemly to protest. If iniquity prevail in those departments of government, with which the moral life of the nation is so intimately bound up, the whole complexion of society must be sensibly affected. The character of its education, largely determines the moral

character of every nation—the one is a reflex of the other. Let us hope that a salutary public sentiment will indignantly rebuke and sternly suppress those infamous tendencies that are so largely affecting our school administration in nearly every section of our common country.

The principal dangers that threaten the welfare of American education, and modern education in general, may be arranged under two or three distinct and well defined heads: First—that which may be designated the Technical, the Professional, or the Utilitarian theory. Second—The insidious growth of materialism and its wide-reaching popularity, sustained and rendered doubly attractive by the fascination of illustrious names, and the patronage of renowned universities. It is apparent at a glance that both these are intimately related, and they may with propriety be regarded as different phases of the same central heresy. The first of these is a delusion that has in all ages vexed the soul of the true educationist, and one whose immense development in contemporary times is largely to be ascribed to the diffusion of the Baconian philosophy. Nowhere in the history of the Revival of Learning was the divorce between the purely intellectual and the material so complete as in the system of Bacon. Practical utility, the apotheosis of human comfort, and physical well being, the subjection of the agencies of nature to human control, such was the ideal to which his philosophy tended. He seems to have enjoyed a strange prevision of our modern civilization, and had he lived until the present epoch in modern history, when it is proposed to convert our colleges into Polytechnic or Professional schools, and their curriculum is denounced by

educational oracles in high places as medieval, traditional and antiquated, he would have beheld the goal of his philosophy, the climax of his hopes. To deny or to depreciate the wisdom of that philosophy, which proposes as one of its loftiest aims the amelioration of human suffering and the extension of human comfort, would be vain and futile. But the consistent application of the Baconian philosophy involves the subordinating of all pure and ennobling culture to the attainment of mere utility as its end and ideal. The perfect accord of all the phases of man's intellectual nature, the harmonious development of every faculty, finds no sympathy in a scheme of philosophy, which seeks its ideal in the gratification of the sensuous, and in the exclusive culture of "the things that perish with the using." If, since the age of Elizabeth, the Anglo-Saxon mind has receded more and more from the mediæval dream of ideal perfection, if poetry has degenerated since the death of Milton, if metaphysical science has fallen into materialism, and by a natural transition into atheism, if formal logic has been banished from the schools until a recent period, then must the result be largely imputed to the influence of the Baconian philosophy. In all the complex forms of modern intellectual and social life, the outworking of this principle is discernible in its intense, unremitting energy. The immense mechanical and industrial development of the American States, as well as that of the nations and kingdoms of the older world, has imparted an irresistible impulse to the theory of technical and professional education. In France, in Germany, even in conservative England, art museums, industrial schools, polytechnic institutes, are encroaching upon the ancient curri-

culum, which deals with the acquisition of knowledge as a means to the attainment of an end—intellectual perfection—but not as the end itself. Popular science monthlies, enterprising art directors, scientific charlatans and empirics, are lifting up their combined voice in blatant declamation against the college and the High School, against their medievalism, and their inability to adapt young men to the successful performance of the so-called practical duties of life. The ancient conception of education has been supplanted by the modern and dominant theory, which deals with the human mind as a piece of mechanism, to be trained and cultured for the production of merely temporal advantage, and the promotion of physical comfort. It is no just cause of astonishment that there should exist the most amicable alliance between the advocates of technical or professional education and the school of materialism in philosophy.

No wonder that the school of educationists which concentrate their energies upon man's physical well-being, ignoring or subordinating the disciplinary agencies that tend to perfect his intellectual nature, should gravitate with unerring instinct, to that school of philosophy which ignores the distinction between matter and spirit, and endeavors to eliminate the Creator from the universe he has fashioned and sustains in being. No wonder that Prof. Huxley, the oracle and the apostle of biological science, in expounding his ideal scheme of study, should accord no recognition to Latin or Greek, or Mental and Ethical Science, the great instruments of moral and intellectual culture. I do not desire to be understood as in any degree disparaging the beneficent results of science nor

its value as a means of educational discipline. I would accord to the great masters of the department, new and old, the most generous recognition in any symmetrical scheme of studies. No one has beheld its magnificent expansion with sincerer gratification, as the infinite and exquisite applications of the Conservation of Energy have taken all science for its province. Though not a professed scientist, I have given "many days and nights" to the pages of Tait, Helmholtz, Maury, Deschanel and Agassiz. It is against the abuses of "science falsely so called," against the "undevout philosophers run mad," that I am protesting. It does not seem to have dawned upon the consciousness of our Huxleys and Tyndalls that there are "more things in heaven," if not in earth, "than are dreamt of in their philosophy." The idea of education, rising serenely above the selfish aims of special or professional attainment, is culture in the most comprehensive sense, the generous nurture of every faculty, and the restoring of our nature to that concord and harmony in which it was shaped and fashioned, but which sin has marred and perverted from its primeval purity. For education comprehends infinitely more than the intellectual narrowness of the specialist, or the serene self-complacency of the polytechnic student. Not beholding the truth as "through a glass darkly," it looks "eye to eye on knowledge," and the intellectual nature redeemed, regenerated, tends slowly to that "far off divine event to which the whole creation moves." The question remains to be considered wherein consists the corrective influence, which is to restore the equilibrium in our system of modern education. Nor is the remedy difficult to seek, or the way straitened and obscure. It is to be found in

the assiduous inculcation of the principle that education addresses itself to minds and to mental perfection, that it deals not primarily with the uses of knowledge, but with knowledge itself, that its aim is not to produce scholars or specialists alone, but men "fitted to discharge, justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war."

Another and serious cause of apprehension is the gradual disappearance of higher culture, social and intellectual, under the pernicious influence of utilitarian or professional training. Even from England the cry of alarm is sounded by one of her most eminent scholars, no less than the Rector of Lincoln College in the University of Oxford. Those who will read the admirable address of Rev. Mark Pattison, delivered before an association of English teachers, will perceive with grave apprehension how wide is the breach that already divides the secondary and the higher education of the age.

Having traced somewhat at length, the most characteristic of prevailing educational heresies, it remains to present the counterpart to this somewhat gloomy picture, and to set forth that perfected scheme of studies, whose faithful pursuit tends to the complete enrichment of our several gifts, so that the one talent may produce two other talents, and the five talents ten. 1st. An exclusive devotion to no special line of study during the earlier portions of the student's career, in fact until the High School or collegiate course shall be completed. 2d. The recognition of the principle of authority and supervision in the arrangement and prescription of courses of study. 3d.

The concentration of our time and talents upon a more circumscribed line of studies, the conservation, and not the dissipation of energy, to borrow an illustration from the physical scientists. Between the extremes of a contracting, isolating specialism, and a diffused but attenuated culture lies the golden mean of true education. 4th. The next corrective influence, and one rendered an imperative necessity by the prevalence of technical and materialistic conceptions of education, is the emphatic recognition of the claims of language, as an instrument of intellectual and spiritual discipline. And when I speak of language, I mean not only language in its historical or philological aspects, but language in its synthetic forms, in the Idyls of the King, the golden prose of Milton or of Taylor, the stately sentences of Clarendon and of Hooker. The peculiar social and political conditions of American life render the assiduous culture of the mother tongue a patriotic obligation as well as a scholarly duty. The wonderful expansion of physical science, the presentation of scientific truth in popular but unscientific form, the serene self-complacency of our age, disdaining whatever savors of esoteric culture, the dissemination of the sensational novel, the hot haste in which most of the articles in our daily papers are produced, their frequent disregard of grammatical propriety, the debasing levelling of modern political systems, striving to obliterate the distinction which nature and culture have interposed between man and man, have combined to rob literary art of much of its lofty imperiousness. The student of linguistic history can not fail to note the significant coincidence—or rather reminder—that the growth of dialectic divergence, the process of phonetic

decay, and the superseding of the classic Latin by the *lingua rustica*, received a marked impulse from the edict of Caracallus, by which all distinctions of class were abolished, the franchise extended to the provincial as well as the native, and the descendant of the Cornelian gens and the despised Syrian were alike in the estimation of the law. The obligation to cultivate the mother tongue rests upon the high ground of patriotism and of duty. The long continued disregard of our vernacular is one of those intellectual transgressions for which centuries of culture only can atone. If English is to maintain its pre-eminence as a literary speech, the result is not to be accomplished by an indolent acquiescence in the theory of its elasticity and buoyancy, which exalt it above the necessity of academic restraint, and render it a law unto itself. I have not so interpreted the teachings of linguistic history. It is a cause of just reproach to the language and literature of England and America that there exists no admitted standard of appeal in controverted questions of literary propriety and linguistic usage. The loftiest attainment of English style too often consists in the unrestrained gratification of eccentricity, a splendid mannerism like that of De Quincey, or a grotesque affectation like that of Carlyle.

The partial decline of classical study is another of the unhappy consequences that have followed in the train of the technical and utilitarian movement. It is manifestly a work of supererogation to descant upon the advantages of classical education, and I should justly lay myself open to the charge of presumption, did I undertake to do so. Leaving out of consideration the wealth and the wisdom, the artistic graces

and refinements of classical literature, there is no modern idiom, except English, which approaches the ancient tongues in efficiency as a mode of logical discipline. Their arrested development, their insusceptibility to structural changes, are the principal sources of their surpassing excellence for the purposes of æsthetic culture, just as the remains of ancient art, representing a perfected development, constitute the admiration and the despair, the impossible ideal of succeeding ages. The immense indebtedness of the English vocabulary to the Latin is a subject as yet comparatively unexplored by philologists, but one opening up a rich and fruitful field of investigation. Nor is this obligation confined to the vocabulary of abstraction and reflection, and all the nobler forms of thought. The classic element has permeated the daily speech of active life to a degree that is little suspected. The Roman image is reflected in them all. Indeed, the loftiest tribute to the efficacy of classical study as a means of intellectual training, emanates from Helmholtz, whose brilliant researches in ophthalmic science and the physiology of sound entitle him to be regarded as the "foremost man of all the world" in the domain of physics, and whose theories and discoveries Tyndall and Huxley have reproduced and popularized in an English dress. In his fascinating lecture upon the Advantages of Natural Science, he bears unequivocal testimony to the value of classical study, upon the ground that it "develops all the faculties in pretty nearly the same degree." The student of educational literature cannot have failed to read with pride and satisfaction the recent tendencies of education in Germany, the preëminence accorded to the classics as a preparation for admission from the Gymnasia to the Univer-

sity, in which recognition of preëminence some of the most illustrious men of science cordially concurred.

No more insiduous and delusive error is propagated in our day than the oft-repeated platitude, "education must be adapted to the requirements of the age." So far as this may be interpreted as a confounding of knowledge with education, it may be pardoned as a sin of ignorance; so far as it relates to the foundation of technic schools and professional courses, *separate* from the High School and the College, no one is more thoroughly in accord with the movement than myself, and no one in its own sphere will yield it a more cordial support. But the advocates of this movement are not content to rest here. Our High School and Collegiate curriculums must be revolutionized, as being antiquated, medieval and scholastic, classical and mathematical studies must be subordinated to the practical training of the laboratory and to elementary lessons in Biology. For it is a noteworthy fact that our biological champions do not confine their attacks to the classics alone, but have entered the lists against the pure mathematics, as compared with their cherished sciences. It requires no logical reasoning to demonstrate that the social virtue and morality of a nation are inseparably connected with the character of its education, and essentially dependent upon it. All history is replete with warnings given for our admonition and instruction. It is a problem to be determined by the discrimination of casuists and psychologists, to what extent the debasement of our national character, the profligate excesses of political factions, the complete deification of self, and the heathenish worship of self, as incarnated in party, may be

traced to the wide prevalence of a theory of education, which aspires to no purer ideal than mere expediency, which eliminates the moral and the spiritual, and attains its climax in the culture of the sensuous. It is an essential fallacy to assume that the cardinal aims of education can ever change, however much its outward forms and modes may be modified by the varying conditions of successive ages. If I may be permitted to draw an illustration from the related sphere of religious development (and so impalpable is the line that divides the provinces of moral and intellectual culture that it is visible only to the infinite penetration of Divine Wisdom), the specific office of the Church in all times, under all forms and vicissitudes of polity and organization, is the regeneration of man's moral nature, and the salvation of men's souls. Any departure from this, her heavenly calling, her ordained office work, is fatal to the conception of a church and of Christianity. So the office of true education, in all phases of its history, is the same, the regeneration and perfection of our intellectual being; and any turning aside from this her holy mission to minister to human selfishness, or pander to temporal acquisition, is subversive of the conception of education.

My special acknowledgments are due to Mr. Wise for his valuable assistance in preparing the tables accompanying this report, and to Mr. Roemer and Mr. Raddatz for their efficient aid in the musical and the German examinations.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD.

TABLES

Accompanying Superintendent's Report,

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Pupils, Number of Free Pupils, Number on Roll, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, Number of Different Pupils in School during the year ending November 20, 1881, and Number of Teachers.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Baltimore City College	481	62	543	498	91.6	818	13
Eastern Female High School	234	113	347	317	91.	481	10
Western Female High School	462	76	538	494	94	734	12
	1177	251	1428	1309	92.1	2033	35
Male Grammar No. 1	234	100	334	288	87.	518	9
" " " 2	141	187	328	286	89.	543	7
" " " 3	70	118	188	164	87.	295	5
" " " 4	110	157	267	231	86.	367	7
" " " 5	24	149	173	152	88.	237	5
" " " 6	288	72	360	310	90.	505	9
" " " 7	67	144	211	178	90.	359	4
" " " 8	117	179	296	244	83.	433	7
" " " 9	59	92	151	134	89.	243	5
" " " 10	55	199	254	227	89.	380	7
" " " 11	43	192	235	203	86.	352	6
" " " 12	58	263	321	269	84.	445	7
" " " 13	91	117	208	177	86.	301	6
" " " 15	319	141	460	400	92.	653	11
" " " 17	89	109	198	175	89.	334	6
" " " 18	76	99	175	152	85.	261	5
" " " 19	170	85	255	217	81.	374	7
" " " 20	104	204	308	282	92.	429	8
" " " 21	133	106	239	207	87.	341	6
	2248	2713	4961	4296	86.6	7370	127

FEMALE GRAMMAR, AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Female Grammar No. 1	333	160	493	401	82.	694	12
" " " 2	96	211	307	277	91.	484	8
" " " 3	62	135	197	170	87.	314	5
" " " 4	126	130	256	200	79.	373	6
" " " 5	28	212	240	201	83.	328	6
" " " 6	259	101	360	296	85.	490	8
" " " 7	51	160	211	174	85.	242	4
" " " 8	154	224	378	285	75.	515	9
" " " 9	49	82	131	120	91.	204	4
" " " 10	68	210	278	234	84.	396	7
" " " 11	77	217	294	242	82.	408	7
" " " 12	41	241	282	233	84.	391	7
" " " 13	163	178	341	293	86.	522	8
" " " 15	260	150	410	367	90.	588	10
" " " 16	14	96	110	77	70.	172	2
" " " 17	138	137	275	232	84.	471	7
" " " 18	84	133	217	173	80.	307	6
" " " 19	112	77	189	146	78.	292	5
" " " 20	95	245	340	298	87.	439	8
" " " 21	202	149	351	281	80.	479	8
	2412	3248	5660	4700	83.	8109	137
Public School No. 1	421	99	520	448	86.	653	12
" " " 2	600	....	600	571	95.	789	15
" " " 3	1035	....	1035	924	92.	1288	23
" " " 4	455	83	538	488	92.	681	13
" " " 5	473	270	743	695	93.	923	18
	2984	452	3436	3126	91.	4334	81

MALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Male Primary No. 1	205	238	443	365	82.	659	9
" " " 2	12	197	209	172	82.	289	4
" " " 3	44	240	284	227	79.	419	6
" " " 4	71	168	239	184	76.	362	6
" " " 5	16	417	433	358	83.	588	10
" " " 6	66	268	334	283	85.	457	7
" " " 7	34	120	154	139	91.	248	4
" " " 8	34	141	175	142	82.	257	4
" " " 9	18	112	130	100	77.	231	3
" " " 10	22	187	209	173	83.	340	5
" " " 11	39	182	221	174	79.	304	5
" " " 12	46	287	333	273	82.	482	7
" " " 13	7	232	239	183	80.	356	5
" " " 14	114	92	206	161	78.	336	6
" " " 15	239	182	421	403	82.	575	9
" " " 16	11	253	264	206	78.	394	6
" " " 17	44	326	370	297	80.	508	8
" " " 18	140	92	232	185	80.	360	5
" " " 19	52	119	171	133	74.	280	4
" " " 20	49	295	344	262	77.	515	7
" " " 21	91	210	301	242	81.	440	7
" " " 22	12	238	250	220	88.	389	6
" " " 23	65	215	280	231	82.	409	6
" " " 25	25	205	230	183	79.	299	5
" " " 26	23	182	205	172	84.	291	5
" " " 27	96	225	321	282	90.	416	7
" " " 28	10	298	308	231	75.	416	6
" " " 29	17	132	149	108	72.	214	4
" " " 30	82	320	402	333	83.	576	9
	1684	6173	7857	6422	79.7	11410	175

FEMALE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Female Primary No. 1	249	211	460	357	78.	656	9
" " " 2	14	186	200	163	89.	308	5
" " " 3	50	222	272	218	80.	414	6
" " " 4	61	178	239	181	76.	352	5
" " " 5	15	416	431	369	86.	535	9
" " " 6	58	301	359	314	88.	515	8
" " " 7	37	151	188	134	75.	288	4
" " " 8	31	99	130	109	83.	192	4
" " " 9	23	131	154	131	86.	259	4
" " " 10	28	172	200	156	78.	286	5
" " " 11	40	132	172	138	80.	280	4
" " " 12	34	380	414	299	71.	579	8
" " " 13	10	256	266	198	77.	343	5
" " " 14	81	68	149	121	81.	227	4
" " " 15	163	195	358	318	88.	630	8
" " " 16	14	253	267	203	72.	388	6
" " " 17	48	276	324	241	75.	456	6
" " " 18	116	89	205	157	77.	314	5
" " " 19	42	122	164	130	79.	245	4
" " " 20	62	237	299	231	80.	475	6
" " " 21	78	199	277	232	84.	412	6
" " " 22	13	240	253	215	85.	361	6
" " " 23	74	219	293	244	83.	423	6
" " " 25	17	217	234	149	64.	304	4
" " " 26	41	153	194	155	80.	270	4
" " " 27	82	211	293	242	83.	429	6
" " " 28	23	277	300	230	77.	415	6
" " " 29	20	136	156	130	84.	236	4
" " " 30	88	304	392	313	80.	570	8
" " " 32	43	258	301	237	79.	407	6
	1655	6289	7944	6315	79.5	11569	171

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Pay.	Free.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. in School During Year.	No. of Teachers.
Grammar Colored No. 1	29	372	401	341	85.	618	10
Male Colored No. 1	0	128	128	89	70.	196	3
" " " 2	1	278	279	220	79.	430	6
" " " 3	0	280	280	235	84.	388	7
" " " 4	5	347	352	288	82.	482	7
" " " 5	2	175	177	138	78.	270	4
" " " 6	0	509	509	329	65.	777	9
" " " 7	0	408	408	289	70.	576	8
" " " 8	0	130	130	91	70.	200	3
Female " " 1	0	174	174	124	71.	303	4
" " " 2	1	428	429	301	71.	584	8
" " " 3	1	346	347	260	75.	482	7
" " " 4	2	338	340	250	73.	438	6
" " " 7	2	388	390	301	81.	559	8
	43	4301	4344	3256	75.	6303	90

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing the Number of Schools, Teachers, Pay Pupils, Free Pupils, on Roll November 20th, 1881, Average Attendance, Percentage of Attendance, and Number of Different Pupils in School During the Year.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pay Pupils.	No. of Free Pupils.	On Roll Nov. 20th.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	No. of Pupils in School During Year.
Baltimore City College.....	1	13	481	62	543	498	91.6	818
Eastern Fem. High School...	1	10	234	113	347	317	91.	481
Western Fem. High School...	1	12	462	76	538	494	94.	734
Male Grammar Schools.....	19	127	2248	2713	4961	4296	86.6	7370
Female Grammar Schools...	20	137	2412	3248	5660	4700	83.	8109
Public Schools.....	5	81	2984	452	3436	3126	91.	4334
*Male Primary Schools.....	29	175	1684	6173	7857	6422	79.7	11410
Female Primary Schools....	30	171	1655	6289	7944	6315	79.5	11569
Colored Schools.....	14	90	43	4301	4344	3256	74.9	6303
Music Teachers.....		4						
Drawing Teachers.....		4						
Total.....	120	824	12203	23427	35630	29424	82.6	51128

Deduct	No. of pupils promoted to High Schools and College,	681	
	" " " " " Grammar Schools.....	3399	
			4080
Actual number of different pupils in school during the year,			47048

*Primary No. 32 was divided into Male and Female Departments late in the year, and therefore the report of Female Primary No. 32 was made to cover both departments.

NUMBER OF PUPILS

In High, Grammar and Primary Schools, November 20, 1881.

Schools.	Grammar School Pupils.	Primary School Pupils	Schools.	Grammar School Pupils.	Primary School Pupils.
Fem. Grammar No. 16	34	76	Grammar Colored No. 1	401	
Public School No. 1..	188	332	Male Colored No. 1...	35	93
" " " 2..	234	366	" " " 2...	34	245
" " " 3..	440	595	" " " 3...	44	236
" " " 4..	228	310	" " " 4...	47	305
" " " 5..	312	431	" " " 5...	27	150
			" " " 6...	55	454
	1436	2110	" " " 7...	53	355
No. in Gram. Schools.	10511		" " " 8...	6	124
No. in Prim Schools..		15801	Female " " 1...	23	151
			" " " 2...	50	379
Total in White Schools	11947	17911	" " " 3...	83	264
Colored Schools.....	933	3411	" " " 4...	43	297
			" " " 7...	32	358
Total.....	12880	21322		933	3411

Number of High School Pupils.....	1428
" " Grammar School Pupils.....	12880
" " Primary School Pupils.....	21322
Total number of Pupils on roll, November 20th, 1881.....	35630

NUMBER IN DIFFERENT GRADES OF SCHOOLS COMPARED. 1880 AND 1881.

Schools.	Number in 1881.	Number in 1880.	Increase in 1881.	Decrease in 1881.
In High Schools	1428	1406	22	
" Grammar Schools	10621	10660		39
" Public "	3436	3440		4
" Primary "	15801	15652	149	
" Colored "	4344	4139	205	
Totals	35630	35297	376	43
*Actual Increase in 1881			333	

*During the year 1880 there were Evening Schools and a Normal Class (for teachers) in operation, but the decrease in the total number on roll occasioned by their discontinuance does not properly affect this table, because it is intended to show comparison between the day schools of the two years.

TABLE

Showing the Number of Pupils and Teachers in the Public Schools on the last day of each Fiscal Year, from the year 1829, when the first Public School was opened, to the year 1881, inclusive.

Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Date.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1829	3	269	1856	253	12,946
1830	5	402	1857	246	11,759
1831	5	627	1858	270	12,263
1832	5	640	1859	271	12,419
1833	8	544	1860	302	14,156
1834	8	859	1861	317	13,952
1835	8	867	1862	319	14,382
1836	8	814	1863	350	15,661
1837	8	659	1864	358	16,086
1838	8	675	1865	377	16,523
1839	8	1,126	1866	411	17,967
1840	16	1,834	1867	513	18,896
1841	22	2,539	1868	555	20,591
1842	27	2,471	1869	558	23,159
1843	28	2,669	1870	571	24,673
1844	30	3,366	1871	578	25,357
1845	50	4,313	1872	614	26,375
1846	64	5,017	1873	624	28,329
1847	91	6,439	1874	661	29,108
1848	98	6,699	1875	706	31,356
1849	107	6,763	1876	731	31,404
1850	119	7,093	1877	764	33,946
1851	138	8,011	1878	820	35,288
1852	172	9,081	1879	822	36,505
1853	194	9,447	1880	822	36,337
1854	209	9,717	1881	824	35,630
1855	217	10,913			

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, February 1, 1881.

Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1....	90	41	38	39	Female No. 1..	84	47	46	46
" " 2....	23	12	11	12	" " 2..	24	17	16	17
" " 3....	31	26	23	24	" " 3..	62	24	24	24
" " 4....	52	26	25	26	" " 4..	49	30	30	30
" " 5....	42	38	37	37	" " 5..	59	42	42	42
" " 6....	47	37	36	36	" " 6..	53	37	32	33
" " 7....	17	17	17	17	" " 7..	34	19	19	19
" " 8....	34	21	21	21	" " 8..	19	14	13	13
" " 9....	18	17	16	16	" " 9..	30	17	17	17
" " 10....	30	24	22	23	" " 10..	31	18	16	16
" " 11....	25	24	16	19	" " 11..	33	25	21	23
" " 12....	40	33	30	31	" " 12..	56	40	28	33
" " 13....	29	18	18	18	" " 13..	23	16	16	16
" " 14....	62	23	22	22	" " 14..	32	17	17	17
" " 15....	82	57	45	52	" " 15..	103	88	84	85
" " 16....	33	22	18	21	" " 16 .	50	32	32	32
" " 17....	53	33	33	33	" " 17..	59	22	22	22
" " 18....	48	38	38	38	" " 18..	51	34	34	34
" " 19....	38	30	30	30	" " 19..	18	15	15	15
" " 20....	51	37	37	37	" " 20..	66	47	46	46
" " 21....	36	30	28	28	" " 21..	34	33	33	33
" " 22....	55	32	29	29	" " 22..	32	20	18	18
" " 23....	59	32	26	28	" " 23..	56	32	22	22
" " 25....	39	27	27	27	" " 25..	32	15	14	14
" " 26....	32	15	15	15	" " 26..	28	21	21	21
" " 27....	25	25	23	25	" " 27..	70	33	33	33
" " 28....	36	19	19	19	" " 28..	42	20	20	20
" " 29....	0	0	0	0	" " 29..	12	12	12	12
" " 30....	53	43	41	42	" " 30..	58	37	37	37
					" " 32..	30	19	19	19
Boys.....	1180	797	741	765	Girls.....	1430	843	799	809
Girls.....	1430	843	799	809					
Total.....	2610	1640	1540	1574					

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar Schools, June 22, 1881.

Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Prim. Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1....	78	52	44	45	Female No. 1..	78	43	42	42
" " 2....	23	16	14	15	" " 2..	27	17	17	17
" " 3....	34	22	18	18	" " 3..	37	34	30	30
" " 4....	53	32	29	29	" " 4..	40	21	19	21
" " 5....	42	30	29	30	" " 5..	67	51	51	51
" " 6....	44	32	32	32	" " 6..	57	43	40	40
" " 7....	26	21	20	20	" " 7..	48	26	22	23
" " 8....	37	20	20	20	" " 8..	26	25	21	21
" " 9....	22	17	15	16	" " 9..	26	26	26	26
" " 10....	30	24	22	22	" " 10..	38	22	20	21
" " 11....	28	20	12	14	" " 11..	32	24	20	21
" " 12....	42	38	32	32	" " 12..	46	45	30	30
" " 13....	29	16	16	16	" " 13..	26	16	16	16
" " 14....	53	35	32	32	" " 14..	33	16	16	16
" " 15....	80	46	46	46	" " 15..	86	80	77	77
" " 16....	40	26	24	26	" " 16..	49	31	28	28
" " 17....	50	29	29	29	" " 17..	71	32	31	31
" " 18....	34	28	28	28	" " 18..	43	39	37	37
" " 19....	34	25	21	21	" " 19..	22	22	21	21
" " 20....	46	35	32	33	" " 20..	62	48	46	46
" " 21....	60	33	31	32	" " 21..	54	35	34	34
" " 22....	55	39	22	22	" " 22.	39	21	19	19
" " 23....	59	33	33	33	" " 23..	62	39	37	37
" " 25....	40	27	27	27	" " 25..	30	16	16	16
" " 26....	35	21	19	19	" " 26..	22	19	16	18
" " 27....	31	30	30	30	" " 27..	68	41	40	41
" " 28....	36	15	15	15	" " 28..	50	18	18	18
" " 29....	23	23	21	21	" " 29..	16	16	16	16
" " 30....	71	35	30	30	" " 30..	46	30	27	27
					" " 32..	38	23	23	23
Boys.....	1235	820	743	753	Girls.....	1349	919	856	864
Girls.....	1349	919	856	864					
Total.....	2584	1739	1599	1617					

	Roll.	Exam'd.	Passed.	Prom'd.
February Examination.....	2610	1640	1540	1574
June "	2584	1739	1599	1617
Total, 1881.....	5194	3379	3139	3191

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

From Primary to Grammar School (Colored), February 8, 1881.

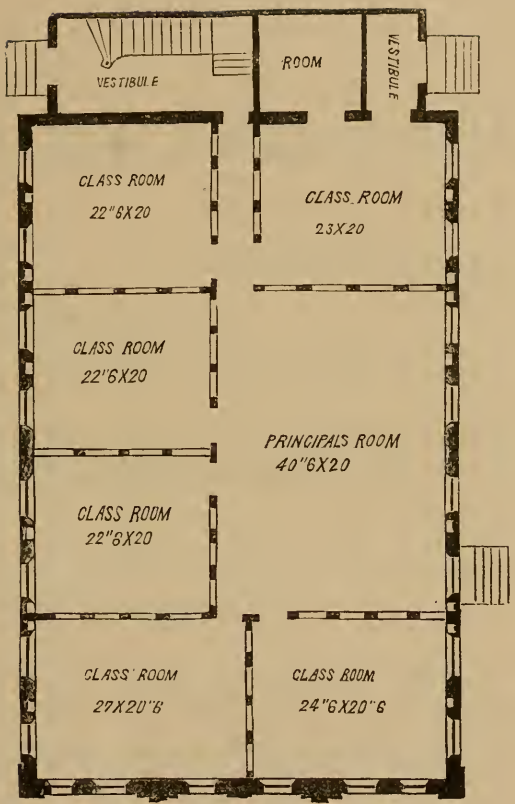
Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	11	11	0	0	Female No. 1...	10	3	3	3
" " 2.....	13	13	8	9	" " 2...	28	28	16	19
" " 3.....	12	11	5	5	" " 3...	30	16	5	7
" " 4.....	16	16	12	12	" " 4..	18	11	5	5
" " 5.....	12	12	9	9	" " 7...	13	11	5	5
" " 6.....	21	4	0	0					
" " 7.....	6	6	6	6	Girls.....	99	69	34	39
" " 8.....	0	0	0	0	Boys.....	91	73	40	41
Total Males...	91	73	40	41	Total.....	190	142	74	80

June 29, 1881.

Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.	Colored Schools.	Number on Roll.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Promoted.
Male No. 1.....	9	9	3	3	Female No. 1...	12	4	4	4
" " 2.....	13	12	6	6	" " 2...	23	22	17	17
" " 3.....	20	14	12	12	" " 3...	24	23	13	14
" " 4.....	14	14	12	12	" " 4...	13	11	11	11
" " 5.....	14	14	14	14	" " 7...	12	9	9	9
" " 6.....	7	7	7	7					
" " 7.....	20	18	18	18	Girls.....	84	69	54	55
" " 8.....	1	1	1	1	Boys.....	98	89	73	73
Total Males...	98	89	73	73	Total.....	182	158	127	128

	Roll.	Exam'd.	Passed.	Prom'd.
February Examination.....	190	142	74	80
June "	182	158	127	128
Total, 1881.....	372	300	201	208

Male and Female Grammar School No. 4, Sharp Street, near Henrietta.



Ground Plan of No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 1st, 1882.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, ESQ.,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:

The following report of the condition of the Primary Schools, for the year ending January 1st, 1882, is respectfully submitted.

During the past year the number of pupils attending the Primary Schools has increased 149.

The number attending the Primary Schools, and the Primary Department, of Public Schools, of Female Grammar School No. 16, and of the Colored Schools, is 378 greater than at this time last year.

The increase in the Primary Schools would have been greater if adequate provision had been made for the accommodation of pupils in those sections of the city which are being built up, and to which the population of the city is moving—notably, the western, north-western, north-eastern and

the eastern sections of the city. Most of the schools in these localities are overcrowded or full, and many children doubtless are debarred from the privilege of attending school on account of the lack of room.

In order to provide buildings intelligently and economically for the use of the school population of the city, it is necessary to carry out strictly the rule of the Board requiring pupils to attend the schools nearest their homes. When new buildings are opened, pupils legitimately belonging to other schools, flock to and overcrowd them, and the space already provided in their own neighborhood is left unoccupied. This should not be allowed, both in the interests of economy and of discipline. Much school-space, already provided at great expense to the city, is in this way rendered useless. When pupils live at convenient distances from school, their parents may be more promptly communicated with by the teachers, and their co-operation secured. Without this co-operation and interest on the part of parents, discipline cannot be thoroughly secured. In bad weather, when pupils live a short distance from school, their attendance is much more regular than when the distance is great. Now that the use of the rod is becoming less and less frequent and unnecessary in the schools, those schools are found in the most wholesome state of discipline whose teachers secure the co-operation of parents. And it is becoming a more thoroughly recognized fact by parents, that the influence of teachers must be supplemented by their own, if the greatest good to their children is to be gotten from the schools.

A great hindrance to the progress of the schools has been irregularity of attendance. This was due, in part, to the numerous interruptions the schools met with during the year; to the severity of the weather; to the unusual amount of sickness; and to the enforcement of the rule requiring the withdrawal of pupils living in the same house with persons sick with contagious diseases.

BUILDINGS.

The addition made to No. 18 Primary School, on Argyle avenue near Lanvale street, is now occupied by the school, and supplies accommodations which have long been needed. In the Male Department, though, the lighting has been seriously impaired by the addition. This could have been avoided by putting the stairway at the north end of the building instead of putting it between the old and new portions. Now, it is necessary to improve the light in the rooms of the old building, which are adjacent to the addition.

Additional accommodations have been provided for Primary School No. 24 (formerly Female Primary School No. 32), on Chesapeake and Hudson streets, Canton, by giving it the use of the entire building, which was occupied partly by Grammar School No. 7, before its removal to the new building on Eastern avenue and Burke street.

Besides these improvements, the efficient Inspector of Buildings has thoroughly renovated many of the school buildings, and provided additional means of egress wherever needed.

The necessity for furnishing No. 23 Primary School on Gough and Wolfe streets with a new building still exists. The building now in use is unsafe and improperly constructed to afford proper accommodations for the pupils living in its vicinity. Pupils properly belonging to this school now help to overcrowd No. 6 in the neighborhood, and parents are unwilling to send their children to it on account of its unhealthy and overcrowded condition. This has been the case for many years. The Local Committee on the school has again and again called attention to these facts, and asked for a new building. It is hoped that the Council will see fit to give this school suitable accommodations.

The building occupied by No. 11 Primary School on Pierce and Schroeder streets is not fit for the use of the school. It should be abandoned and a suitable one erected northwest of its present location, where it would afford needed school accommodations for children in the north-western section, which is rapidly increasing in population, and where at the same time it would relieve No. 15 Primary School, on Carrollton avenue and Saratoga street, which is now full and daily increasing in numbers.

In No. 3 Primary School on High street near Fayette, the large rooms occupied by the Principals should be divided into two, by partitions. They are sufficiently large to make two class-rooms, and the additional rooms thus obtained would render it unnecessary for two of the teachers to teach in the same room.

At No. 5 Primary, on Broadway and Chew street, two of

the rooms, built for ladies' retiring-rooms, now in use as class-rooms, are too small to accommodate the classes which occupy them. It is impossible to ventilate them, and they do not afford enough air-space, nor sufficient floor-space to seat classes of proper size. Each of the large rooms occupied by the Principals should be divided into two rooms by partitions. This building does not properly accommodate the children who attend the school, nor can some, who desire to attend it, be admitted on account of the lack of room.

No. 6 Primary School, on South Ann street, is overcrowded —teachers having to teach two classes in some of the rooms intended for only one class. This is not only injurious to the health of the pupils, but interferes greatly with their instruction. If No. 23 were rebuilt, and of proper size, this trouble would not exist. Necessary steps should be taken at once to improve the lighting of the two rooms next to the street in the Male Department of this building. These rooms are so badly lighted that the pupils cannot see to read during the afternoon session in winter, and during cloudy weather.

No. 8 Primary School, on Caroline street near Lombard, needs better accommodations. The building now occupied by the school is not a suitable one in scarcely any respect.

Some of the class-rooms in Primary School No. 17, on Light and Poultney streets, are too small to accommodate classes of a proper size.

The two class-rooms in Male Primary School No. 18, on Argyle avenue near Lanvale street, adjacent to the addition

made during the Summer, are now insufficiently lighted, and immediate steps should be taken to improve them in this respect.

Male Primary School No. 19, on Park avenue near Preston street, is insufficiently lighted also. This is so much the case that on cloudy days and during the winter evenings it is necessary to use gas. This matter needs attention, and has needed it since the school was built.

The small room intended for a ladies' retiring-room, in Male Primary School No. 20, on John and Eden streets, is not suitable for a class-room, and the class occupying it should be better accommodated.

The rooms of Primary School No. 28, on Battery avenue and Clement street, are very small, and some of them are overcrowded.

The building occupied by No. 29 Primary School, on Lee street near Hanover, with four small rooms for each department, is not a good one, and the school is suffering on account of this, and of its bad location, for a sufficient number of pupils to organize five grades.

At No. 30 Primary School, on Hollins street near Fulton, four of the class-rooms are too small to accommodate classes of a proper size. The school is becoming overcrowded—especially is this the case in the Female Department.

Since the separation of Female Primary No. 32 into two schools, one for each sex—Male Primary No. 24 and Female

Primary No. 24—the attendance has greatly increased, and the necessity exists for adding to the building two rooms on each floor for the use of these schools.

Public School No. 1, on Druid Hill avenue near Biddle street, needs renovating and being better supplied with desks, black-boards, etc. The large room on the lower floor, now occupied by two classes, should be divided into two rooms by a partition.

The Primary Department of Public School No. 3, on Baltimore street near Aisquith, is overcrowded, two teachers having to teach in some of the class-rooms. These rooms do not afford healthy accommodations for so many pupils, and the teachers cannot perform their work satisfactorily under such disadvantageous circumstances. A continuance of the existing arrangements must result in decided injury to the school.

The rooms in the basement having been condemned, on account of being damp and badly lighted, in Colored School No. 3, on Howard and Montgomery streets, additional accommodations are badly needed by this school. The school is now overcrowded, and cannot accommodate children in the neighborhood who wish to enter. Colored School No. 6, on Barre street near Eutaw, is not far from this school, and has spare space enough to take the excess and others wishing to enter No. 3, but many of the parents in the neighborhood of No. 3 object to their children incurring the danger of crossing the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is again recommended that a "Model Building," con-

structed upon the best scientific principles in regard to arrangement, size of class-rooms, heating, lighting and ventilation, be adopted by the Board, and that all new buildings and additions be constructed in accordance therewith. By an inspection of recently constructed buildings, it can be seen that an arrangement of this kind would relieve the city from much unnecessary expense, and at the same time secure buildings more suitable for school purposes.

VENTILATION.

Much more attention than formerly is paid to the ventilation of the schools. Before school, the Principals, in many of the schools, require the janitress to have the air in the building thoroughly purified, and at a temperature of about 70° Fah. At recess, the inside and outside windows are raised, and a volume of pure air admitted to supply the place of the foul air. When the calisthenic exercises occur, the exercise of the pupils preventing their catching cold, the air is again purified by raising the windows for about five minutes. By these means, together with the ordinary arrangements for ventilation, fresh air is generally secured. If the janitors were held to a much stricter account by the Principals and Commissioners for the cleanliness and ventilation of rooms, yards, and particularly closets, the wholesomeness of the schools and premises would be greatly improved.

READING.

In the inspection of the schools, great attention has been paid to observing the character of the instruction, and the progress of the classes, in reading.

By the use of supplementary reading matter, as far as the teachers have been able to supply it themselves—for, as yet, no provision has been made by the Board for supplying the schools with this needed facility—great improvement has been accomplished.

The excessive use of "simultaneous exercises," when instructing the classes in reading, has been discontinued to a great extent.

The examination of the scholars upon reading matter not found in the books in use by the class has also been very instrumental in working a change for the better in the method of instruction, as well as in the results attained in this branch.

"Whenever a teacher is found who teaches reading well, who makes out of this exercise all that can be made, not only in regard to voice, articulation and expression, but also in general development, in the true meaning and the proper use of words, in exciting a desire for knowledge of every kind—when this particular and rare type of instructor is found, she or he may safely be trusted to give instruction in the other subjects."

A proper use of the time allotted to reading under a thorough and gifted instructor involves the whole subject of language in its widest sense. It means instruction of the best kind in natural science, biography, history, geography, general knowledge of every kind; and, best of all, it means the awakening of the pupil's mind to its own powers and to its own needs; it furnishes the golden key that should unlock to him all the treasures of science.

An authority has said: "Simultaneous recitations should not be resorted to, except for the purpose of giving occasional variety to the exercises, of arousing the class when dull and drowsy, and of fixing in mind important rules, definitions and tables. They are not calculated to secure the best individual development of thought and expression. They are unfavorable to the formation of habits of self-reliance and close attention on the part of pupils. It is of the utmost importance that teachers find out just where each individual pupil most needs aid and instruction, and in order to do this it is necessary for them to test the knowledge of each pupil individually. But little time should be given to concert exercises upon any subject."

It is gratifying to state that there is continued improvement in the reading of the classes in the Primary Schools. Many of the teachers are fully alive to the importance and value of good instruction in this branch, and the number of those who adhere to the old, mechanical, worthless style of hearing reading is growing less and less. There is an increasing desire in favor of supplementary reading. The regular school readers contain so much that is uninteresting, and so little that is really attractive to the scholar, that they soon become familiar and unattractive to him. There ought to be in every grade sets of supplementary readers that could be passed around from class to class. This would give a much wider range to the reading, and keep up the interest of the pupils. In the fourth and fifth grades, by printing interesting and instructive lessons upon the black-board, a greater variety of reading matter can be procured, and a consequent increase of interest

and progress secured. This cannot be done to any extent in the higher grades, and it is necessary to supply them with additional books for supplementary reading. In reading, above all things, getting the sense is the desideratum. Pupils should be gotten to talk as they read and to read as they talk. In an account of a visit made to the Quincy Schools, the writer says:

"Children in Quincy read as they talk, and I have often tried the experiment of turning my back to a class, in order to know if I could tell by the tones of the voice whether they were reading or talking, and in a large majority of cases I have not been able to tell."

Teachers with resources and tact sufficient, render the instruction of these little people both pleasant and profitable. Their classes are bright and responsive; no repression is practiced, but all their energies are properly directed, so as to develop both their intellect and their physique. Such classes love school, and love to be ready to do all they are bid, knowing by experience that with attention and effort they are able to do what is bid, and that in doing it there will result both strength to do more and diversion.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In the exercises in reading, the attention should be constantly called to the spelling of words as well as to their meaning and use. New words should be learned, as we learn new faces, by attention and observation. Oral spelling should be frequently practiced. Absolutely no oral spelling is had in

some classes. This is decidedly wrong. Written spelling, important as it is, must be supplemented by oral spelling, if the teacher would have his pupils acquire words usefully and accurately, and at the same time secure good articulation.

The spelling in each grade is taken from the reader, and although our teachers teach the spelling of many words met with in their other studies, and those the children use in ordinary conversation, whose meanings are known or explained by the context, yet, the words found in the reader of the grade are those which the pupils are required to spell when examined for promotion. Sentence writing is also practiced, and great care taken to have the sentences expressed in correct English.

The pupils are practiced also in discriminating between the spelling and use of such words as *no* and *know*, *maid* and *made*, *peace* and *piece*, *groan* and *grown*, *there* and *their*, *heel* and *heal*, *fore* and *four*, *farther* and *father*, etc.

ARITHMETIC.

This important branch of instruction, I have found to be well taught as a general thing in the Primary Schools. In all the grades, by a judicious use of both oral exercises and "practical work" on slates, the best results are attained. When addition is taught, multiplication, subtraction and division are taught at the same time: $2+2=4$; $2\times2=4$; $4-2=2$; $4\div2=2$. This method, somewhat the Grube plan, sustains the interest, stimulates thought, cultivates the attention and develops the judgment. Language is also cultivated during the oral exercises, as the pupils are required to answer

individually, instead of "simultaneously," as formerly, those desiring to answer holding up their hands. The answer is required in a complete sentence, and faults in grammar constantly corrected. In this way the pupils not only learn to add, subtract, multiply and divide with accuracy and celerity, but by means of simple examples, properly selected, they are learning, *when* either of these processes is necessary, and at the same time the language of the class is being constantly corrected and improved.

PENMANSHIP.

Writing is well taught in most of the schools, while some of them find great difficulty in securing a minimum amount of proficiency in this useful branch. Improvement, though, is going on, and in time we may expect to see the subject receive proper attention in all the schools. Many teachers in the fifth grade teach the whole script alphabet, with the expectation that by means of a thorough knowledge of the "elements and principles," their pupils will in time write good hands. Some teachers, instead of using the admirable system laid down in the copy-books, to teach the pupils to write a legible and uniform hand, misuse it rather to teach the drawing of letters, and in many cases it is taught in such a way as to prevent the pupils from acquiring a rapid, beautiful hand-writing, such as the system, when properly understood and taught, is intended gradually to develop. Sentence-writing is much more generally practised than formerly, which affords instruction in writing, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and language. The pupils in all the classes are exercised in reading selections in script.

GEOGRAPHY.

This branch is taught objectively only, principally by the use of wall-maps. In this way a knowledge of the principal divisions of land and water, and of the cardinal points of the compass, is acquired, and the children very much interested at the same time. In conducting exercises in reading, the cities and countries mentioned should always be located, and their positions understood. In the classes sufficiently advanced, a few minutes each morning, devoted to "general information," is, in some of the schools, very profitably employed, not only in acquiring a knowledge of the geography of places mentioned in the daily papers, but in obtaining much useful information which can be gotten in no other way. This promotes a desire to know what is going on in the world, and stimulates a thirst for knowledge, which aids so much in self-education.

DRAWING.

Drawing is receiving due attention from the special and regular teachers. Map drawing is practised to some extent in the first grade in some of the schools. It has also been found a useful exercise, in both writing and drawing, to require the pupils to draw the elements and principles, and to incorporate them into letters.

MUSIC.

Music receives thorough attention from the special and regular teachers, and the schools in this branch are accomplishing satisfactory work.

NEED OF AN ADDITIONAL GRADE.

The amount of work to be done in the Primary Schools and the time in which to do it, are fixed by the rules of the Board, and, as stated in my last report, this work ought to take three years, instead of two and a half, for its accomplishment. I therefore earnestly recommend again to the Board that the work of these schools be arranged for six, instead of for five grades, as is the case at present. By this arrangement the work can be more satisfactorily and thoroughly performed than it is now. The Superintendent and the Primary School Teachers, with whom I have conversed upon this subject, heartily approve of the change.

GRADATION AND PROMOTION.

During the past year great effort has been made to effect a more thorough grading of the pupils in the schools. In spite of all that has been said and done, the fact still exists, that in many classes pupils are found who are not equal to the work of the grade, and whose presence in the class is an injury to themselves, and a continual drag upon the class and the teacher. Pupils are often promoted who are unprepared to commence the work of the next grade, and who are liable in a short time to be "put back," to their own discouragement and humiliation. But we are told that "they passed the examination." Principals should have the judgment and firmness to refuse to pass such pupils. No pupils should be promoted unless they pass, or unless their failure is of such a character as not to interfere with advancement after promotion. It is fully

evident that it is unwise to make the written examination the sole criterion for promotion. There is a much better opportunity for the exercise of a discriminative judgment when the examinations are *both* oral and written. The sole object of examinations is to effect the proper gradation of the schools, and when this is done thoroughly, the teaching force of the schools is economized and used to the greatest possible advantage. Any one can understand the disadvantages to which the teachers and pupils are subjected when the classification is bad, and what meagre results must be attained in proportion to what would be, were the scholars graded according to their abilities.

In some of the schools there is great disparity in the size of the classes in the upper and lower grades, those in the lower grades frequently being unreasonably large. This is especially the case in some of the schools composed of Grammar and Primary grades—the Public Schools and the Colored Schools.

It would be well for the Board to make a rule limiting the number of pupils on roll in charge of any one teacher to sixty-five. This number is too large, but with the conditions of our system a smaller one cannot be taken.

In some of the Public Schools there is a great disproportion in the number of German to the number of English teachers—the rule requiring that there be about an equal number of each having been disregarded. In one of these schools there are nine English and only four German teachers. Some of the teachers, eligible and competent only to give instruction in

English, give instruction in German also, this, too, in the lower Primary grades, requiring *oral* instruction in the German language.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

In the Colored Schools decided improvement is taking place both in conduct and proficiency. Parents are beginning to understand more thoroughly than formerly that regularity in attendance and co-operation with the teachers are indispensably necessary to secure the advancement of their children. Teachers, too, understand better the necessity for securing the co-operation of parents, and use greater effort and more skill in improving the attendance and in managing and instructing their classes.

Improvement in some of these schools is being effected in better grading, and in improving the attendance. Examinations are conducted more than formerly with a view of effecting this gradation.

Many of the lower classes are greatly overcrowded. There is a decidedly bad habit, in these schools especially, for which sufficient cause does not exist, of making the classes composed of pupils in the lower grades very much larger than those composed of upper grade pupils. Principals, at times, think it proper to teach a class numbering only twenty pupils, while an assistant, teaching the fifth grade, has in her class over eighty pupils. This practice is decidedly detrimental to the best interest of the schools, and needs correction.

TEACHERS.

The success attained during the past year, whatever it may be, is due, in a large measure, to the fidelity of our teachers, and the encouragement of kind parents who have co-operated with them. It is gratifying to state that in most cases the teachers are zealous in the performance of their duties, and are faithfully endeavoring to improve themselves in the art of disciplining and instructing their classes, and are laboring earnestly to bring their schools to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness.

Most of them, by the study of books and journals upon educational subjects, together with the valuable experience they are daily acquiring in the schools, are becoming better acquainted with the principles and practice of their profession, and more useful to the schools.

It would be well to provide each of the schools with a well selected number of books upon educational subjects for the use and help of teachers. This could be done at a small expense, for which the increased efficiency of the teachers would more than compensate.

My work, since the opening of the schools in September, has been principally in the classes of the fourth and fifth grades, and it can be confidently asserted that vast improvement is being made in the methods of instructing the children in those grades. Far better work is being done than formerly. Our schools are up with the best in the land, as far as I can ascertain, in this respect. The order and attention of the classes

of the Primary Schools have generally been found to be excellent. Much praise is due some of the younger teachers, who for the most part, evince a wonderful capacity for the government of children. They seem to acquire an influence over their classes by a judicious combination of firmness and gentleness, which brings a class to the point where discipline, as such, takes care of itself, and there is a concentration of attention and power upon the real business of the class—the work of acquiring and assimilating knowledge. Teachers are becoming more and more concerned about understanding and adopting the best methods of instruction. They are encouraged to investigate all methods, and to use those by which they can best succeed. With us the opinion very generally obtains, that no one method is best in itself, but that there is good in all, and the one made up of the best in all is the method "par excellence."

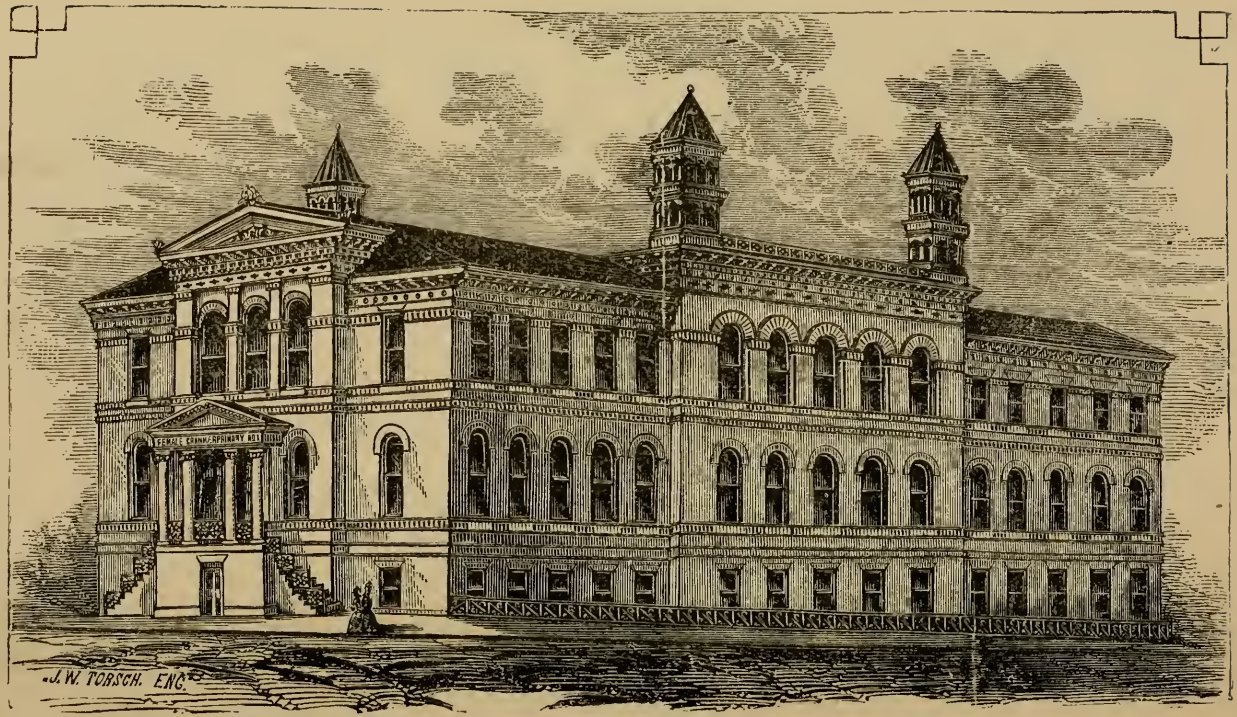
It is a well recognized fact that the teacher makes the school. A teacher who has intellect, education and tact, whose heart is in her work, and whose hands are reasonably free, will have a good school, if you will give her time, in spite of the most unpropitious surroundings. A teacher who is incompetent, or dislikes her business, or who is harassed by anxieties, or hampered by unwise restrictions, or is not allowed a sufficient time to work out her plans, can not have a successful school, though all the resources of a great city be lavished upon it. Many of our newly appointed teachers do their work under very annoying circumstances, as they are liable to be "dropped," and are constantly fearing it, should the number of pupils in attendance fall below the required number. A

teacher who does her work under such conditions, in constant dread of losing her place, cannot work with as much heart and with as great benefit to the schools as she would were such fears removed. Fluctuations in attendance are due to many causes — contagious diseases, bad weather, the demoralization ensuing after holidays, the circus, etc. A system of schools, which acquires strength with age, must take care of its teachers, and when in its service they have acquired experience and knowledge, it is wise for it to avail itself of their services, both in justice to the system as well as to the teachers. There is not a proper incentive for teachers to study their profession and to render themselves as expert as possible in it, when at any time, for no cause, as far as they are concerned, their occupation is gone. Some anxiety is incidental to all occupations, and the profession of teaching cannot reasonably expect entire immunity from it; but in the interest of the public school system, the profession of teaching should be made as permanent and honorable as possible. Accumulated experience and teaching force must be conserved rather than wasted. When, in any school, on account of the lack of the necessary number of pupils, it becomes necessary to "drop" a teacher, this teacher should be appointed to fill the next vacancy occurring anywhere in the schools. If this were done, more experienced teachers would be procured, and the teachers would feel a greater incentive to improve themselves, and become thoroughly skilled in their profession.

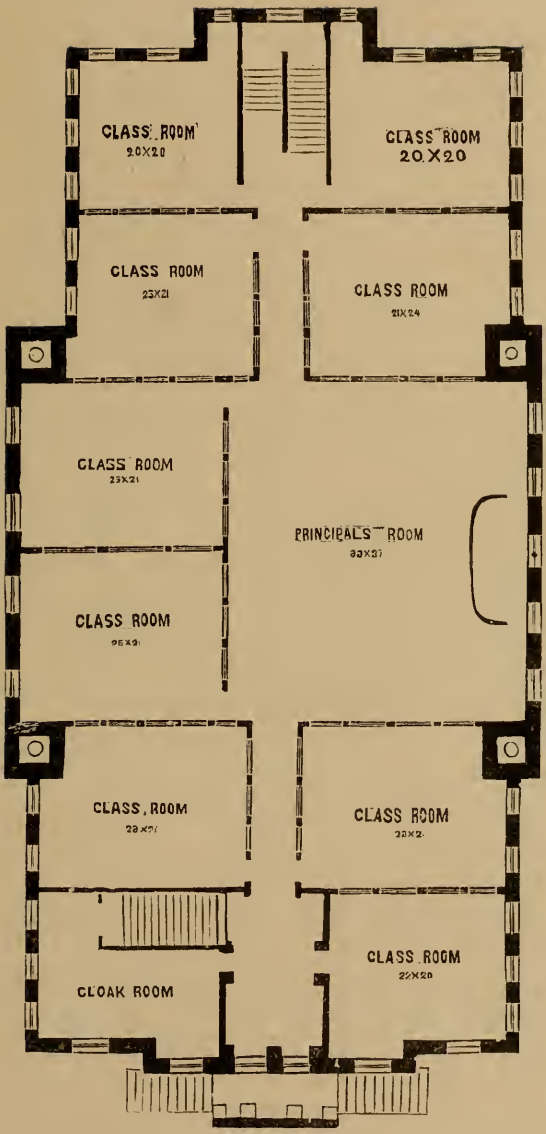
My thanks are due to the members of the Board, to its officers and to the teachers for kindness and assistance extended to me on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. WISE.



FEMALE PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1, S. W. CORNER FAYETTE AND GREENE STREETS.



Ground Plan of No. 1.

Baltimore City College, Howard Street, Opposite Centre.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS

FOR

A. D. MDCCCLXXXI.

Committee on Baltimore City College.

JOHN B. WENTZ, CHAIRMAN,

Resigned Nov. 3, 1881.

JOHN F. HANCOCK, CHAIRMAN,

Appointed Nov. 3, 1881.

G. S. GRIFFITH, JR.,

Resigned Nov. 15, 1881.

F. G. CONNOLLY, M.D.,

Elected Nov. 15, 1881.

JAMES W. DENNY,

Resigned Nov. 3, 1881.

CALVIN J. KING,

Elected Nov. 7, 1881.

ROBERT H. SINCLAIR.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio.*

H. E. SHEPHERD, SUP'T, *ex-officio.*

Faculty of Baltimore City College.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jr., A.M., Ph.D., Principal,
Professor of Higher Mathematics.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,
Professor of Writing and Book-keeping.

A. L. MILLES, B.A.,
Professor of the French Language and Adjunct Professor of Latin.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ,
Professor of the German Language.

CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M.A.,
Professor of Latin and Greek.

POWHATAN CLARKE, M.D.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

CHARLES C. WIGHT,
Professor of History and English Literature.

RICHARD W. PREECE,
Professor of Drawing.

F. A. SOPER, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Adjunct Professor of English and Mathematics.

S. F. NORRIS,
Tutor.

A. Z. HARTMAN, A.M.,
Tutor.

G. EMORY MORGAN, A.M.,
Tutor.

COMMENCEMENT.

The names of the young gentlemen to whom certificates were given at the Commencement in June, 1881, in testimony of their having satisfactorily completed their respective courses of study, are as follows:

I. Of the Five Years' Course:

Diffenderffer, Wm. Henry,
Dryden, Robert Levi,
Dunbracco, Wm. Winfield.
Frisch, Gustav,
Garthe, John Henry,
Gibson, Rob't Fusselbaugh,
Hatch, Wm. Melville,
Hopkins, Gerard Thomas,
Lang, Richard Daily,
Lodge, Gonzalez,
McDaniel, Chas. Thomas,
McGee, Benj'n Franklin,
Orndorff, Wm. Ridgely,
Robinson, Edward Levi,
Walz, Wm. Ferdinand.

II. Of the One Year Course:

Baernstein, Albert Jacob,
Blankfard, Chas. Jacob,
Bridge, Stephen Oliver,
Brierly, John Thomas,
Colbert, Herbert Fitzgerald,
Conry, Hubert,
Dell, Charles Squires,
Dreyer, Frederick Charles,
Dunlap, John Thomas,
Dyrenfurth, Mitchell Solomon,
Gutmann, Edward,
Haneke, Frederick William,
Haney, William Martin,
Hanzsche, Edward, Jr.,
Harryman, Harry Gaunt,
Harzberg, Meyer,
Hurley, Algie Duncan,
Kehrl, Louis Rudolph,
Königsberg, Louis,
McCord, Wm. Dykeman,
McKee, Wm. Arthur Eutravella.
Martin, Theodore Augustus,
Moore, James,
Norris, Wm. Dulany,
Post, George Edward,
Reilly, Charles Bernard,
Sherwood, John Henry,
Short, Charles McKendree,
Werner, John,
Zumstein, William Brengel.

The recipients of the Peabody Prizes were as follows:

OF THE FIRST GRADE, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

GONZALEZ LODGE,
WM. MELVILLE HATCH,
GERARD THOMAS HOPKINS.

OF THE SECOND GRADE, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.

ROBERT F. GIBSON,
JOHN H. GARTHE,
CHARLES T. McDANIEL,
WILLIAM R. ORNDORFF.

Messrs. Lang and McGee not having been in the College five consecutive years, could not compete for the Peabody Prizes. But for this fact, Mr. Lang would have received the third and Mr. McGee the fourth of the Second Grade Prizes.

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL OF BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,
December 31, 1881.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present the Forty-third Annual Report of the Baltimore City College.

In recording the events which have occurred during the year, in connection with the College, the first one which I deem worthy of mention, was the resignation, on February 19th, of Mr. Henningham Gordon, who for four years had acceptably filled the position of Tutor. Mr. Gordon left us to accept a more lucrative appointment as civil engineer in Mexico.

The vacancy, thus occurring, was filled by the election of Mr. G. Emory Morgan, who had previously been temporarily connected with the College.

The Thirty-first Annual Commencement was held, on the evening of June 28th, at the Academy of Music. The programme of exercises was as follows: Prayer, by Rev. Peregrine Wroth, of the Church of the Messiah; Salutatory

Address, by Mr. Benjamin F. McGee; Honorary Oration, by Mr. Gonzalez Lodge; Valedictory Address, by Mr. William M. Hatch; Address to the Graduating Class, by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

The performances of our young men on this occasion were, as usual, creditable, and elicited from the audience manifestations of appreciation.

The address of Mr. Latrobe was delivered in his usual happy manner, and abounded in interesting and instructive reminiscences.

At the close of Mr. Latrobe's address, the certificates were presented, with appropriate remarks, by Mayor Latrobe, to the members of the graduating class.

The "one-year-course" certificates were delivered to the members of that class by John B. Wentz, Esq., chairman of the Committee on the College.

Certificates were also given to Mr. J. S. Rusk, of the fourth-year class, and to Mr. Harry McGahan, of the second-year class, indicating that each of the recipients had satisfactorily completed the studies of his class.

Prof. Shepherd, Superintendent of Public Instruction, represented the "New Shakspere Society," in the presentation of a volume of its publications to Mr. B. F. McGee, of the graduating class, for his attainments in that department of literature.

The Peabody Prizes were distributed to the successful contestants by Dr. P. H. Uhler, of the Peabody Institute.

The exercises of the Commencement were interspersed with music by the Fifth Maryland Regiment Band, and were closed with the singing of the Doxology by the class and audience, and the Benediction by Rev. John F. Goucher, of Strawbridge Methodist Episcopal Church.

The examination for admission to the College was held on June 23d and 24th, there being present on this occasion three hundred and sixty applicants, as follows: From Grammar Schools, three hundred and twenty-one; from Public Schools (English-German), thirty-three; from Private Schools, six. Of these applicants, three hundred and twenty-five were admitted. Subsequent examinations increased this number.

Our enrollment, at the opening of the school in September, was as follows:

Students who returned after the Summer vacation	243
" " entered from Grammar Schools	260
" " " " Public Schools (Eng.-Ger.)	24
" " " " Private Schools	15
" " re-entered	1
Total number	543

One of this number, Mr. Paul K. Faust, a member of our fourth-year class, died December 4th.

Mr. Faust was a young man of much promise, who had, because of his qualities of heart and mind, greatly endeared himself to the Professors and students of the College. The members of his class adopted some appropriate resolutions

expressive of their own loss, and their sympathy and condolence with the bereaved parents of the deceased.

In my last report I called attention to the necessity of an increase of our corps of Instructors.

This need has existed for the last two years, because of the financial inability of the Board to meet it; I hope this reason will not continue operative beyond the close of the present year.

Another of our wants, yet unprovided for, is that of more yard room. How much longer circumstances may be such as make it possible, at a comparatively small outlay, to meet this want by the extension of our yard westward, it is impossible to say.

When it is remembered that each successive year of delay will, undoubtedly, make the necessity for this extension the more urgent, and may, in the same proportion, add to the difficulty of its consummation, the matter, regarded from an economic standpoint, would seem to demand early and practical attention.

In this connection I am glad to be able to state that the effort to have the walls and ceilings of the College building frescoed has been partially successful. This long-wished for improvement was commenced during the summer vacation, under the superintendence of Mr. John S. Hogg, Inspector of Public Buildings, and included the Study Hall, Reception Room and stairways respectively.

The extension of this improvement to the other rooms of

the building is very desirable, and, it is hoped, will be effected early in the future.

The frescoing of the Study Hall furnished an opportunity to arrange the desks in that room in accordance with the accepted theory of light.

The change thus made has contributed to the comfort of all concerned.

In the report of last year I embodied a note from the President of Johns Hopkins University, conveying information of the awarding of the Baltimore City College Scholarship of one hundred dollars to Mr. C. E. W. Miller, of the Class of 1880. I record here the reception of this Scholarship for the present year by Mr. Gonzalez Lodge, of the Class of 1881. Mr. Lodge was the recipient of the first Peabody prize of one hundred dollars at our last Commencement.

For the information of those specially interested, the following item, kindly furnished by the authorities of the University, is here inserted, giving the number of students formerly connected with the City College who are now students of the University, and their relations respectively to the same, as follows: Fellows, two; Graduate Students, three; Matriculates, sixteen; Non-Matriculates, eight; total number, twenty-nine.

This item, doubtless interesting to a large class of our community, is given here to illustrate the efficiency of the College in the particular direction referred to.

A more interesting one to a much larger portion of the community could be furnished by a record gathered from the

workshops, manufacturing establishments, commercial houses, &c., &c., of this city, which would illustrate the capabilities, past and present, of the school in the training of young men for those pursuits that are intimately connected with practical, every-day life.

In closing this report, I wish to express my sense of obligation to my colleagues for their faithful and efficient co-operation with me in advancing the interests of the College.

To the Committee on the College, I here acknowledge my indebtedness for their efforts in its behalf.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR.,

Principal.

CURRICULUM.

First Year.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Arithmetic,
History of England,
Writing,
Physiology,
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra.

Second Year.

Composition,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Natural Philosophy,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry.

Third Year.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
Natural Philosophy (full course),
Latin, continued,
German, continued,
Greek, commenced (optional),
French, commenced,
Trigonometry and Applications.

Fourth Year.

English Literature,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry,
Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy.

Fifth Year.

Latin, continued,
Greek, continued,
Calculus,
English Literature, continued,
Logic,
Moral Philosophy,
French, continued,
German, continued,
Chemistry, continued,
Astronomy, continued,
Review of Mathematics.

One-Year Course.

English Grammar,
Commercial Arithmetic,
Book-Keeping and Business Correspondence,
History of the United States,
Physiology,
Drawing,
Physics.

Recitations of Baltimore City College

85th and 86th Terms.

I. Recitations Heard Each Week by the Respective Professors.

Prof. ELLIOTT—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Calculus, 3 times; Review of Mathematics, 3 times; Preparation, 6 times.....20

Prof. WEBSTER—Book-Keeping, 12 times; Writing, 11 times.....23

Prof. MILLES—Latin, 14 times; French, 10 times.....24

Prof. RADDATZ—German, 16 times; History, 6 times; Preparation, 3 times.....25

Prof. MAUPIN—Greek, 12 times; Latin, 12 times.....24

Prof. CLARKE—Natural Philosophy, 18 times; Chemistry, 6 times...24

Prof. WIGHT—English, 18 times; Rhetoric, 4 times; Composition, once; Preparation, once.....24

Prof. PREECE—Drawing, 16 times.....16

Prof. SOPER—Geometry, 15 times; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4 times; Astronomy, 2 times; Preparation, 3 times.....24

Prof. HAMILTON—Algebra, 16 times; Arithmetic, 5 times; Composition, 2 times; Preparation, once.....24

Mr. NORRIS—Arithmetic, 8 times; History, 8 times; Composition, 4 times; English, 2 times; Ex. Composition, 2 times.....24

Mr. HARTMAN—Latin, 17 times; Composition, once; Preparation, 6 times.....24

Mr. MORGAN—Latin, 10 times; Physiology, 11 times; Preparation, 3 times.....24

Recitations of Baltimore City College

85th and 86th Terms.

II. Recitations Made Each Week by the Respective Classes.

J Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; French, 2 times; German, 2 times; Calculus, 3 times; Review of Mathematics, once; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Preparation, 3 times.....25

I Class—Greek, 4 times; Latin, 4 times; English, 2 times; German, 2 times; French, 2 times; Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Astronomy, once; Chemistry, 3 times; Preparation, 3 times.....25

H^1 Class—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Preparation, 2 times.....25

H^2 Class—Latin, 6 times; Trigonometry, 4 times; French, 3 times; German, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; Rhetoric, 2 times; Drawing, once; Review Mathematics, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

G Class—Latin, 5 times; Geometry, 5 times; German, 3 times; History, 2 times; Natural Philosophy, 3 times; English, 2 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 2 times; Preparation, once.....25

F Class—Same as G.....25

E Class—Same as G.....25

D Class—Latin, 5 times; History, 2 times; Arithmetic, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 2 times; Algebra, 4 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, once; Writing 2 times; English, 2 times, Preparation, 2 times.....25

C Class—Same as D.....25

B Class—Same as D.....25

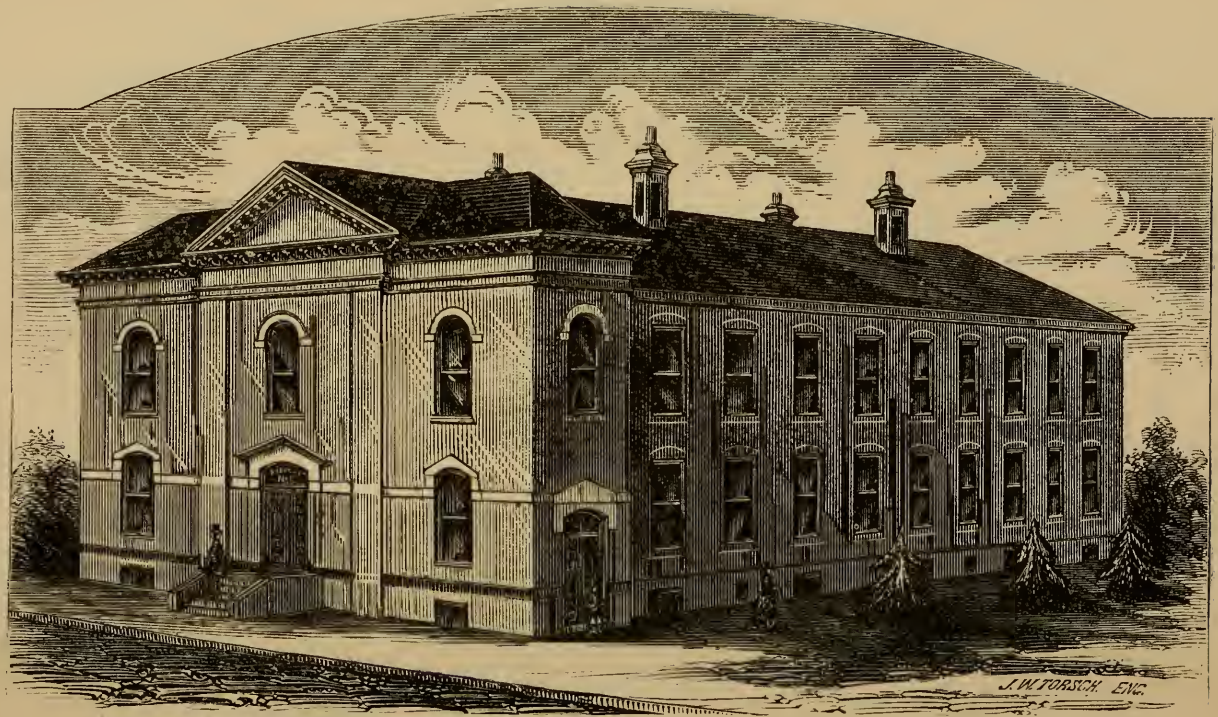
A Class—Same as D.....25

A^2 Class—Arithmetic, 5 times; Physics, 3 times; English, 2 times; Composition, once; Physiology, 3 times; Drawing, 2 times; Book-Keeping, 3 times; Writing, 2 times; History, 2 times; Preparation, 2 times.....25

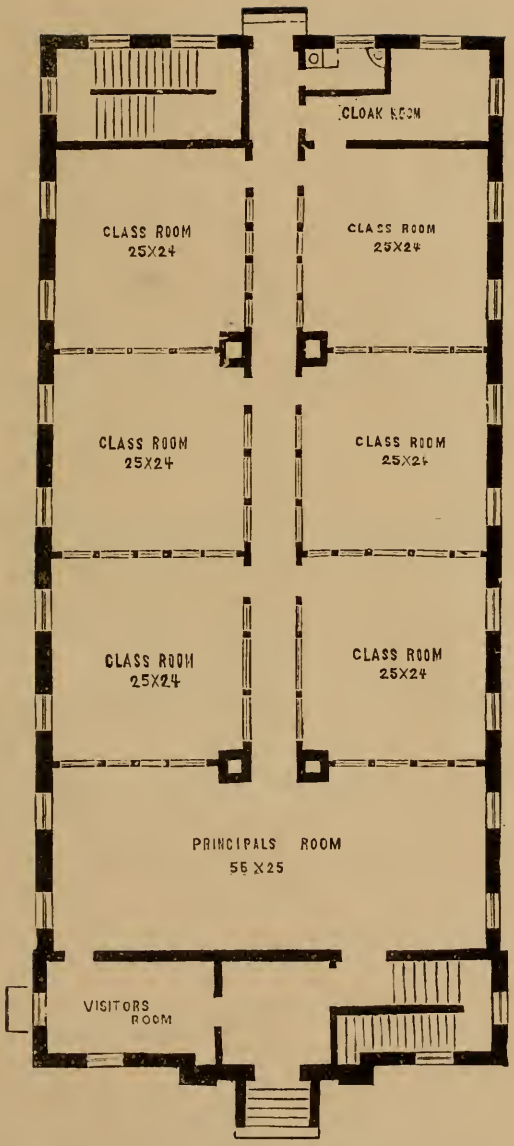
Occupations of Parents of Boys Entering Baltimore City College,

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Agents, Brokers, Conveyancers	15
Architect	1
Bakers	3
Bankers	2
Barber	1
Butcher	1
Cattle Dealers	2
Clerks, Employes	41
Dairymen	2
Farmers, Gardeners	4
Laborers, Draymen	3
Lawyers	9
Liveryman	1
Letter Carriers	2
Manufacturers	3
Mariners	6
Mechanics, of all kinds	68
Merchants, of all grades	71
Ministers	5
No Business	13
Policeman	1
Physicians	8
Restaurant Keepers	2
Sexton	1
Teachers	2
Widows	28



Male and Female Grammar School No. 6, Division Street, near Lanvale.



Ground Plan of No. 6.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

— OF THE —

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

— WITH —

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE,

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON,

HENRY B. ROEMER,

WILLIAM M. IVES,

BENJAMIN PRICE,

GEORGE H. BUDEKE,

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio*,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, *Sup't.*

Faculty of the Eastern Female High School

WILLIAM F. WARDENBURG,
Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Algebra, Arithmetic.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,
Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,
Arithmetic, Composition.

SARAH L. BASSFORD,
History, Composition.

MARY C. GEDDES,
Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

LAURA V. DE VALIN,
Physiology, English Literature, Composition.

LOUISA BROWNING,
Grammar, Composition, Literature, Rhetoric, Algebra.

ELIZA E. NICOLAI,
History, Natural Philosophy, Composition, Algebra.

LAURA M. MULLIN,
Drawing.

ARMANDE DUBREUIL,
French.

WILLIAM A. TARBUTTON.
Vocal Music.

GRADUATES.

Angel, Margaret J.,
Bawden, Carrie V.,
Bernei, Belle,
Blacklar, Nettie G.,
Bristor, Lillie M.,
Carr, Virginia,
Cohn, Deborah,
Crawford, Ida L.,
Davis, Estella,
Erich, Louisa B.,
Fischer, Ida A.,
Harback, Martha,
Harbaugh, Alice R.,
Herring, Annie S.,
Hines, Dora,
Hollander, Ella,
Johnston, Anna,
Kerley, Margaret J.,
Leach, Matilda,
Lester, Sarah A.,
Macks, Henrietta,
Mahler, Virginia,
McDevitt, Kate,
Moran, Sybel,
Oppenheimer, Clara,
Rusk, Lillie M.,
Shaffer, Cora H.,
Smith, Hannah F.,
Threlkeld, Rosalba,
Tilghman, Winifred P.,
Tumbleson, Emma,
Yater, Antoinette,
Youse, Alice M.

Recipients of the Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss ANNIE S. HERRING,
" ELLA HOLLANDER,
" DEBORAH COHN,
" DORA HINES,
" ALICE M. YOUSE,

SECOND GRADE.

Miss LILLIE M. RUSK,
" BELLE BERNEI,
" IDA L. CRAWFORD,
" ALICE R. HARBAUGH,
" MARGARET J. ANGEL,

Miss VIRGINIA CARR,
" CORA H. SHAFFER,
" LOUISA B. ERICH,
" HANNAH F. SMITH,
" CLARA OPPENHEIMER.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures

—AT—

PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Miss MATILDA LEACH,
" ANNA JOHNSTON,
" KATE McDEVITT,
" CARRIE V. BAWDEN,
" ROSALBA THRELKELD,

Miss LILLIE M. BRISTOR,
" VIRGINIA MAHLER,
" NETTIE G. BLACKLAR,
" HENRIETTA MACKS,
" ESTELLA DAVIS.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Eastern Female High School

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1881.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herein the Annual Report of this Institution.

The number of pupils on roll at the close of the school for the summer vacation, was two hundred and sixty-eight, including a graduating class of thirty-three. Of these, one hundred and seventy-seven returned in the Fall. Of the one hundred and eighty-four admitted by the annual examination in July and the special examination in September, one hundred and sixty-five entered; making, with those continuing from the former term, four received by transfer from the Western Female High School, and the re-entrance of a former pupil, a total enrollment of three hundred and forty-seven for the Fall term. The number on register at this writing is three hundred and twenty-three. The attendance for the year was about eighty-nine per cent. of the average number registered; had the basis of computation been the actual attendance, the rate would have been much higher.

The present schedule went into operation September 1, 1880. The design of those by whom it was prepared, was to give the pupils ample time to become well acquainted with such studies as are deemed most essential to develop the understanding and to cultivate in the mind that adaptability which must ever be the best outcome of school training. Accordingly those English and mathematical branches that are useful in all the walks of life are carried through the entire course. Effort was also made to avoid diffuseness, to curtail the amount of memorizing required by the old schedule, and to provide time in school for the preparation of difficult tasks. While we cannot say that the present arrangement is not defective yet much has been accomplished.

In the preparation of home work, pupils are required to read with care the lesson given, and are expected to note that which they do not understand and to bring it to the class room for elucidation. The recitations are not mere question and answer processes—although this method when properly pursued is productive of excellent results—but care is taken to see that principles as well as words have been mastered. Perhaps the most difficult subject to teach is composition. The perplexities that beset both teacher and pupil are almost innumerable, and it is our experience that practical results can be reached only by individual teaching. Drawing, now considered an essential, receives its due share of attention. The specimens from this school on exhibition at Male Grammar School No. 1 were taken from the daily work of the classes.

It is gratifying to state that the conduct of the young ladies

is such as to merit commendation. They are respectful and obedient to their teachers, and kind in their intercourse with one another.

In speaking of the wants of the school it is necessary only to repeat that which has been said in my previous reports. The philosophical apparatus is old and incomplete—much of it being unfit for use. We also need a history of the United States, and a supply of books for the department of elocution. But we need most of all a Library of Reference. No school of the grade of a High School can fully accomplish its aims without this valuable educational auxiliary. When it is remembered that after school life, we must obtain from books much that we wish to know, it will be admitted that it is a proper school function to train pupils to habits of research, to show them how and where to glean, and to enable them to acquire for themselves. I also suggest that a thorough examination of the building be made with a view to an improvement of its ventilation.

The Commencement exercises were held in the Academy of Music, June 30, 1881. Thirty-three graduates received their diplomas from the Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, whose active interest in behalf of public education, we must ever gratefully remember. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the delivery to the graduates of a graceful and impressive address by the Chairman of the High School Committee, John P. Poe, Esq.

The recent adoption by the Board of a rule giving an assistant's certificate to graduates who obtain for the last two

years of the course a scholarship average of eighty-five, will have a very salutary effect upon the school. Under the former law, only medalists were eligible to teachers' positions. This led to the withdrawal, before graduation, of many who found it possible to secure by examination the certificate which our diploma could not confer. Now, every pupil possessed of industry and ambition, can, with proper effort, obtain the coveted certificate and receive, at the same time, the mental development and discipline that follow a completed course of study.

To my assistants, I wish to return my thanks for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged the important duties devolving upon them; I also desire to thank the Officers and Members of the Board for their aid and co-operation; I am particularly indebted to the High School Committee for their constant care for the welfare of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. WARDENBURG,

Principal.

SUMMARY

Of Annual and Special Examinations for 1881.

GRAMMAR, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Admitted.
No. 2	18	17
" 3	16	16
" 5	17	16
" 7	4	3
" 11	20	19
" 13	37	36
" 17	35	35
" 20	31	31
" 3 Public School	5	5
Private Schools	2	1
Special Examination	7	5
Total	192	184

Class Recitations.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

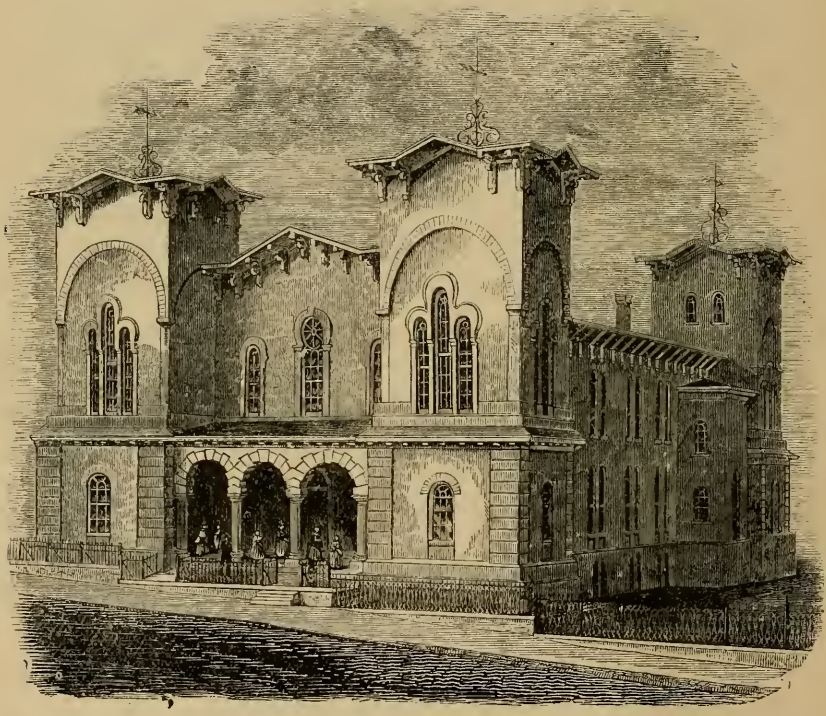
K and L—Mental Philosophy, 3; Algebra, 2; History, 2; English Literature, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Arithmetic, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2; Astronomy, 2.

H and I—Natural Philosophy, 2; English Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 1; History, 2; Geometry, 3; Mensuration, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 1; Arithmetic, 2.

E and G—Rhetoric, 1; Literature, 2; Elocution, 1; Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 2; Natural Philosophy, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Composition, 2; History, 2; Physiology, 2.

A, B, C and D—Physiology, 2; History, 3; Grammar, 2; Composition, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Algebra, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Elocution, 1.

K and L.....Fourth Year Classes.
H and I.....Third " "
E and G.....Second " "
A, B, C and D .....First " "



Western Female High School.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

— OF THE —

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

— WITH —

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE,

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON,

HENRY B. ROEMER,

WILLIAM M. IVES,

BENJAMIN PRICE,

GEORGE H. BUDEKE,

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex-officio*,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD, *Supt.*

Faculty of the Western Female High School.

ANDREW S. KERR, *Principal,*

Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic.

PAMELA A. HARTMAN,

English Literature, Rhetoric, Grammar, Composition.

SARA S. RICE,

Rhetoric, Grammar, Elocution, Composition.

JANE S. WILLIAMS,

Algebra, Composition.

EMMA COWAN,

Physiology, Rhetoric, History, Composition.

HENRIETTA C. ADAMS,

History, Literature, Composition.

LOUISA C. SAUMENIG,

Geometry, Algebra, History, Physiology.

ISABELLA HAMPSON.

Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition

ANNA P. TUDOR,

Arithmetic, Composition.

LAURA D. BRIAN,

Grammar, History, Algebra, Composition.

ELIZA J. DAVIS,

Drawing.

CHARLES L. COPINGER,

French.

WM. A. TARBUTTON,

Music.

GRADUATES.

Ahlsleger, Emma,
Baker, Carrie E.,
Ball, Alice D.,
Boehm, Carrie E.,
Buschman, Mary,
Champayne, Jennie,
DeLaplane, Alice,
Dietrichs, Emma E.,
Dodge, Cora G.,
Doughty, Marion C.,
Estep, Margaret,
Ewing, Emma A.,
Frink, Clara B.,
Gantt, Mary Stuart,
George, Birdie,
Gibson, M. Catherine,
Grafflin, Katie T.,
Houck, Ella,
Jenkins, Florence M.,
Johnson, Manie Lee,
King, Isabella I.,
Kirwan, Esther,
Lentz, Amelia,
Lester, May,
Lucas, E. Corinne,
Marden, Edith,
McCann, Mary M.,
McGaw, Jennie,
Mitchell, Maude, M. E,
Nelson, Carrie S.,
Quandt, Cecilia K.,
Ramsay, Laura E.,
Rea, Eleanor M.,
Reckert, Mamie E.,
Roberts, Kate Mathews,
Roche, Mamie,
Schaefer, Jennie,
Scheer, Laura M.,
Seaman, Lydia A.,
Sewell, Sallie,
Shipley, Carrie V.,
Sisselberger, Jennie H.,
Start, Mary
Warfield, Fannie E,
Weglein, Hennie.

Recipients of Peabody Medals.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss KATE MATHEWS ROBERTS,
" FLORENCE M. JENKINS,
" ALICE DeLAPLANE,
" CARRIE S. NELSON,
" EDITH MARDEN.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss SALLIE SEWELL,
" ELEANOR M. REA,
" KATIE T. GRAFFLIN,
" MARY BUSCHMAN,
" M. CATHERINE GIBSON,
Miss BIRDIE GEORGE,
" CARRIE E. BAKER,
" FANNIE E. WARFIELD,
" EMMA E. DIETRICHS,
" MARION C. DOUGHTY.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures

—AT—

PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Miss MAMIE E. RECKERT,
" ALICE D. BALL,
" CECILIA K. QUANDT,
" CLARA B. FRINK,
" MARY S. GANTT,
Miss JENNIE CHAMPAYNE,
" MAUDE M. E. MITCHELL,
" JENNIE McGAW,
" EMMA A. EWING,
" LYDIA A. SEAMAN.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal of Western Female High School

BALTIMORE, December 31, 1881.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith respectfully submit my report of the "condition and wants" of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1881.

At the Annual Examination in June, 262 candidates, of whom 5 were from Private Schools, presented themselves; Special Examinations were subsequently granted at different times during the month of September to 7 applicants from the Grammar and 18 from Private Schools; the result being that 263 pupils were declared entitled to admission. Of this number 24 failed to enter. The number of graduates at the last Commencement was 45; the roll, therefore, as made up in September, was as follows:

Returned after the Summer Vacation, - - - - -	299
Entered from the Grammar Schools, - - - - -	231
" " Private Schools, - - - - - -	8
Total, - - - - - - - -	538

The whole number of different pupils in school during the year was 734. The number now on roll is 505. The average attendance for the year, 91.5 per cent.

The organization of the school after the summer holidays would be greatly facilitated, and much time and labor saved, if there was a strict compliance with the provision in Article 182 of the Rules of the Board, which requires that *all* candidates for admission be examined at the same time.

The Commencement Exercises were held in the Academy of Music on the night of June 29. The address on this occasion was delivered by the Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte. It was chiefly directed to the graduates, was elevated in sentiment, and replete with good sense and excellent advice.

Although the number of pupils is in excess of that of last year, it was found practicable and deemed best, in view of all the circumstances, to make a similar division of the school into classes, and to follow with very little variation the previous schedule of class studies and recitations.

The progress of the pupils under this arrangement has been satisfactory; as a rule, they are attentive, interested and diligent. In addition to this, their ladylike deportment, kindly intercourse with each other, and prompt, cheerful and respectful obedience to their teachers, have been the theme of frequent remark and congratulation. It affords me pleasure to report this condition of the School in the face of a few pressing wants which are briefly enumerated.

We need more ample accommodations. Our present class-rooms are too small for healthy and comfortable occupation by many of the classes. If the size of the classes were diminished, their number would be increased; this would require an additional teacher, for whom there is no class-room accommodation. Even now, as stated in the last report, the teacher of Algebra is compelled to meet her classes in whatever room happens for the time to be unoccupied.

The ventilation of our building is very defective. The only means of furnishing supplies of fresh air is by opening the windows; even this is at times absolutely prevented in one of the rooms which is in close proximity to the yard. This matter has received the careful consideration of the Committee, who hope, by a simple and not expensive expedient, to provide a remedy.

We must again ask for new Philosophical Apparatus. The present stock is inadequate for the illustration of the most elementary principles. Without the aid of satisfactory experiments, the study of Natural Science loses its greatest charm.

The present schedule of studies contemplated the introduction of suitable Reading Books for the department of Elocution, where the want of them is daily experienced. Carefully prepared Reading Books are justly regarded as an indispensable part of school furniture, supplying, as they do, in the readiest form, not only material for elocutionary exercises, but useful and varied information; not only examples of pure diction, but lessons of moral and religious duty.

There are to be found in the cases of some of the teachers a few books marked "Library of the Western Female High School," which indicate that at some former period there existed in this school a library of books of general reading, and of books of reference on biography, history, literature and science. How or why it ceased to be, it is now useless to inquire. The fact is that the School is without this useful appendage.

Many of the pupils have access to few books beside those supplied in the regular course of study, unless they visit the Peabody or other library, which can only be done by a great sacrifice of time and labor.

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity of my associates, to whose active and efficient co-operation the School is so largely indebted, and also to return my sincere thanks to the members of the Committee for the kindly interest they have at all times manifested in our welfare.

ANDREW S. KERR,

Principal.

SUMMARY

Of Examinations for Admission, 1881.

GRAMMAR, ENGLISH-GERMAN AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Admitted.
Grammar No. 1	46	45
" " 4	21	21
" " 6	28	28
" " 8	21	19
" " 9	13	13
" " 10	9	9
" " 12	5	3
" " 15	49	49
" " 18	14	14
" " 19	19	19
" " 21	25	22
English-German No. 1	3	3
" " 2	5	5
" " 5	5	5
Private Schools	17	8
Total	280	263

Class Recitations.

RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

M Class—Mental Philosophy, 3; Astronomy, 2; Algebra, 2; Arithmetic, 2; English Literature, 2; History, 2; Composition, 2; Grammar, 1; Elocution, 2; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 1.

L and K Classes—Arithmetic, 2; Algebra, 1; Geometry, 4; Natural Philosophy, 2; Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; History, 2; Composition, 1; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 2.

I, H and G Classes—Algebra, 3; Arithmetic, 2; Natural Philosophy, 2; Physiology, 2; History, 2; Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 1; Composition, 2; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 2.

F, E, D, C, B, A Classes—History, 3; Physiology, 2; Grammar, 2; Composition, 2; Algebra, 2; Arithmetic, 3; Elocution, 1; Drawing, 2; French, 2; Music, 2; Preparation, 4.

M.....Fourth Year.

L and K.....Third "

I, H and G.....Second "

F, E, D, C, B, A.....First "

GRADES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIFTH GRADE.

Reading and Spelling—Half of First Reader. After teaching a few words, teach their letters, or phonic elements, then teach words from their letters or phonic elements. The power to make out new words in this way to be carefully cultivated. In exercises of this kind, words of two or more syllables separated by a hyphen, may be usefully employed. Talks about the pictures in the Reader, and about objects. Systematic correction of common faults in the use of language to be commenced in this, and continued through all the grades. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any easy* First Reader. Oral Spelling.

Arithmetic—Numbers of two figures to be read at sight, without numeration; also, to be written on slates from dictation. Addition—One column of figures containing ones, twos, threes, fours and fives.

Penmanship—Copy from the blackboard words and very short sentences written in script letters. Do not be too critical. No examination for this grade in writing.

Vocal Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one syllable to be taken from the grade in Reading. The power to make out new words to be carefully cultivated. Do not confine attention to words of one syllable. Oral drills in spelling the names of common objects.

Reading—Second half of First Reader. Pupils to be prepared to read in *any* First Reader. Talks about objects, and the pictures in the Reader, the children being encouraged to express what they see in correct language.

Arithmetic—Numbers of four figures to be read at sight, without numeration; also, to be written on slates from dictation. Addition—Columns of two figures, five, six and seven lines.

Mental Arithmetic—Solve very easy practical examples. Also, oral drills in rapid combinations.

Penmanship—The thirteen short letters. Also, copy from the blackboard words and short sentences. Use slates. Do not be too critical.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

THIRD GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one and two syllables to be taken from the grade in Reading. The power to make out new words to be carefully cultivated. Do not confine attention to words of one or two syllables. Oral drills in spelling words in ordinary use.

Reading—Second Reader to page 71. Teach the pupils to read in *any* Second Reader. Talks about objects, the pictures in the Reader, and about the subject matter of the reading lesson—the pupils being encouraged to express their thoughts in correct language.

Arithmetic—Teach the pupils to read and write numbers containing six figures. Addition—Single columns of ten figures; also, columns of two and three figures. Subtraction—(Minuend not to contain more than four figures), *easy* examples. Multiplication by one figure (not greater than 6). Multiplication Table through 6 x 12.

Mental Arithmetic—Oral drills in the rapid combination of numbers, especially in addition.

Penmanship—Teach the script alphabet. Copy from the blackboard words and short sentences. Write short sentences from dictation. Use slates.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

SECOND GRADE.

Spelling—Words of one, two and three syllables, taken from the grade in Reading. Practice the pupils in making out new words. Do not confine attention to words in the Reader. Written and oral spelling.

Reading—Finish the Second Reader. Pupils taught to read in *any* Second Reader. See that the pupils understand what they read. Talks about the pictures in the Reader, about objects, and about the subject matter of the reading lessons. Faults in the use of language to be systematically corrected. Two reading lessons a day.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation of Numbers containing seven figures. Addition—Drills in long columns of one figure. Subtraction, Multiplication, Division by one figure. Multiplication Table through 12x12 *well taught.* Do not give too large numbers. Vary the exercises with *easy* practical examples, involving one process.

Mental Arithmetic—Oral drills in the rapid combination of numbers, especially in *Addition and Multiplication.*

Penmanship—No. 2 Primary Course. Copy sentences from the blackboard, and from dictation.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade. Use slates and cards.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

FIRST GRADE.

Principals will see that no lessons in any grade are given for home preparation.

Spelling—Words of one, two and three syllables, taken from the grade in Reading. Practice the pupils in making out new words. Do not confine attention to words in the Reader. Written and oral spelling.

Reading—Third Reader to Lesson XXXIX, page 95. See that the pupils understand what they read, and that they are able to read in *any* Third Reader. Talks about the pictures in the Reader, about objects, and about the subject matter of the reading lesson. Faults in the use of language to be systematically corrected. Two reading lessons a day.

Arithmetic—Numeration and Notation of numbers containing ten figures. Addition—(Frequent practice in long columns of one figure.) Subtraction, Multiplication, Division (when the divisor is 12 or less, use the Short Division form). Do not give too large numbers. Solve *easy*, practical examples, involving these rules.

Mental Arithmetic—Oral drills in the rapid combination of numbers.

Geography—*No Books.* Teach from the outline maps of the Hemispheres and the blackboard, the natural divisions of land and water, the continents, the grand divisions, the oceans, some of the largest and most important political divisions of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and the cardinal points of the compass.

Penmanship—No. 2 Primary Course. Copy sentences from the blackboard and from dictation.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

GRADES FOR MALE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SIXTH GRADE.

Spelling—Use the Third Reader, first half. Teach especially the spelling of common, ordinary words, such as are in habitual use, and such as constitute the proper vocabulary of children, avoiding purely technical or scholarly terms. Dwell upon those numerous words, whose spelling children are apt to confound on account of their resemblance of sound, e. g., *their*, *there*, *here*, *hear*, *two*, *too*, *loose*, *lose*, etc. Illustrate their differences by using them in sentences. Endeavor in every possible way to combine and co-ordinate reading, spelling and grammar, making each of these related studies aid and illustrate the other.

Reading—Newell's Third Reader. Pay the utmost attention to pronunciation and enunciation. Endeavor to impress upon the class a *pure English* pronunciation. One of the special objects contemplated by the sixth grade, is to improve and promote the study of reading. *Read every day.* Illustrate the meaning of common and ordinary words, such as occur in the reading lessons, by their *use in simple and easy sentences.* The force of words is always best learned from their context. Make the sentence the basis of language teaching. Examine the class critically upon what they read from day to day. Teach them to reproduce in simple, but correct English, the substance of the day's reading lesson. Strive in every way to develop the faculty of expression. Remember that without the cultivation of this faculty, no rational instruction is possible. Principals are requested not to mark as passed, any pupil, in any grade, who is not proficient in reading.

Arithmetic—Commence at Chapter X and go to article 151, page 86. In connection with Case I in the Reduction of Fractions, teach the Greatest

Common Divisor, and in connection with Case VI, teach the Least Common Multiple. Vary the exercises with Mental Arithmetic and Practical Examples, involving the rules which have been taught. Teach also the Tables of Time and United States Money.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary*—Teach the first twelve lessons, making them, as far as possible, object lessons. Teach also the capital of Maryland and the capital of the United States.

Grammar—Teach the class to point out *Nouns* and *Adjectives* in the reading lessons. The pupils are not expected to know the class or kind of noun or adjective, but simply that such and such words are nouns and adjectives. *No grammars are required for this grade.* Make the lesson in grammar a part of the reading lesson. Endeavor from the beginning to inculcate habits of correct speaking.

Penmanship—Small letters of No. 3.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Make every exercise in reading and definition of words a lesson in Composition. Require the class to write short and easy sentences, illustrating the meaning of words employed in the Reader, or in current use. This simple process of word-building is the natural and proper mode of commencing the study of Composition. At the examinations, two or three simple words will be given as the basis of an exercise in sentence-making. This will constitute the examination of the Sixth Grade in Composition.

FIFTH GRADE.

Spelling—To page 15, inclusive. Assign short lessons. Require frequent exercises in sentence-making, in order to illustrate the use and meaning of words in the grade. This exercise will serve as an introduction to Composition. The words selected for these exercises should be easy and simple, and the sentences short.

Reading—Third Reader. Observe strictly the directions given to Sixth Grade. Be careful to see that the pupils understand what they read. Careful examination in reading. Read daily.

Arithmetic—Commence at Article 151, page 86, and go to Article 158, page 90. Teach the grade to solve *easy* examples in Addition of Fractions, and vary the work with mental exercises and practical examples, involving the rules which have been taught. Devote at least one-half of the time assigned to Arithmetic to these divisions of the study. Teach, also, the Table of Dry Measure and English Money.

Definitions—As far as page 90.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary.* From lesson 13, page 19, through lessons 38, page 33, omitting lessons 19, 20, 30, 31.

Grammar—Oral instruction on the Noun, Adjective, Article, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction and Preposition. Endeavor from the beginning to inculcate habits of correct speaking. The pupils are not expected to know the classes into which the parts of speech are divided (except those specified below), but simply to be able to recognize any one of the parts named above. No grammars are required for this grade. Use the reader for teaching the parts of speech. The grammar lesson can, in a measure, be made part of the reading lesson. Teach the declension of nouns, the subject of a verb, and the distinction between the transitive and the intransitive verb. The oral lessons at the beginning of the book will be found a valuable exercise in teaching composition and the correct use of words.

Penmanship—Small letters of No. 3.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

FOURTH GRADE.

Spelling—To page 30, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade.

Reading—Fourth Reader. Observe directions for Sixth Grade. Read daily. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—Review Fifth Grade, and go to page 103. Teach all that is necessary respecting factoring and cancellation to enable the pupils to solve

with facility the examples in Case V, multiplication of fractions. At least one-half the time assigned to Arithmetic should be given to Mental Arithmetic and to practical examples.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Primary*, from 74 to 95, inclusive, omitting Lessons 107 and 111. Frequent exercises upon the Outline Map.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary*, from page 24 through page 74. Do not commit to memory the list of prepositions on page 57. These are best learned by practice and application. In this grade teach the pupils to recognize *all the parts of speech*, to distinguish transitive and intransitive verbs, to point out the object of a transitive verb, to decline nouns, and to form the plural by the general rule (adding *s* to the singular). This grade need not distinguish mood and tense, regular and irregular verbs, nor the *classes* into which the parts of speech, except nouns, articles, verbs, transitive and intransitive, adjectives and pronouns are divided. They should simply know that they are such and such parts of speech, that adjectives describe or limit, adverbs qualify, conjunctions connect, prepositions govern the objective case. Only the simplest parsing will be required of this grade, and the limits prescribed in this schedule will be strictly adhered to in examinations. Classes of Participles, pages 41, 42; Adjective Elements, pages 43, 44; Adverbial Elements, 55, 56; Classes of Sentences, 63, 64, may be omitted. In this grade, as in all grades, endeavor to inculcate habits of correct speaking. Omit Absolute Case, page 74, also notes in fine print.

Penmanship—Letters containing the seventh principle, and the same principle incorporated into words.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

THIRD GRADE.

Spelling—To page 45, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Fourth Reader. Observe directions for Sixth Grade. Read daily. Careful examination in Reading.

Arithmetic—From page 100 to 140, inclusive, omitting "Circulating Decimals." Vary the exercises with practical examples involving the rules which have been taught. Review the preceding grades.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate*, to page 24, omitting Lessons 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19. Teach the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise frequently upon the Outline Maps.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary*—Review carefully the work of the Fourth Grade. Begin at Parsing, Page 75, and go to the Conjugation of Irregular Verbs, page 112. Omit notes in fine print. Study thoroughly the declensions, the formation of possessives, the comparison of adjectives, the classes of adjectives and pronouns, the forms of the verb. The exercises in false syntax will not be required as an examination study in this grade. No questions in grammar, or words in parsing, involving the use and meaning of the subjunctive mood, will be required of this grade. Only simple direct parsing is expected.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

Penmanship—Letters containing the eighth and ninth principles and their accompanying words.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

SECOND GRADE.

Spelling—To page 60, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar, under the head of "Orthography."

Reading and History of Maryland—Fifth Reader and Dulany's History of Maryland. Read selections from the Reader three times a week, and selections from the History twice a week. (See circular dated

October 20, 1879.) Observe directions for Sixth Grade. Careful examination in reading.

Arithmetic—From page 141 to section 304, omitting "Longitude and Time." Review the preceding grades, and vary the exercises with practical examples involving the rules which have been taught.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—*Cornell's Intermediate*, to page 53, inclusive, omitting Lessons 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66. Prepare Lesson 47. Use the text of the Descriptive Geography as a Reading Lesson. Exercise the class frequently upon the Outline Maps. Teach the boundaries of States and Territories.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary*. From Elements, page 31, to Defective and Redundant Verbs, page 115. Prepare large and small print. Lists of prepositions, conjunctions and adverbs need not be committed to memory. The exercises in false syntax will not be required as an examination subject in the second grade. Study thoroughly the inflections of the verb, the conjugation of the irregular verbs, the formation of plurals and cases, irregular adjectives, *et. cet.* Omit the Absolute Case, page 74. Endeavor to impart a correct idea of the form and structure of the language.

Algebra—To page 46, section 80.

Definitions in Algebra—To page 46, section 80.

Penmanship—First half of No. 4.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Composition—Once in two weeks.

FIRST GRADE.

Spelling—To page 75, inclusive. Observe directions for Fifth Grade. Direct attention carefully to what is said in the Grammar under the head of "Orthography."

Reading—Sixth Reader twice and U. S. History once a week. Explain principal events in the History of the U. S.

History of Maryland—(Dulany's). Three times a week.

Arithmetic—Teach the entire book; but the questions for examination will be selected from the subjects taught in the preceding grades, as well as the following: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Discount, Bank Discount, Commission, Insurance, Simple and Compound Proportion, Analysis, and Square Root with applications. Give to the other subjects as much time as in the judgment of the Principal can be allowed to them, in proportion to their importance.

Definitions—As far as Written Arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic—To correspond with Written Arithmetic.

Geography—Lessons 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 92, 93, 100, 109, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, and Map of Maryland, with questions. Use the text of the Descriptive Geography as a reading lesson. Exercise the class frequently upon the Maps, especially in learning the boundaries, cities, mountains, rivers, population, soil and climate, government, principal productions, and area of the different countries of the world. This should be done, so far as possible, in all the grades. The examinations in Geography will be taken from the limits assigned to the different grades.

Grammar—*Harvey's Elementary*. Review the preceding grades. Teach from page 115 to page 142. Pay especial attention to the structure of the language, and to exercises in false syntax. Parse selections from the reader and from the classic writers of the English language, both in poetry and prose. Endeavor in every way, in all the grades, to teach the correct use of language more than technical and formal grammar.

Composition—Assign an exercise once in two weeks. Divide the class into two sections, so that the first shall write one week, and the second the following. Pay strict attention to punctuation, spelling, and the grammatical construction of sentences.

Algebra—To page 134.

Algebra Definitions—To page 134.

Penmanship—Second half No. 4.

Drawing—As prescribed for the grade.

Music—As prescribed for the grade.

Grades for Female Grammar Schools.

The 5th, 4th, 3d and 2d grades are the same, except Algebra, as in the Male Grammar Schools.

In 1st grade, in Arithmetic, teach sections 305, 306, and the following subjects: Percentage, Profit and Loss, Simple Interest, Bank Discount, Proportion and Analysis.

The balance of 1st grade is the same as in Male Grammar Schools, excepting Algebra.

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